

The NIH Record

Eminent Neurogeneticist To Deliver Guthrie Lecture

Dr. Seymour Benzer, a world-renowned authority in the field of neurogenetics, will present the fourth annual Marjorie Guthrie Lecture in Genetics on Thursday, Apr. 10, at 8:15 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium at the NIH Clinical Center, Bldg. 10.



Dr. Benzer

The lecture, entitled "Genes, Neurons, and Behavior in *Drosophila*," is sponsored jointly by the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Dr. Benzer, an expert in gene structure and function, performed his early research on the virus known as bacteriophage. In 1971, he won a Lasker Award for splitting the bacteriophage gene.

In later studies with *Drosophila*, the common fruitfly, he linked behavior to genetic characteristics—research important in understanding the molecular components of behavior. He has recently begun using monoclonal antibodies to study how genes influence the development of the nervous system.

Dr. Benzer is the James Griffin Boswell professor of neuroscience at the California Institute of Technology. Before joining Cal Tech in 1967, he was faculty member at Purdue University (1945-1967), Fulbright research fellow at the Pasteur Institute in Paris (1951-1952), and senior National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellow at Cambridge University in England (1957-1958).

Born in New York City in 1921, he received his Ph.D. degree in 1947 from Purdue Univer-

(See LECTURE, Page 11)

Black NFL Football Stars Join with NCI, AARP To Alert Black Americans on Cancer Prevention

Stars from the National Football League will take part in the National Cancer Institute's "Joint Health Venture" (JHV) to increase cancer prevention awareness at the community level among black Americans. More than a dozen active or retired players—including Rosey Grier, Art Monk and Billy Sims—are expected to appear on television and at major cancer meetings over the next few years.

Mel Blount, NFL director of player relations and a member of Commissioner Pete Rozelle's staff, said: "The hundreds of black NFL players, coaches and administrative people are looked upon as role models. By teaming up with the National Cancer Institute, we have a priceless opportunity to give the message of cancer awareness the importance it deserves in the black community."

JHV was designed by the National Cancer Institute to help close the widening cancer mortality gap between black and white Americans. Over the past quarter century, the cancer death rate for blacks rose 22 percent while the rate for whites was rising only 3 percent. By adding intensive publicity and distributing national print and media materials at the grass roots level, communities can now take an active part in reversing the trend.



Rosey Grier (c), former member of the Los Angeles Rams 'Fearsome Foursome' defensive line, gets ready to shoot the first NFL player TV message on cancer awareness at the LA Coliseum. (The other two men shown are the director and assistant director of the TV spot.) In the background can be seen some of the arches and seats in the coliseum, the scene of Rosey Grier's onetime football triumphs.

(See NFL STARS, Page 11)

Antiviral Drug Tested by NCI and Other Scientists 'Revives' Immune System of Some AIDS Patients

A drug administered for AIDS—tested on 19 patients—has brought about increases over the short-term in the number and function of T cells in some patients and may keep the virus from multiplying at certain doses, scientists reported in the Mar. 15 issue of *Lancet*, the British medical journal. The findings are by scientists from the National Cancer Institute, Duke University Medical Center, and Wellcome Research Laboratories.

The 19 patients—18 males and 1 female—were given the antiviral drug azidothymidine (also known as AZT, "Compound S", and 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine) intravenously and orally for 6 weeks, Drs. Robert Yarchoan and Samuel Broder of NCI said.

Dr. Yarchoan said, "The most significant aspect about this study is that it shows that the immune system of an AIDS patient can at least partially reconstitute itself if the patients are given a drug which blocks the replication of the virus." He cautioned, however, "that although patients receiving azidothymidine showed some improvements, they still have AIDS. We do not know if the drug will be

useful for patients in the long run. We have no evidence that AZT is a cure for AIDS."

Dr. Broder added that the ability to give this drug for long-term courses will depend on an understanding of how the drug is metabolized within cells and how it disturbs normal cell metabolic pathways.

Fifteen of the 19 patients had increases in the number of their circulating helper-inducer T cells, an important arm of the immune system which is characteristically depleted in AIDS patients. Skin test reactivity to antigens were also restored in six of the patients, suggesting that the T cells were working better.

It is not known how long-lasting these changes will be. In some patients, fevers decreased or ceased, fungal infections of the nailbed cleared up without antifungal therapy, and patients experienced improved appetite and weight gain, the doctors said.

In addition, the drug effectively crossed the brain-blood barrier. This may be a crucial step in preventing encephalopathy, a brain disorder

(See AIDS DRUG, Page 10)

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 Starts</i>	<i>Deadline</i>
White House Workshop	5/1	3/28
Interpersonal Relationships in the Work Environment	5/21	4/11
Making Time Productive	5/1	3/28
Supervising in the Federal Wage System	5/5	3/28
Report Writing	5/14	4/4
Managing Behavior in the Work Environment	5/14	4/4
Effective Listening	6/2	4/25
Introduction to Supervision	6/23	5/16
Performance Appraisal Counseling	6/11	6/2
Strategic Planning for Productive Results	6/18	5/9
Federal Budget Process	6/4	5/25
Using Animals in Intramural Research	4/24	3/21
<i>Office Skills Career Development Program</i>	496-6371	
Srride	496-6371	
<i>Support Staff Training 496-6211</i>		
Self Assessment & Career Options (GS-8 & below)	5/8	4/10
Self Assessment & Career Options for Professionals	5/6	4/8
Human Relations	4/28	3/31
Leadership Skills for Secretaries	4/21	3/24
Time & Attendance	5/28	4/30
Travel Orders & Vouchers	5/19	4/21
Delpro	5/19	4/28
Introduction to Microcomputers for Professional Staff	5/17	3/21
Advanced Database III	4/29	4/1
<i>Training & Development Services Program Orientation 496-6211</i>	4/9	
	4/16	
	4/29	

SHARE TRAINING: For complete NIH Training Center information sign on to WYLBUR and enter SHARE TRAINING. For first-time users enter: x fr &agslugl.@@share(setup) on file37.

Adult Education Program ongoing 496-6211.

I got the bill for my surgery. Now I know what the doctors were wearing masks for.—James H. Boren

Armed Services Highest Ranking Black Woman To Keynote NIH Women's History Observance



General Cadoria

Brigadier General Sherian Grace Cadoria, USA, Director for Manpower and Personnel in the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will be the keynote speaker at the 1986 NIH Women's History Observance on Thursday, Mar. 27, from noon to 1 p.m., in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Theme of this year's observance, "Today's Women Making History," will be addressed by Gen. Cadoria. She is the first woman to be promoted to the rank of general through traditionally male units and is the highest ranking black woman in the armed services.

The Women's History Observance, sponsored by the NIH Division of Equal Opportunity, will include an exhibit on "Today's Women Making History." The exhibit will be on display in Bldg. 1 during the week of Mar. 24, and in the Clinical Center during the week of Mar. 31.

Sign language interpretation will be provided at the Mar. 27 program. If accommodation for other handicapping conditions is needed, please contact the Federal Women's Program manager in the NIH Division of Equal Opportunity on 496-2112.

Gen. Cadoria's career has included assignments as executive officer, personnel management officer, social aide to the President of the United States, commander of the all-male Military Police Student Battalion, chief of the Physical Security Division in the Office of the Provost Marshall for U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army, commander of the First Region of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Com-

mand, and chief of the Office of Army Law Enforcement.

In her current position, Gen. Cadoria advises the Joint Chiefs on effective uses of personnel for all branches of the armed services.

