

The NIH Record

With the CFC—There Are Winners All Around

One-year-old Todd Daniel Bradley II, a Clinical Center patient who is being treated for cystinosis, a serious hereditary childhood disorder, recently got down to the business of selecting the winning raffle entry for two round trip tickets to anywhere U.S. Air flies within the continental United States.

All contributors to the Combined Federal Campaign were eligible to enter the raffle. The roughly 3,000 entries were placed in a large carton and taken to the Bldg. 31 cafeteria for the drawing at lunchtime Friday, Nov. 21.

There was no other way for such a young fellow to reach into such a big box, so with the help of his mother who lowered him down, Todd—literally amidst the raffle tickets—finally clutched one in his hand. The ticket

(See CFC WINNERS, Page 12)



Mrs. Bradley holds onto her son, Todd, as he sits among the nearly 3,000 raffle entries.

Tenth World Congress of Cardiology Meets in Washington; NHLBI Participates

The X World Congress of Cardiology was held in Washington, D.C., this fall and brought over 10,000 scientists to the area from the U.S. and abroad to attend presentations which addressed all facets of cardiovascular science and medicine.

In conjunction with the X World Congress, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute sponsored two satellite symposia at the NIH on its research programs and three bilateral symposia focusing on the Institute's international research activities. "New Dimensions in Cardiovascular Research" overviewed selected topics in clinical, cellular and molecular research. The symposium

was introduced by Dr. William Raub, Deputy Director, NIH, and Dr. Claude Lenfant, Director, NHLBI.

Dr. William Castelli discussed lifestyle characteristics which predispose individuals to heart disease derived from the Framingham Heart Study, the longest prospective study on cardiovascular disease undertaken in the U.S., spanning four decades. Basic research findings on the complex and evolving role of human plasma apolipoproteins in lipid metabolism and atherosclerosis were presented by Dr. Bryan Brewer, chief of the Molecular Diseases Branch. Dr. Robert Adelstein, chief of the Molecular Cardiology Laboratory, reviewed the role of contractile proteins in smooth muscle and nonmuscle cells. The symposium concluded with a discussion by Dr. Stephen Epstein, chief of the Cardiology Branch, on clinical implications of dynamic increase in coronary obstruction as a cause of myocardial ischemia (deficiency of blood supply to the heart muscle).

The "Clinical Center Nursing Symposium," held in parallel, focused on the role of the health care community in NHLBI-sponsored prevention, education and control activities. The agenda included presentations on worksite prevention programs and overviews of nursing research and education resources at the Clinical Center.

Following the X World Congress, joint conferences in cardiovascular research were conducted with scientific delegations from the USSR, Poland and the People's Republic

(See CARDIOLOGY, Page 8)



Dr. Lenfant (r) meets with Dr. Chazov, Soviet coordinator for the US-USSR cooperation in heart, lung and blood research. Dr. Chazov received recognition this year as co-chairman for the International Society of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, a group that was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

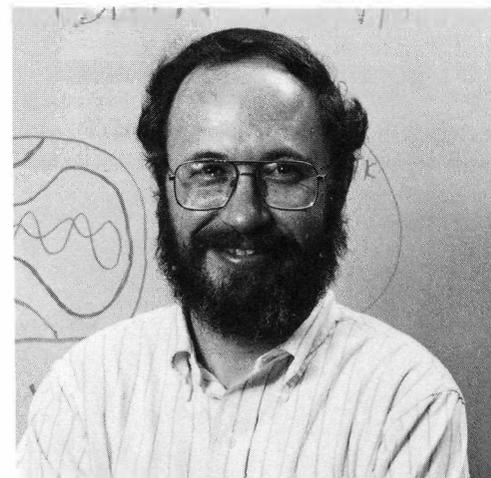
Dr. Bernard Moss Gives NIH Lecture

Dr. Bernard Moss, chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Viral Diseases, will deliver the NIH Lecture on Jan. 14, at 8:15 p.m., in the NIH Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium.

As a reflection of his long-term interest in the vaccinia virus, Dr. Moss has entitled his talk "Vaccinia Virus: From Jenner to Genetic Engineering." A brief account of the development of vaccinia virus as the first live attenuated vaccine and its role in eradicating smallpox will provide an historical perspective to current research. Unique aspects of vaccinia virus as a research tool for studying gene expression and replication will be emphasized. The second half of the lecture will focus on reasons why vaccinia virus is a prime candidate for recombinant DNA manipulations and its value for immunological studies and development of new recombinant vaccine.