She has been awarded the Bronze Star medal, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, and the Army Commendation Medal. □



The NIH Record

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George Mannina, Retired Editorial Branch Chief, Dies From Cancer; Served 23 Years at NIH

George J. Mannina, 64, longtime chief of the Editorial Operations Branch of the Office of Communications, Office of the Director, at the National Institutes of Health and onetime newspaperman, died on Mar. 15 following a 17-month fight against cancer.

He retired last Oct. 31 because of illness at which time he had been chief of the Editorial Operations Branch since 1972.

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 U.S. Army for 3 years during World War II as a medical corpsman with the 30th Infantry Division, I Company, Milk Battalion. His company received a Presidential Citation and he was awarded a Purple Heart, the 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. While there he assisted in editing the syndicated columns of such famous Hearst political columnists as Westbrook Pegler and Paul Mallon.

He was in public relations and did 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 served successively as assistant and associate editor of that publication.

From 1966 to 1968, he was a public information specialist with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (now the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases). He became assistant chief of the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of the NIH Director of Information in 1968 and was named chief of the Editorial Operations Branch in 1972.

Mr. Mannina was a member of Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church in Kensington, Md., and served on several key church committees at various times. He was also one of the organizers and a charter member of the NIH chapter of the Sons of Italy.

A memorial service was held Wednesday (Mar. 19) at 10 a.m. at the Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church at 10123 Connecticut Ave., in Kensington, Md., with Dr. David Graybill, the church pastor, presiding. Burial



George J. Mannina

followed at 1 p.m. at Arlington National Cemetery.

Those who wish, may contribute to the George J. Mannina Memorial Fund, Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church, Kensington, MD 20895.

Mr. Mannina is survived by his wife, the former Mary Lee Shupe of Bethesda, and their two sons, George J. Jr. of Rockville, Md. and Paul David of Silver Spring, Md., and one grandson, Christopher, 17 months, of Rockville. Other survivors include three sisters: Mrs. Mimi Petrancosta, and Mrs. Maria Geoffrey, both of Holbrook, Long Island, N.Y. and Mrs. Antoinette Wilson, Huntington, L.I., N.Y.; and a brother, Anthony Mannina, Richmond, Va.

NIH Tennis Teams Forming

The 1986 NIH Tennis Club is preparing for a successful competitive season in the Greater Washington Tennis Association League. The men will have up to three teams and a women's team is also possible.

Early season doubles competition starts in mid-April, followed by the summer dual-match league.

If interested, call Herb Dorsey, 530-0378 (evenings). □

Research Grant Workshop Planned for April 29

A workshop on extramural programs and grant support to help postdoctoral fellows understand the research grant process will be held Tuesday, Apr. 29 from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

The workshop, sponsored by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, is for intramural postdoctoral fellows, staff fellows, clinical associates, and research associates. Others will be considered if space allows.

Application forms are now available from intramural laboratory and branch chiefs. Applications should be addressed to Extramural Workshop, Rm. 919, Westwood Bldg. by Apr. 14.

Available Support

The program will cover the types of Federal and non-Federal support available to new investigators, the NIH review process, points to remember when preparing a grant application, and appropriate persons to contact with problems or questions.

Small group discussions to answer individual questions will be led by experienced staff people from several institutes.

For additional details, call Dr. Janet Newburgh or Dr. Christine Carrico, 496-7181, or Dr. Judith Greenberg, 496-7137. □

OMS Presents Slide/Tape Pgm. on Cancer Prevention

The Occupational Medical Service is presenting "Cancer Prevention," a slide/tape program on Apr. 14 at 11:30 a.m. in the ACRF Amphitheater.

The program will also be shown at the following dates, and locations at 11:30 a.m.:

Apr. 10, Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall

Apr. 11, Blair Bldg., Rm. 110

Apr. 17, NLM, B1N-30B

Apr. 18, Bldg. 13

Apr. 22, Federal Bldg.

Apr. 24, Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. D1

The program was recently developed by the Office of Cancer Communications, NCI. A panel discussion will follow the slides including Dr. Harry Mahar, toxicologist, Division of Safety; Dr. Luise Light, nutrition specialist, NCI; and Dr. Lillian Giglotti, nurse oncologist, NCI. □

Black History Celebration

Black Contributions to Biomedical Research Cited by Meharry Medical College President

Dr. David Satcher, president of Meharry Medical College, was the featured speaker at the NIH Black History observance on Feb. 27. In his address to a near capacity audience in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Dr. Satcher noted that the contributions of blacks to biomedical research began well before slavery.

In 3000 B.C., the Egyptians had developed the most comprehensive system of medical care in the world. Imhotep, an Egyptian physician, and his colleagues knew the fundamentals of basic anatomy and physiology and were pioneers in setting bone fractures.

In the early 1800s, during the period of slavery, smallpox was at epidemic proportions. A slave named Oneissimus told his master that in his small community in Africa, smallpox virus was injected beneath the skin and a person never had to suffer from the illness again. This practice has been traced back to 1721.

Roots and Herbs

William Jordan in his book on Voodooism wrote of the use of roots and herbs by blacks during slavery to cure a number of illnesses. Later these procedures were tested on animal models.

Other noteworthy black contributors highlighted by Dr. Satcher were Dr. **George Washington Carver**, whose research in agricultural areas—the peanut, sweet potato, etc.—contributed to the understanding of nutrition; Dr. **William Hinton**, a world authority on venereal diseases who developed the Hinton test for syphilis; Dr. **Percy Julian**, whose work with soybeans led to the production of sterols extracted from soybean oil; Dr. **Daniel Hale Williams**, who performed the first recorded heart surgery, the forerunner to organ transplantation procedures; and Dr. **Charles Drew**, who developed the procedure for the separation and storage of blood plasma.

In closing, Dr. Satcher applauded NIH for its effort to increase the participation of blacks and other minorities in biomedical research and research training through such programs as MARC (Minority Access for Research Careers), MBRS (Minority Biomedical Research Support), and MHSRAP (Minority High School Research Apprenticeship Program). He further noted that efforts must be directed toward preparing students at an earlier age for research careers.

He cited two model programs in the Nashville area where the Links Organization

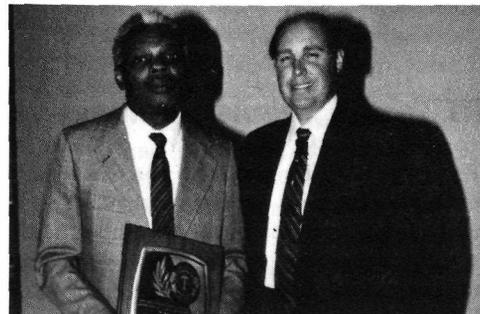


Dr. Satcher

has joined with Meharry faculty to provide opportunities for youth to meet and work with science faculty. Programs of this kind could have a great influence on the numbers of students who elect to enter careers in biomedical research, he said.

Dr. Satcher ended his remarks with a quote from Dr. Benjamin Mays: "It's not a tragedy to not reach your goals, but a tragedy not to have any goals."

The University of the District of Columbia (UDC) gospel choir led by Brenda Waters, director, performed musical selections. The program ended in a tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King with the UDC choir and audience joining hands in singing "We Shall Overcome."—Denise Banks □



Dr. Harry Olson (l), clinical psychologist and well-known motivational speaker from Baltimore, was the guest speaker at the NIH R&W Toastmasters Club's 16th anniversary ceremony. Levon Parker (r), equal opportunity officer, NINCDS, displays the 4th NIH Toastmasters International Communications Award which he recently received.

Dr. Robt. Purcell, NIAID, Gets Prestigious Award

Dr. Robert H. Purcell, head of the Hepatitis Virus Section of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was recently given the Distinguished Scientist Award by the D.C. Chapter of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine for his "important research on viral hepatitis."

In recognition of this honor, Dr. Purcell was presented a plaque and delivered a lecture at the Feb. 19 award ceremony at the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda. His topic was, "A Jaundiced Look at Viral Hepatitis."

An international authority on viral hepatitis, he has headed the Institute's research program on the disease since 1967. He is noted for his outstanding contributions to the detection and prevention of viral hepatitis.

In collaboration with colleagues, Dr. Purcell developed prototype vaccines for hepatitis B that led to testing, development, and the licensing of a vaccine for prevention of this disease. He headed a research team that was the first to visualize the virus that causes hepatitis A, a major step toward its prevention. In addition, he presented evidence that at least one other viral agent (non-A-non-B) can be transmitted by blood transfusions.

He and his colleagues are currently seeking new approaches to developing second and third generation hepatitis B vaccines using recombinant DNA and synthetic peptide technologies. Scientists hope to produce a vaccine that is less expensive than the current one.

Hepatitis A Vaccine

Studies are also under way on a vaccine against hepatitis A. Dr. Purcell and fellow researchers have successfully isolated a strain of the hepatitis A virus that appears to have potential for vaccine development.

He is also involved in collaborative studies of the delta agent—a transmissible hepatitis agent that requires coinfection with hepatitis B virus for its synthesis. Sensitive assays have been developed for delta agent infection that are being used to evaluate experimental infection of HBV-carrier chimpanzees.

Infection with the delta agent results in very severe infections in both man and chimpanzees. Studies in chimpanzees, as well as in woodchucks, provide animal model systems useful for more detailed characterization of this medically important agent.

In addition to these studies, Dr. Purcell is studying the biology of non-A-non-B hepatitis agents as well as continuing his search for new hepatitis agents. □

Obesity's in the Genes But Fatness Not Inevitable

Heredity, rather than one's childhood environment, is an important factor in causing adult obesity, according to a recent study by American and Danish scientists.

The results of a large-scale survey of adopted children in Denmark showed that adoptees consistently paralleled the body sizes of their natural parents but showed absolutely no correlation to the build of their adoptive parents with whom they grew up.

NIADDK grantee Dr. Albert J. Stunkard, who directed the study, concluded that "genetic influences are important determinants of body fatness and that childhood family environment alone has little or no effect."

Dr. Stunkard, a psychiatrist at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and his colleagues at the Psykologisk Institut in Copenhagen and at the University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston, used the unusually extensive records of the Danish Adoption Register for their study.

The register contains the names, dates of birth, addresses, occupations, and incomes of the adoptive parents, as well as the dates of transfer of adoptees to their adoptive homes. However, a unique strength of the register is that it also contains comparable information on the adoptees' biological parents.

Four Groups

The researchers selected 540 adults and, through questionnaires, obtained height and weight information on the adoptees and their natural and adoptive sets of parents. Then, using the body mass index formula (weight in kilograms divided by height squared in meters) to determine fatness, the scientists divided the subjects into four weight class groups: thin, median, overweight, and obese.

Data from the study showed "a clear relationship between adoptee weight class and the body mass index of their biological parents," according to Dr. Stunkard, who reported his group's findings in the Jan. 23 *New England Journal of Medicine*. The scientists were particularly surprised, however, to find that there "was no apparent relationship between adoptee weight class and the body mass index of their adoptive parents."

Furthermore, the genetic influence exerted its effect not only in the obese weight class but "across the whole range of body fatness—from very thin to very fat," Dr. Stunkard said. The scientists also found that mothers had a greater influence on the body weight of their children than did fathers.

Does all this mean that the offspring of overweight or obese parents are doomed to a life of

fatness? Dr. Stunkard says no. While some hereditary traits like hair and eye color are determined at conception, he said that in the case of obesity, "Genes are not destiny."

In an editorial accompanying the obesity report, Dr. Theodore Van Itallie agreed, warning against a "defeatist view of the problem" and the misplaced beliefs that "dietary intervention or behavioral therapy are misguided and destined to fail." Besides, such an attitude can endanger one's health.

"...Children of obese parents should be targeted for intensive weight control and exercise programs to overcome their genetic predisposition toward fatness."

At a recent NIH consensus development conference on the health implications of obesity, consensus panel chairman Dr. Jules Hirsch declared that "the evidence is now overwhelming that obesity has adverse effects on health and longevity. It clearly is associated with hypertension (high blood pressure), hypercholesterolemia (high blood cholesterol levels), type II (adult-onset) diabetes, and excess of certain cancers and other medical problems."

Dr. Van Itallie, who, along with Dr. Hirsch, codirects the three components of the NIADDK-funded obesity research center at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, Rockefeller University, and Vassar College, said, "As members of a sedentary and food-laden society, obesity-prone persons who wish to control their weight must learn to maintain a relatively high level of physical activity and to eat defensively."

The identification of genetic influences toward obesity will make it easier to identify those individuals particularly prone to the disorder. Dr. Stunkard suggested that children of obese parents could be targeted for intensive weight control and exercise programs to overcome their genetic predisposition toward fatness. "Such persons," he said, "can already be identified with some assurance: 80 percent of the offspring of two obese parents become obese."

Dr. Stunkard and his colleagues are optimistic that their work in showing that genetics plays a key role in determining obesity may provide a "basis for the understanding and eventual control of this disorder."—Bill Hall □

Exercise Classes Begin Apr. 7

The following programs are being offered at the NIH Fitness Center beginning Apr. 7 through June 14.

Quik Fit. A high level, 45-minute total workout of stretching, strengthening, muscle toning stomach exercises and cardiovascular endurance exercises. Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, noon to 12:45 p.m. and 5:15 to 6 p.m.; Thursday, Friday, 6 to 6:45 p.m.

Alive. Increase your energy, posture, poise and endurance. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6-7 p.m.; Tuesday, Thursday, 5-6 p.m.; Sat. 9:30-10:30 a.m.

E-Z Action. (low impact aerobics) Tuesday, Thursday, noon to 12:45 p.m.; 6:50-7:50 p.m.

SpotStretch. Concentrated body toning and stretching with special emphasis on arms, hips, thighs, abdomen and posture. Monday, Wednesday 7:30-8:15 a.m.

Abominable Abdominals. Improve abdominal strength for posture, appearance and prevention of low back problems. (Not recommended for people with chronic back pain.) Tuesday, Thursday, 11:30 a.m.-noon.

All classes are coed, and performed at your own pace. Appropriate clothing and shoes are required. Participants are urged to consult with their personal physician before beginning any Fitness Center activity.

Register in person at the NIH Fitness Center, T-39, (496-TRIM). □

NIH Sailing Association Will Present Safety Show

The NIH Sailing Association will meet on Thursday, Mar. 27 at 8 p.m. in Bldg. 30, Rm. 117.

Bob Velthuis and Sid Gottlieb, members of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxillary, will present a series of slides covering subjects such as personal and boat equipment, geographical orientation, basic safety and emergency procedures in bad weather, illness, personal injury and fatigue, and how you can avoid accidents to yourself and your boat by being prepared in advance.