The Lectureship, established in 1953, is awarded by the NIH Director in recognition of outstanding scientific accomplishment.

(See DR. MOSS, Page 4)



Dr. Moss's recent investigations include work with the AIDS virus, HIV.

Anticancer Gene Found? NEI Scientists Isolate Possible Candidate

For years, scientists have suspected that cells contain some genes that are able to block the development of certain types of cancer. A team studying the rare childhood eye cancer retinoblastoma may have become the first to isolate one of these anticancer genes. It is present in tissue taken from normal people but missing in tumors from some people

(See ANTICANCER GENE, Page 9)

TRAINING TIPS

The NIH Training Center of the Division of Personnel Management offers the following:

Courses and Programs	Dates
<i>Management and Supervisory</i> 496-6371	
Manage Your Meetings	1/9 & 1/16
Effective Presentation Skills	1/21-22
Managing Stress	1/13 & 1/15
Introduction to Supervision	1/26-30
Positive Influence & Negotiation	2/11-13
Federal Budget Process	2/25-27
Report Writing	2/17-19
Why Can't They Hear Me?	2/4-5
Pragmatic Problem Solving	1/14
<i>Office Skills</i> 496-6211	
Understanding & Managing Stress	12/8-9
Leadership Skills for Secretaries	1/14-16
Effective Writing for Secretaries	1/5-13
Proofreading and Editing	1/12-2/18
Medical Terminology I	1/13-3/19
Career Strategies	2/25

Special Programs 496-6211

TDSP Orientation	
Dec. 3 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m.	Conf. B Landow
Dec. 18 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m.	Bldg. 31/B2C06
Jan. 7 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m.	Bldg. 31/B2C05
Jan. 14 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m.	Bldg. 31/B2C07

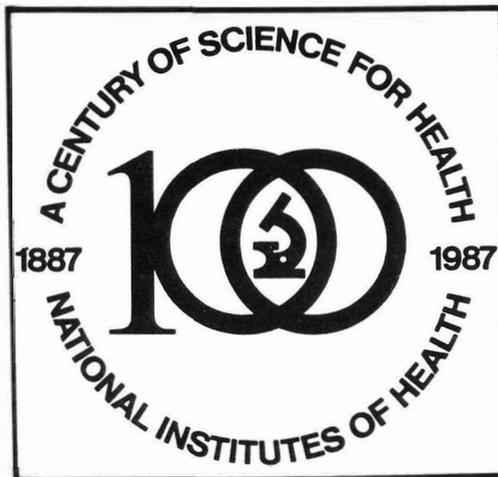
Adult Education 496-6211	
Training and Development Service Program	Continuous Availability

SHARE TRAINING: An online catalog is available by accessing WYLBUR. Enter SHARE TRAINING. First time users only, enter:

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Is that really NICHD Director Duane Alexander playing a Sousaphone? It sure is, and with him are fellow NICHD'ers Natalie Morrison on keyboards, Dr. Lynn Loriaux, clinical director, playing trumpet and disguised as Groucho Marx, and Ben Fulton, deputy executive officer, in a monster mask and CFC t-shirt, playing kazoo. The "Donates" traveled to the Landow Bldg. and the NIH campus on Halloween to drum up support for the CFC campaign by entertaining the audiences with songs, a film about the CFC and refreshments. Many of the NICHD'ers were also appropriately dressed for the occasion.



Send in Centennial Suggestions

Do you have any suggestions or ideas on how best to celebrate NIH's Centennial? The NIH Centennial Employee Cultural Events Subcommittee would like to plan activities in two categories: cultural events and programs, and employee health education. We need your ideas and input by Friday, Dec. 19. Send or call your suggestions into: Kelly Goka, R&W Association, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30, 496-6061. □

Applications Being Accepted For Management Program

The NIH Management Intern Program will accept applications through Feb. 20 at the GS-5, 7 and 9 levels. The program permits up to 15 months of rotational on-the-job administrative training assignments. Interns will also enroll in formal course work and attend seminars.

The program provides an opportunity for individuals demonstrating high potential to undertake a period of specialized training in preparation for a career in administrative management activities of the NIH. Graduates of the MI program have been and continue to be a primary source for future senior management and administrative positions at the NIH.

Information Sessions

Candidates are urged to attend one of the following information sessions to assure that all questions are answered:

Jan. 9	Blair, Conf. Rm. 110
Jan. 12	Westwood, 428
Jan. 14	Landow Bldg., Conf. Rm. E
Jan. 16	Federal Bldg., B1-19
Jan. 20	Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 7
Jan. 21	Bldg. 10, 9S237

All information sessions will be held from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

For additional information, contact the NIH Training Center, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C31, 496-6371. □



Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH Director, signs a letter to the NIH community inviting employees to join the Recreation and Welfare Association. Dr. Wyngaarden was also presented the first 1987 R&W membership card by (l to r): Agnes Richardson, R&W president, C. Alan Moore, R&W first vice president, and Randy Schools, R&W general manager.

Former NLM Branch Chief, Dr. A.D. Merritt, Dies

Dr. A. Donald Merritt, chief of the Library's Health Professions Applications Branch, Lister Hill Center, for 5 years before his retirement in 1984, died of cancer Nov. 25 at his home in Bethesda.

Dr. Merritt spent 18 years on the faculty at the Indiana University of Medicine, where in 1966 he helped found the department of medical genetics. He was chairman of that department until 1979 when he came to NLM.

From 1957 to 1961, he was an NIH clinical associate in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. He also was chief of the Medical Investigations Section of the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Merritt is survived by his wife, Dr. Doris H. Merritt, sons, Kenneth Arthur and Christopher Ralph, and a grandson.

Memorial contributions may be sent to the Department of Medical Genetics, IUMC, Education and Research Fund, 702 Barnhill Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46223.

STEP Applications Due For Modules 4, 5

Applications for modules 4 and 5 offered by the STEP (Staff Training in Extramural Programs) Committee are due in the STEP Program Office by Friday Dec. 19. These courses are developed primarily for extramural staff. To obtain additional information about these courses, consult a copy of the STEP brochure, or contact the STEP Program Office on 496-1493.

Module 4—"In the Beginning There Were R01's. . ."—This module will consider the multiple mechanisms used by NIH to fund research training. Emphasis will be placed on the problems, policies and politics related to multiplicity of funding mechanisms. This module is scheduled to be held on Mar. 19, 1987.

Module 5—"Creative Problem Solving"—This module will introduce participants to a broad spectrum of creative tools and techniques meant to stimulate and structure the many unused resources of the mind, so that they might be employed with regularity and confidence at work. The module has two focuses:

- to provide information and exercises which help individuals expand and develop their personal creativity
- to develop, at a systems level, a climate that will encourage, support and reward creative problem solving and innovative approaches to our work. This module is scheduled to be held on Apr. 27-29, 1987.

Modules are presented at no cost to the participant. However, application form NIH 2245 must be submitted. This form is available from BID personnel offices, or Andrew Chiarodo (Blair), Carol Letendre (Federal), Fred Heydrick (Westwood), Bettie Graham (Lister Hill), Carol Tippery (Landow), Patricia Fanning (Bldg. 31). □

Egg, Sperm Cell Division Subject of NICHD Workshop

The NICHD Center for Population Research will host a workshop Jan. 8 and 9 to examine the mechanisms that control division in egg or sperm cells. Researchers will also discuss how natural substances that seem to regulate egg or sperm cell division may eventually be used as contraceptives and may explain some forms of infertility.

Because egg and sperm cells must contain only half the number of chromosomes as do other body cells, they undergo a special kind of cell division known as meiosis. This division leaves the final, mature sex cells carrying only 23 chromosomes instead of the usual 46. During fertilization, sperm and egg pool their chromosomes to form an embryo with the full complement of 46.

Substances Found

Natural substances recently found in both the male and female sex glands have been shown to inhibit or stimulate meiosis. These substances may be potential candidates for contraceptives that intervene at the level of sex-cell development and possible therapies for some forms of infertility.

Registration begins at 8:30 a.m., Jan. 8. The meeting will be held in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 6. For more information: Dr. Florence Hasseltine, 496-1101. □

Christmas Carolers Needed

The Patient Activities Department needs carolers to sing to patients on their units on Christmas Eve., Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 6 p.m.