Refreshments will be served after the meeting. Everyone is welcome. □

Nominations Being Accepted For R&W Bd. of Directors

Nominations are now being accepted for the R&W board of directors for the following positions: 1st vice president, recording secretary, and treasurer. These positions will serve from July 1 to June 30, 1988. Nomination forms must be in the R&W Office by Apr. 11, (Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30). For more information call 496-6061. □

Four New Members Named to NHLBI Council

Four new members have been appointed to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Advisory Council. They are: Drs. Earl W. Davie, John A. Oates, Jr., K. Joy Robertson, and Mrs. Carol A. Waters. Their terms run through October 1989.

Dr. Davie is professor of biochemistry, University of Washington, Seattle. He received his B.S. in chemistry and his Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Washington.

He has been a fellow of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, a fellow of the Commonwealth Fund and a senior fellow of the National Science Foundation, University of Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Davie was appointed assistant professor and later associate professor of biochemistry at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland. He became associate professor and then professor of biochemistry at the University of Washington, Seattle.

He has previously served the NIH as a member of the Hematology Study Section and a member of the Blood Diseases Panel.

Prior to his present position, Dr. Davie served as chairman of the department of biochemistry at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Dr. Oates is chairman of the department of medicine at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn. He received his M.D. from the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University and served his internship and residency at New York Hospital, Cornell Medical Center in New York City.

Since 1963, he has served at Vanderbilt beginning as assistant professor and advancing to his present position as chairman, department of medicine. He has also served as director, division of clinical pharmacology and director, Research Center for Clinical Pharmacology and Drug Toxicology.

Dr. Oates has previously served NHLBI as a senior investigator from 1962 to 1963.

Dr. Robertson is assistant clinical professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas.

Receiving her M.D. from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, she served her internship at John Peter Smith Hospital in Fort Worth and residency in internal medicine at Parkland Memorial Hospital, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School where she was also a fellow in pulmonary disease.

Dr. Robertson has served as staff physician at the University of Texas Student Health Center, Austin; medical consultant with Texas Instruments, Dallas; and chief, respiratory therapy unit, and assistant chief, pulmonary disease

section, medical service at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Dallas.

Prior to her present position, she served as assistant professor, internal medicine at the University of Texas Health Science Center.

Mrs. Waters is consultant for public policy and public affairs at the American Heart Association in Los Angeles, Calif. She received her education at the University of California at Los Angeles, and undertook later studies at Riverside City College and San Bernardino City College.

She has served as special assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State and public affairs officer for the U.S. Department of State and served as executive secretary to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in Washington, D.C. She also served as director, State and Federal Government Liaison for the California World's Fair.

Prior to her present position at the American Heart Association in Los Angeles, Mrs. Waters served as its director of public relations. □

Symposium on Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance on Apr. 23

A symposium on NIH Affirmative Action/Civil Rights Compliance will be held on Apr. 23 from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

The symposium, sponsored by the Office of the Director, Division of Contracts and Grants, will include a keynote address, "Legislative Updates in Equal Opportunity, Civil Rights, Affirmative Action, and Contract Compliance," by Ruth Bates Harris, human relations officer, Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior.

Panel Discussions

Panel discussions will deal with the following topics:

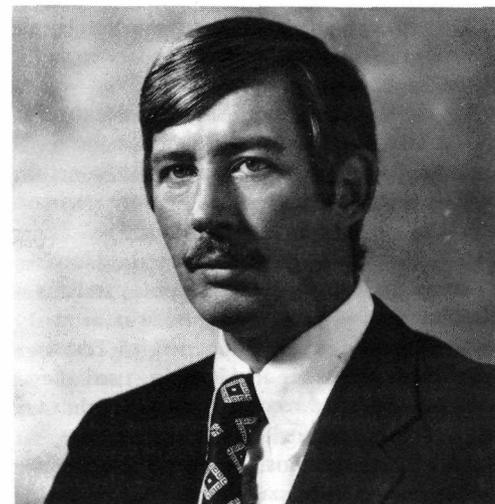
- Role of agencies with enforcement powers and methods of implementation
- Role and responsibilities of persons that work in the area of compliance
- Encouraging contractors/grantee institutions, public and private, to hire qualified people with physical and mental disabilities
- Enhancing research capabilities at minority institutions.

Those interested in attending should contact the NIH Contracts and Grants Compliance Office on (301) 496-2973 or 496-9639. Space will be limited to 200 participants. □

James Pike Appointed DRG Executive Officer

James M. Pike has been appointed Executive Officer of the Division of Research Grants.

In his new position, Mr. Pike will serve as principal staff advisor to Dr. Jerome G. Green, DRG Director, on all administrative and management issues for the Division.



Mr. Pike

DRG is responsible for the central receipt, referral, and review of grant applications for the PHS that total some \$3.1 billion annually. The division also collects, stores, retrieves, analyzes, and evaluates management and program data essential to the administration of NIH and PHS extramural programs.

Mr. Pike has served as grants management officer and chief of the Grants Management Operations Branch, NHLBI, since 1975. He is recognized throughout the NIH as an expert on grant management issues and his advice is frequently sought by the extramural affairs community.

During his career with NHLBI, Mr. Pike has received several awards including six "Sustained High Quality Performance" awards, the NHLBI's Special Achievement Award, and the PHS Special Recognition Award. In 1978, he received the Association of American Medical Colleges' Academic Achievement Award.

He is serving or has served on a number of NIH committees, including the productivity committee, the technical advisory board, the administrative training committee, the grants management advisory committee, and the STEP committee. He is a member of the National Council of University Research Administrators and is a certified instructor in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.

A native Washingtonian, Mr. Pike is a graduate of the University of Maryland in College Park where he received a B.S. degree in 1960. □

NIH Library's Translators 'Speak' in Many Tongues

By Jim Doherty

Biomedical researchers must keep up with the literature in their specialties—a literature produced in many languages. So translation has long been among the research support services provided to NIH investigators by the NIH Library, DRS.

The unit translators are Ted Crump and Shari Lama, assisted by library technician Lynne Scheib. Their offices are crammed with the tools of their trade—dictionaries and reference books in many languages, recording and word-processing equipment. And outside their offices the full holdings of the NIH Library are available to help solve puzzles posed by unusual technical terms and abbreviations.

Besides scientific translations, Ted and Shari perform many special tasks as required—for example, translating foreign medical records of newly admitted patients and interpreting on some overseas phone calls—but the bulk of their work is translating scientific journal articles from foreign languages into English.

Most Frequent Languages

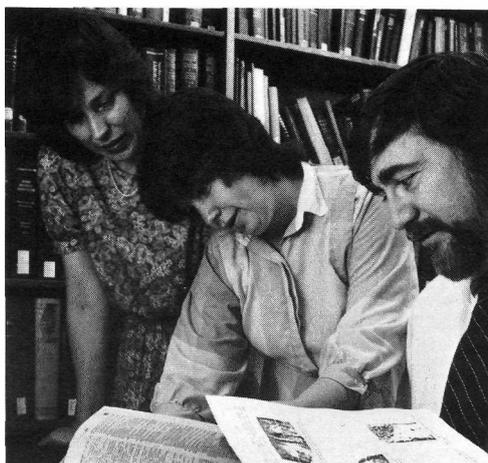
The languages translated most frequently are (in descending order) German, French, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, and Chinese. Requests for translations of journal articles from other languages are unusual, but every year about 22 languages are translated at least once.

Ted, head of the unit, translates Russian, German, French, and Serbo-Croatian; Shari handles Spanish, French, and Italian. (She also translates English into French or Spanish, usually for correspondence.) The unit obtains translations of Japanese, Chinese, and other languages from vendors: individual freelancers and translation bureaus.