Anyone interested in joining the caroling group may call Cindy White at 496-5157. □

NIAMS Establishes Registry On Epidermolysis Bullosa

A National Patient Registry on Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB), a rare hereditary blistering disorder that involves the skin and mucous membranes, has been established by the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases at Rockefeller University in New York.

The registry, under direction of Dr. D. Martin Carter, plans to enroll patients with various forms of EB. The researchers hope to determine the national incidence and prevalence of EB and its impact on the patient and his or her family.

The registry is supported by NIAMS under a 5-year contract. In conjunction with the registry, four EB clinical centers have also been established. These centers are located at Rockefeller, the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, the University of Alabama in Birmingham, and the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle.

The clinical sites will be responsible for direct contact and the enrollment of EB patients in the registry. Patients will be requested to contribute specimens and to be followed as part of their diagnostic evaluation, and in some cases, to participate in research and treatment protocols.

Families of EB patients will be interviewed to gain increased information on genetics, particularly family patterns or sporadic occurrence of the disease. This information will be compiled at the Data Coordinating Center located at Rockefeller.

An estimated 50,000 Americans, mostly children, suffer with EB according to the Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association (DEBRA). The disease can range from a relatively mild condition to a severely disabling and sometimes fatal disease.

The skin of patients with EB is extremely fragile and groups of blisters may appear spontaneously. In severe or dystrophic EB, blisters can form nearly over all the body and in the digestive tract. Often wounds from severe EB resemble serious burns. So far no cure or treatment exists to control this disease. □

Donate Furniture to FAES

Donations of usable furniture, dishes, carpets, draperies, etc., are welcomed by FAES to assist foreign visitors at NIH by loaning them household furnishings.

For further information contact Janet Barch, manager of the program, in Bldg. 35, Rm. B301, 496-6318, Tuesday through Thursday. □



The NIH Marathoners captured first place in the Marine Corp Marathon's Government Class Team Competition on Nov. 2, 26.2 mile run. Pictured (l to r) are: Steve Soroka, team captain; Benes Trus, Scott Allen, Jeff Bender, Tom Roach (3 hrs., 12 minutes); and Alison Wichman (3 hrs., 9 minutes). The team star, John Bacon (2 hrs., 43 minutes) is not in the picture. Team members Marc Lippman and Jerry Moore who also trained for the event were unable to run due to illness and injuries.

NCI Scientists Explore Hypothesis for Drug Resistance

Drug resistance is the most frequent cause of cancer treatment failure. In the more common cancers among Americans—small (oat) cell and large cell lung cancers, breast cancer, and colon cancer—treatment failure is caused by multiple drug resistance already present at the beginning of treatment or by resistance that develops during treatment.

Dr. Charles E. Myers and coworkers at NCI have developed evidence suggesting that cancer cells may be resisting drugs by some general defense mechanism that allows the body to protect itself against natural toxins. The scientists reported their findings in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*.

Cells Detoxify

Cells made abnormal by carcinogen exposure may protect themselves from other carcinogens by detoxifying a wide range of the toxic chemicals. Certain cancer cells, when undergoing drug treatment, appear to act in a similar way—by detoxifying a wide range of drugs.

When treated with any one of a number of anticancer drugs derived from natural products, cancer cells become resistant to a broad range of other drugs to which they have never been exposed. This ubiquitous and unexpected pattern of multidrug resistance is called pleiotropic drug resistance. These drugs have no common structure or mechanism of action, but they are all natural products that are toxic to human cells.

Since most common cancers also appear to be initiated by a carcinogen, the researchers suspect that the cellular signal that warns the body that it has been exposed to car-

cinogens may already be turned on in these cancers before drug treatment is even started. Thus, when drug treatment is started, the cellular machinery, incapable of distinguishing between the toxicity of the carcinogen and that of the anticancer drug, responds to drugs just as it does to carcinogens.

Dr. Myers and his coworkers have developed a biochemical method to explore the hypothesis that anticancer drug resistance and resistance to chemical carcinogenesis may be a similar cellular response. They are looking inside drug-resistant human cancer cells for elevated protein levels that may be biochemical markers of how human cells detoxify toxic chemicals in general. Other researchers in the field have been examining some types of human and animal cancer cells for elevated levels of specific protein markers in the cell membranes and increases in the number of copies of certain genes.