Besides managing contracts for these outside translations, Lynne sometimes uses her knowledge of Russian, French and Spanish to translate letters and other brief items for NIH staff. She is also pursuing master's degrees in Russian history and library science at the University of Maryland.

For the six languages translated by Ted and Shari, Library patrons have a choice: either an in-house translation without charge or a vendor-supplied translation with a charge to the requestor's common account number. The amount of the fee is based on the article's length and language. Requests for in-house translations are backlogged somewhat because many more of them are requested.

However, Ted and Shari will quickly scan an article and provide an oral translation of the most important data so the investigator can de-



Translations of foreign language scientific journal articles are the main product of the NIH Library translation unit staff. (l to r) translator Shari Lama, library technician Lynne Scheib, and unit head Ted Crump.

cide whether a full translation is warranted. The requestor may receive the oral translation in person or on tape cassette.

Ted and Shari also check all vendor translations. If something seems unusual in the translation of a language unknown to them—Japanese, for example—they check with a knowledgeable NIH staff member.

Copies of all journal translations are on file and available to other NIH scientists; they are also sent to the National Translation Center (John Crerar Library, Chicago) for general availability. Information on new translations is listed in "Recent Additions to the NIH Library," distributed monthly to patrons who have requested it.

Photocopies of translations made for intramural investigators sometimes find their way to leading researchers throughout the world. The letters of appreciation on file in the unit include a Soviet scientist's thanks for Ted Crump's "superior" translation of an article the scientist had published.

Translating Great Scientists

Ted particularly enjoys the occasional requests he receives for translations of articles by great scientists of the past. He has translated work by Robert Koch, Alois Alzheimer, Friedrich von Recklinghausen, and Carl F.O. Westphal—the last two for publication.

Since foreign language scientists' articles often contain expressions, abbreviations, and symbols not found in any dictionaries or glossaries, Ted has developed strategies for solving these mysteries by turning to other sources (for example, online data bases and the *Science Cita-*

tion Index) that lead him to parallel uses of the mysterious term in other articles, sometimes with a translation. For 6 years he has kept a "translation diary" of these problems and their solutions. He shares this information with other scientific translators through their professional associations.

Translators Backgrounds

What kind of background brings a person to a career of translating biomedical research writings from several languages? Ted and Shari came to scientific translating by routes with some similarities and some differences.

Growing up in rural Idaho, Ted was fascinated by the languages of the Basque shepherds and the Zuni and Navaho railroad workers in the locality, but his only encounter with a major foreign language was high school Spanish. Shari, on the contrary, grew up in a bilingual family (English and French); she also lived and studied for several years in Switzerland and Italy.

Ted took German and Russian in college while majoring in political science. Subsequent military service immersed him in Russian and German: Russian study at the Defense Language Institute, and Army Security Agency work (using Russian) in Germany. He had little interest in biological science at that time.

Shari majored in biology in college, and then served in the Peace Corps, stationed in Morocco. There she made heavy use of French (in addition to Arabic) while using her biology skills to run a provincial clinical laboratory. After her Peace Corps stint, she went to Madrid to study Spanish and lived there for several years, working in technical publishing (Spanish, French, and English) and doing freelance translating.

Returning to Washington and biological science, Shari worked in a research laboratory for 6 years. She began work at NIH in 1983. Shari and her husband spend their vacations in Peru, his native country.

Ted remained a while in Germany after his military service and married a German citizen. Later graduate study at the University of Utah and Bryn Mawr College strengthened his Russian and German (especially Russian literature) and added French to his languages. In 1976 he became a translator/abstractor for Biosciences Information Services. "It was a perfect preparation for translating at NIH," he says. "I had to tackle articles that ranged from aerospace biology to zoology, but I could write around terms I couldn't solve, since I was making an abstract."

"Writing around" unusual terms is ancient history now, as Ted and Shari make or obtain exact translations, expressing even the most specialized jargon in the standard English of the specialty. □

Two History Scholars Join NLM for Six Months



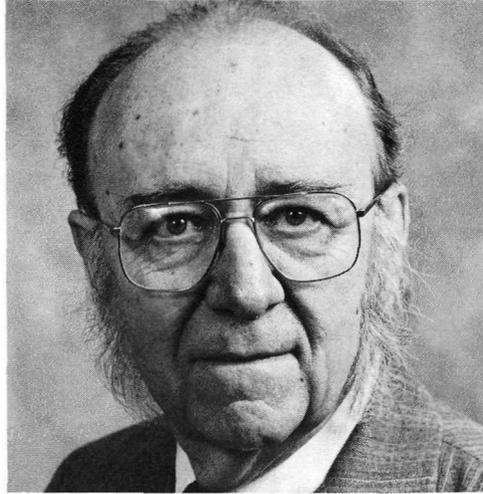
Dr. Cowdrey

Two history scholars have come to NLM for 6-month stays to do research on separate projects.

Dr. James Harvey Young has been appointed NLM Visiting Historical Scholar in the History of Medicine Division for the period January-July, 1986. Dr. Young will use the Library's collections for his research on the history of food and drug regulation in America. He will also deliver a seminar and a public lecture during his stay, as well as advise staff on matters related to his areas of expertise.

Dr. Young is Charles Howard Candler professor of American social history emeritus at Emory University, where he was on the faculty from 1941 through 1984. He served as chairman of the university's history department from 1958 to 1966.

His scholarly accomplishments have received widespread recognition through such honors as the Edward Kremers Award of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, the



Dr. Young

William H. Welch Medal of the American Association for the History of Medicine, the Literary Achievement Award of the Georgia Writer's Association, and a John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship.

He is the author of numerous articles and three widely known books on the history of patent medicines and medical quackery: *The Toadstool Millionaires* (1961), *The Medical Messiahs* (1967), and *American Self-Dosage Medicines* (1974).

Through an interagency agreement with the United States Army, Dr. Albert E. Cowdrey, a historian, has been detailed to the Library's History of Medicine Division for 6 months to carry out research in the historical collections.

Dr. Cowdrey, chief of the special history branch of the U.S. Army Center of Military History, is working on a biography of Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, whose personal papers are in NLM's modern manuscripts collection. □

Lung Cancer Declines For White Males Only

The National Cancer Institute has reported that the incidence of lung cancer in white men has decreased significantly for the first time in at least 50 years. This decrease is occurring 20 years after men began to stop smoking in substantial numbers, the NCI said.

The rate dropped four percent from 82.7 new cases of lung cancer per 100,000 white men in 1982 to 79.3 in 1983.

"This proves that people can successfully reduce their cancer risk by quitting smoking or not taking up smoking," said Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr., Director of the National Cancer Institute. "The tragedy is that lung cancer rates continue to increase among women. This year lung cancer is expected to top breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women, and this has already happened in at least 15 states."

For women, new cases and deaths from lung cancer show no signs of leveling off or decreasing. Due to the smoking patterns among women, no decrease is expected for 15 to 20 years.

"The news about lung cancer isn't good for black men either," Dr. DeVita said. "The annual rate of occurrence for new cases of lung cancer is almost 60 percent higher than for white men, although it appears to be leveling off."

This year's updated survival statistics are for patients diagnosed with cancer from 1977 through 1982.

Survival rates remain the same as those that were reported last year for 1976 through 1981 for all patients, all races and both sexes combined, and for white patients all cancer sites combined.

The conclusion also remains the same—cancer patients are living longer, and survival rates will show improvement when compared, for example, to rates for the early to mid-1970s.

The five-year survival rate for patients, all races and both sexes, diagnosed from 1977 through 1982, was 49 percent. The rate for white patients was 50 percent. For black patients, the rate was 37 percent, down one percentage point. This decrease is due to a shift within the black population toward more lung cancer cases for which survival rate for lung cancer patients is poor.

Data on deaths are from the National Center for Health Statistics. Data on cancer patient survival and newly diagnosed cases (cancer incidence) are from NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program, which has monitored annual occurrence of cancer and the survival of patients in the United States since the program's beginning in 1973. □

DMAT Seminar Announced

A seminar will be presented with slides and discussion on refugee relief in the harsh environment of the eastern region of Sudan, East Africa.

The speaker will be F. Gene Headley, NIH, DMAT (Disaster Medical Assistance Team) training officer, who has very recently returned from a 3-month USPHS detail with a voluntary agency in eastern Sudan.

The program will be held on Wednesday Mar. 26 in Bldg. 10, ACRF Amphitheater, Rm. 1C114, from 1:30 to 2:30 p.m.

For further information, call Mr. Headley at 496-7287. □

Yoga Classes to Begin Mar. 12.

Integral Hatha Yoga classes will be held on Mondays, Mar. 12-May 12 in Billings Auditorium, Bldg. 38, from 5:30 to 7 p.m.

Classes will be led by a qualified integral yoga instructor, and will be conducted in a manner to accommodate individuals at all levels of experience, including beginners.

Bring a large towel, blanket or thin mat, wear comfortable clothing and refrain from eating for at least 2 hours before class. A \$2 donation per session is requested.

For more information, call Vivian McFarland, 496-4620. □

New Members Appointed to Two NIADDK Boards

Four new members have been named to each of two advisory groups of the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

Named to the NIADDK Advisory Council for 4-year terms were: Drs. James L. Boyer, George A. Bray, Jerry S. Trier and Ms. Susan W. Salmond. Mr. Harold D. Schwartz was reappointed for a second 4-year term.

Named to the National Arthritis Advisory Board were: Drs. Wayne H. Akeson, Jean Goepfinger, Hugo F. Jasin and Mrs. Doris S. Melich.

The Advisory Council reviews research applications and recommends on funding of the Institute's programs.

The Arthritis Board reviews and evaluates the implementing of the Arthritis Plan developed by the National Commission on Arthritis and Related Musculoskeletal Diseases.

Council Members

Brief backgrounds on the newly named Advisory Council members follow:

Dr. Boyer is chief of the Division of Digestive Diseases and director of the Liver Center at Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Conn. He received his M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, Md., in 1962. He is internationally recognized for his research contributions in liver diseases.

Dr. Bray is professor of physiology and biophysics at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. He received his M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in Boston, Mass., in 1957. He is widely recognized for his contributions to nutrition research and has won many honors throughout his career, including the Sam E. Roberts Award in Nutrition and the Willendorf Award of the International Congress of Obesity.

Ms. Salmond is assistant professor in the department of nursing at Kean College in Union, N.J. She received her B.S. degree in nursing from Villanova University in Pennsylvania in 1973 and her M.S. degree in nursing from Seton Hall University in South Orange, N.J., in 1977. She is recognized for her expertise as both a clinician and a clinical instructor and has made significant contributions to the treatment of the chronically ill.

Dr. Trier is senior physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, Mass. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle in 1957. Dr. Trier is a leading investigator and teacher in gastroenterology and has conducted research in the functional morphology of the alimentary tract.

Mr. Schwartz is director of marketing and sales for the Capitol Companies in Arlington Heights, Ill. He received his B.S. degree in marketing and business administration from the University of Illinois in 1949. He has been an active leader in the lay nephrology community for over 20 years and was the first recipient of the Martin Wagner Memorial Award from the National Kidney Foundation.

Board Members

Brief backgrounds on the appointees to the Arthritis Board follow:

Dr. Akeson is professor and head of the division of orthopaedics at the University of California, San Diego. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Chicago School of Medicine in Illinois in 1953. He is a leader in the field of orthopedic surgery and is currently the editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Orthopaedic Research*. He is also known for his expertise in sports medicine.

Dr. Goepfinger is an associate professor in the School of Nursing at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. She received her B.S. degree in nursing from St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn., in 1964 and her M.S. degree in public health nursing from the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis in 1966. In 1977 she received her Ph.D. degree in sociology from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. She has made significant contributions both in community health nursing and in nursing education programs.

Dr. Jasin is professor of internal medicine at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. He received his M.D. degree from Buenos Aires University School of Medicine in Argentina. He is a leading investigator in the immunology of rheumatic diseases and is widely recognized for his many research contributions to understanding the immunopathic events that participate in causing rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus.

Mrs. Melich is an outstanding community volunteer who has made significant contributions in public service to the arthritis community. She has been frequently recognized for her leadership in the Arthritis Foundation's Utah Chapter, currently serving as president. She served with distinction on the National Commission on Arthritis and Related Musculoskeletal Diseases from 1975 to 1976 and the National Arthritis Advisory Board from 1977 to 1980 and from 1981 to 1984. □

Three Fogarty Scholars Arrive for NIH Terms

Three eminent Fogarty Scholars-in-residence arrived at NIH in March.

Dr. Ian D. Gust, director, Virus Laboratory, Fairfield Hospital, Fairfield, Victoria, arrived Mar. 3 to begin his first term as scholar-in-residence.

Dr. Gust is recognized by his peers as a world leader in research on respiratory, gastrointestinal, and hepatic viruses. He has received numerous honors, including the BMA Annual Meeting Prize for medical research carried out in the 3 years prior to December 1979; the Wellcome Australian Medal and Award, 1982; and the Selwyn-Smith Prize, Melbourne University, 1982. He has also been active as a consultant to the WHO and the South Pacific Commission on Viral Hepatitis.

During his stay at the NIH, Dr. Gust will be associated with Dr. Robert Chanock's lab and will also have an office at the Stone House where he can be reached on 496-4161.

Sir John Wilson returned to NIH Mar. 1, for his third term as a Fogarty Scholar. Sir John is the senior consultant to IMPACT—International Initiative Against Avoidable Disablement—which is supported by the United Nations Development Program, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization.

He was educated at Worcester College for the Blind following an accident in a secondary school laboratory that cost him his eyesight. He attended Oxford University, graduating in law with honors in 1940. He then took a post-graduate degree in sociology and social administration and was granted his M.A. in 1941.

Sir John will be at NIH until May 31, 1986. His office will be in Stone House, phone, 496-3682.

Dr. Sara Fuchs, professor of chemical immunology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, and chairman of the department of immunology since 1983, began her first term as a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence on Mar. 20.

Dr. Fuchs received her undergraduate education at the Hebrew University where she obtained her M.Sc. degree in chemistry and physics. She then studied with Professor Michael Sela at the Weizmann Institute.

She was awarded her Ph.D. by Hebrew University in 1963 for her work on the antigenicity of synthetic polypeptides. Her early work underlies current studies on the development of vaccines against viral and other pathogens using natural and synthetic peptides.

Dr. Fuchs will be associated with the Laboratory of Chemical Biology, NIADDK. She will also have an office in the Stone House where she can be reached on 496-4161. □

...the first man to use abusive words instead of his fists was the founder of civilization.—Sigmund Freud

AIDS DRUG*(Continued from Page 1)*

caused by HTLV-III in AIDS patients that results in irreversible brain damage, they said.

Furthermore, the drug can be prescribed orally, the scientists said.

To date, all but one of the 19 patients are still alive.

In terms of toxicities, 9 of the 19 patients complained of slight headaches, 1 of mild stomach discomfort, and several patients at higher dosages had bone marrow toxicities, Dr. Broder said. At high doses, it is likely that bone marrow suppression will be a limiting factor for the drug.

Scientists began treating the 19 AIDS patients in July 1985. Eleven of the patients were treated at NIH, while the remaining eight were treated at the Duke University Medical Center. The study was a collaborative effort between NCI, Duke, and Wellcome Research Laboratories, and investigators at the University of Miami also played a role.

In February 1985 AZT was shown to have activity against HTLV-III in laboratory studies by NCI scientists Drs. Hiroaki Mitsuya and Broder. Prior to that, AZT was found to have activity in an important animal virus screening program by Wellcome Research Laboratories.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by a retrovirus named HTLV-III, proven by Dr. Robert Gallo and his coworkers at the NCI to be the cause of the disease.

Retroviruses, including HTLV-III, require an enzyme, reverse transcriptase for RNA-dependent DNA polymerase, which enables genetic information to insert itself into the genetic information of the cell it infects.

Drs. Mitsuya and Broder, in collaboration with scientists at Wellcome, published laboratory findings showing that AZT inhibits the replication of HTLV-III, most likely by interfering with reverse transcriptase (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, October 1985). In other laboratory studies at NCI, AZT reduced the ability of several animal viruses to replicate *in vitro* (lab) and *in vivo* (body).

To date, AZT does not appear to have antiviral activity against most viruses other than retroviruses, although the compound has shown antibacterial activity against certain gram negative bacteria.

The experimental drug is manufactured by the Burroughs Wellcome Company of Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The next phase of drug testing will begin later this month at nine medical centers throughout the country. This will involve a randomized placebo-controlled trial of the

Grants for EB Study Awarded by NIADDK

NIADDK has awarded nine new grants to investigate epidermolysis bullosa or "EB."

EB is a rare, hereditary, blistering disorder that involves the skin and mucous membranes. As many as 50,000 Americans, mostly children, are affected by EB. The disorder can range from a relatively mild condition to a severely disabling and sometimes fatal disease in which blisters form over nearly all the body and in the digestive tract.

These new research grants, which have received a total of \$750,000 for this year, will investigate the basic underlying mechanisms that lead to this distressing and disabling disease.

For example, researchers at the University of California at Torrance, the Harvard Medical School, the University of Alabama, the Oregon Health Sciences University, and the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children in Portland are studying the basic science of the skin basement membrane zone, the region between the epidermal and dermal layers.

Scientists at the Rockefeller University and the University of Alabama are using highly specific monoclonal antibodies as research tools to identify components of the skin. Studies at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill are focused on characterization and isolation of a basement membrane zone molecule involved in acquired EB and of its possible significance in inherited forms of EB. In addition to these studies, the University of Vermont is planning a conference on the nondermatologic complications of EB.

According to Dr. Lawrence E. Shulman, director, Division of Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, NIADDK, "Research and advancement in treating and identifying the causes of EB are expected to benefit all those suffering from this grave skin disorder."—**Barbara A. Weldon** □

drug. AIDS patients interested in treatment may have their physicians contact the Medical Department of Burroughs Wellcome at 919-248-3000.e

Coauthoring the paper with Drs. Yarchoane and Broder were: Drs. Raymond W. Klecker, Phillip D. Markham, Edward Gelmann, Gene M. Shearer, Hiroaki Mitsuya, Robert C. Gallo, Jerry M. Collins, and Charles E. Myers of NCI; Kent J. Weinhold, H. Kim Lysterly, David T. Burack, and Dani P. Bolognesi of Duke; Margaret A. Fischl of the University of Miami, Fla.; and Sandra Nusinoff Lehrman, Robert M. Blum, and David W. Barry of Wellcome Research Laboratories. □

Stamp Out Those Punch Cards! Sheldon Fishman Has!

Sheldon Fishman, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, Office of the Director, NIH, was honored on Feb. 13 as the first member of a new honorary society, the Ancient and ASCII Order of the Punch Card. The society is being established to recognize those individuals who have contributed exceptionally to the advancement of automation at NIH.



Dr. Thomas Marciniak (l) congratulates Sheldon Fishman (r) on his induction as first member into the Ancient and ASCII Order of the Punch Card.

Mr. Fishman was honored for his exemplary efforts as chairman of the PC Database Management Working Group. That group is one of a number of working groups sponsored by the Personal Workstation Office of the NIH Division of Computer Research and Technology to promote the effective use of personal computers at NIH.

Dr. Thomas Marciniak of the National Cancer Institute's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control (DCPC) presented the initial award. Dr. Marciniak said "DCPC seems appropriate for initiating such a society, since most of our division is located in the Blair Bldg. in Silver Spring, which gives us a rather telescopic view of NIH activities."

Other nominations for society membership are solicited to honor those individuals who have helped to stamp out a punch card approach to computing at NIH in the spirit of the society's motto, "The punch card stops here." □

There is nobody so irritating as somebody with less intelligence and more sense than we have.—Don Herold

Scientists Search Eye for Signs of Schizophrenia

Researchers at Stanford will be looking into the eyes of schizophrenics to search for differences in the response to light in an attempt to devise an objective measure of their illness.

The study of schizophrenia is a small part of a larger project funded by an NEI grant recently awarded to Dr. Michael Marmor, head of the division of ophthalmology at Stanford University School of Medicine, who will be collaborating with psychiatrists at Stanford and the Palo Alto Veterans Administration Medical Center.

The National Eye Institute is awarding a total of \$206,847 to Dr. Marmor for his studies of the electrical signals of the eye, with \$69,141 for the first year of work.

In an effort to develop noninvasive ways to study the eye, Dr. Marmor will be looking at the electrical signals generated by the light-sensing cells of the retina and its supporting tissue.

"We can record from the surface of eye to see disease inside," he said in an interview.

He said a computer system has been programmed by the psychiatrists and is ready to analyze readings from the eyes of schizophrenics, as compared to the eyes of normal volunteers.

Scientists have linked a part of the retinal response to light with dopamine, one of the

brain's chemical messengers that is also used by some cells within the retina.

Dopamine is suspected by researchers to be involved in schizophrenia. And any abnormality in brain dopamine might also be reflected in the retina, which is more accessible to measurements, Dr. Marmor said.

He explained that a contact lens carrying an electrode can eavesdrop on the signals created by retinal cells as they convert light into the electrical messages that they relay to the brain.

With a research team of psychiatrists that includes Dr. Philip Berger, director of the Norris Mental Health Clinical Research Center; Dr. Adolf Pfefferbaum, and Dr. Gail Schechter, Dr. Marmor said he and his colleague Dr. Peggy Hock hope to find within the eye "an objective criterion for diagnosing or following schizophrenia."

Dr. Marmor will also use his new grant to peer into the function of the pigment epithelium, the dark-colored lining of cells that nourish and protect the clear cells of the retina, (This is the major part of the overall research.)

"When the pigment epithelium breaks down, as it does in a number of eye diseases, visual function is affected," Dr. Marmor said.

The pigment epithelium, like the retina, produces electrical signals that can be read at the eye surface. And learning more about the responses of cells in the pigment epithelium could lead to specific, noninvasive tests "to see if it is working properly," he said.

The new grant runs concurrently with another award, now in its second year, by the Eye Institute to Dr. Marmor, which funds his research into how the pigment epithelium keeps the retina healthy and attached to the inner rear of the eye.—Adapted from Stanford Medical Center News □

LECTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

sity. He also holds honorary doctor of science degrees from Purdue, Columbia, Yale, and Brandeis Universities; the University of Paris; and the City University of New York.

Dr. Benzer has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Society (London), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society, and holds honorary memberships with the Harvey Society and the New York Academy of Sciences.

His work in genetics earned him a National Medal of Science in 1983. He is this year's recipient of the Rosenstiel Medallion, an award given annually by Brandeis to persons whose contributions have been fundamental to the development of biomedical research. Dr. Benzer is widely published in professional journals and much in demand as a speaker.

The Marjorie Guthrie lecture honors the late widow of folksinger Woody Guthrie. Mrs. Guthrie devoted much of her life to promoting research on neurogenetic diseases and founded the Committee to Combat Huntington's Disease, now called the Huntington's Disease Foundation of America. □

NIH Bike Club Will Open Season

The NIH Bike Club will begin the season with its annual 'Think Spring Fling,' at the FAES House (corner of Old Georgetown Rd. and Cedar Ln.) on Tuesday, Apr. 1, from 5 to 6 p.m.

Membership cards will be available at the door. (Members and family \$1; nonmembers \$2)

A new Montgomery County bicycle route map will be given to each club member.

Movies and videotapes on touring, racing, safety, and maintenance will be shown. Cheese buffet and refreshments will be served and door prizes will be included.

For further information contact George Russell, 496-1873 or Cindy Walczak, 496-9750. □

NFL STARS

(Continued from Page 1)



Mel Blount (r), who played corner back in four Super Bowls with the Pittsburgh Steelers, is shown videotaping an interview with Dr. LaSalle Leffall Jr., a Washington, D.C., surgeon who is a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board and a former president of the American Cancer Society. Blount, now a member of the NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle's staff, is coordinating the new NCI-NFL anticancer campaign.

"Rosey's Defense," the first NFL player message on cancer awareness, will be shipped next month to more than 1,000 TV stations as a cooperating public service of the American Association of Retired Persons. Aimed at older black Americans, the 30-second message features former Los Angeles Rams defensive lineman Rosey Grier. Standing in the Los Angeles Coliseum, scene of many of his former triumphs, he tells viewers: "The best offense is still a good defense, especially when it comes to cancer."

In Detroit, running back Billy Sims of the Lions will be joined by Mayor Coleman Young and singer Aretha Franklin to kick off a spring offensive against cancer. A similar ceremony featuring Redskins receiver Art Monk is planned for Washington, D.C.

In addition to coordinating the NFL-NCI project, Blount—who played in four Super Bowls for the Pittsburgh Steelers—will make regular public appearances in Pittsburgh and other cities. He will also be seen throughout the country in a videotaped interview with Dr. LaSalle Leffall Jr., a Washington, D.C. surgeon who is a member of the National Cancer Advisory board and former president of the American Cancer Society. □

I am free of all prejudices. I hate everyone equally.—W.C. Fields

Dr. Abner Notkins Receives Ehrlich Prize For Pioneering Work on Viruses, Autoimmunity

Dr. Abner L. Notkins, director of intramural research for the National Institute of Dental Research, has received the prestigious 1986 Paul Ehrlich and Ludwig Darmstaedter Prize. This prize is awarded annually by the Paul Ehrlich Foundation in the Federal Republic of Germany for outstanding work in the fields of immunology, microbiology, or chemotherapy.

The foundation selected Dr. Notkins as this year's recipient in recognition of his pioneering work on viruses and autoimmunity while at NIDR.

The award—approximately \$40,000 and a medal—was presented in Frankfurt on Mar. 14, the birthday of Paul Ehrlich.

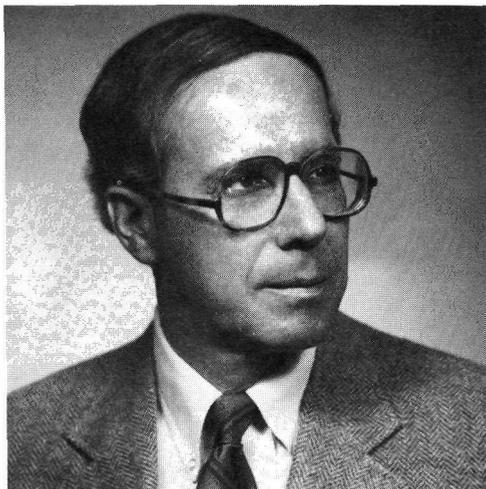
Considered one of the founding fathers of modern immunology, Dr. Ehrlich received the Nobel Prize in 1908 for his work on diphtheria toxin. A year later, he developed Salvarsan, the first drug treatment for syphilis.

The 2-day Ehrlich award ceremony, which was attended by the President of Germany, included a dinner hosted by the Prime Minister of Hessen in honor of Dr. Notkins. Dr. Notkins is only the second person in the last 20 years to be the sole recipient of the award.

The Paul Ehrlich Foundation was established in 1929, and the award has been given annually since 1952. Recipients of the award are selected by a 15-member international committee. Past winners include a number of Nobel laureates.

Among his many achievements, Dr. Notkins has elucidated mechanisms involved in the pathogenesis of viral and endocrine diseases. In his early work, he concentrated on persistent infections and showed how the immune response to viruses caused tissue injury. Over the past decade, he has focused on the role of viruses and autoimmunity in endocrine diseases, especially insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus.

He is internationally recognized for his contributions to diabetes research. In experimental



Dr. Notkins

animals, he showed that viruses could produce diabetes by destroying insulin-producing beta cells, that susceptibility was genetically controlled, and that the disease could be prevented by a vaccine. He then extended his work to humans, showing that occasional cases of insulin-dependent diabetes could be triggered by viruses.

Recently, he has been tracking factors such as autoantibodies that might be involved in endocrine diseases and has developed methods for making and studying human monoclonal autoantibodies.

Last year, Dr. Notkins led a team of researchers from NIDR and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in developing an experimental herpes vaccine that prevents the virus from establishing a latent infection.

The genetically engineered vaccine, which was tested successfully in laboratory mice, is targeted against herpes simplex virus (HSV)

type 1, the virus responsible for cold sores. There is evidence the vaccine also may be effective against HSV type 2, or genital herpes. Further animal studies are under way in preparation for human testing of the vaccine.

After receiving his B.A. from Yale and an M.D. from New York University, Dr. Notkins served an internship and residency in internal medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1960 he joined NIH as a research associate at the National Cancer Institute. The following year he moved to the NIDR, where he later became chief of its Laboratory of Oral Medicine. In 1985, he was appointed director of the NIDR Intramural Research Program while also retaining his role as lab chief.

He has published and lectured extensively throughout the world in the fields of viral immunology and immunopathology, as well as on the role of autoimmunity in diabetes mellitus and related disorders.

He has received numerous commendations throughout the course of his research career, including the 1980 David Rumbough Scientific Award of the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation for investigative excellence in diabetes, a DHHS Meritorious Service Medal in 1973, and a Distinguished Service Medal in 1981.

Dr. Notkins was also the first recipient of the Paul E. Lacy Research Award, presented by the National Diabetes Research Interchange. In 1982 he was elected to the Association of American Physicians. □

Volunteers on HBP Medication Needed for USUHS Study

Volunteers for a study of high blood pressure medications are needed by the USUHS School of Medicine. Males and females on Tenormin (atenolol) are needed. Volunteers must be currently married. All participants will be paid \$40. If interested, please call Robin Hill, 295-3263. □

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