Response General

If the response mechanism to toxin/drug exposure is so general, perhaps it can be inhibited simply by inactivating the regulatory protein suspected of triggering the chain of events leading to resistance. The scientists are currently testing this hypothesis by searching for various biochemical markers in drug resistant cells and trying to confirm that protein kinase C or another agent may be the regulator of events leading to resistance. The scientists hope to develop inhibitors of these biochemical markers, particularly to the potentially ultimate, regulatory protein that may be turning on the switch for drug resistance. □

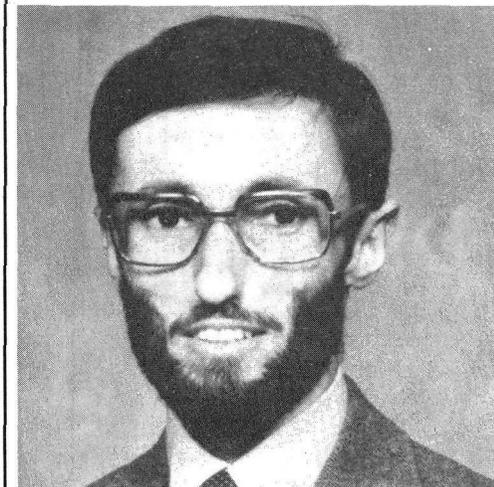
In this process, the vaccinia virus serves as a noninfectious vector to transfer selected genes of the infective agent to the host. Since his work with hepatitis B virus, he and his colleagues have expanded the use of this recombinant technique to effectively immunize laboratory animals against herpes simplex, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus, and rabies.

Dr. Moss's recent investigations are of particular interest because they include work with the AIDS virus (HIV). He has taken one of the genes from HIV and inserted it into the vaccinia virus. Since only the envelope gene of HIV is used in the recombinant virus, laboratory animals injected with the vaccine do not become infected with HIV.

Rather, the antigenic protein coded for by the envelope gene induces the animal's immune system to produce antibodies against the AIDS virus. □

Dr. Robin Chivers Dies; Worked on 'Index Medicus'

Dr. Robin R. Chivers, associate editor of *Index Medicus* and a member of the Library's Medical Subject Headings Section, died



Dr. Robin Chivers

Nov. 10 at George Washington University Hospital of complications from a stroke.

Dr. Chivers had worked at NLM for more than a decade. Prior to his work at the Library, he had been on the staff of the Johns Hopkins University medical library in Baltimore, having come to the United States from his native Australia in 1972.

A few years earlier he had been a guest visitor at NLM where he studied the Library's system for indexing and searching the biomedical literature, and was later instrumental in helping establish the Australian MEDLARS service. He became a U.S. citizen in 1980.

At a memorial service held at Georgetown Presbyterian Church Nov. 15, Dr. Clifford Bachrach, former head of the Medical Subject Headings Section, said in tribute to Dr. Chivers: "Robin's background of training and experience was remarkably rare. As a physician, he was well grounded in the science of medicine, and he had, additionally, an appreciation of the clinical aspects of medicine. As a trained and experienced librarian, he understood well the wants and needs of the users of biomedical libraries. as one thoroughly grounded in our own computerized bibliographic system, he had a keen appreciation of how it could be modified and improved without undermining the existing structure."

Memorials may be sent to the Hospice of Northern Virginia, 4715 15th Street North, Arlington, VA 22205.

DR. MOSS

(Continued from Page 1)

The candidate is recommended by the NIH Board of Scientific Directors and is chosen from researchers at the NIH or at other institutions. While spotlighting exceptional scientific contributions, the lectures also provide for a communication of ideas that could stimulate further scientific efforts.

Dr. Moss has long been and remains a leader in the field of viral gene expression. He is perhaps most widely known for his innovative work on the mechanism of capping messenger RNA. More recently, his demonstration of the feasibility of using genetically engineered vaccinia virus to induce an immune response against hepatitis B virus provided a revolutionary concept in vaccine development. This involves using bits of genetic material from the disease-causing virus and inserting them into the vaccinia virus.

Baby's Biological Clock Shouldn't Be Scrambled

"Around-the-clock light, noise, feeding and diapering may interfere with the development of a newborn's circadian rhythms and affect the child's well-being later in life," says pediatrician Dr. Steven Reppert, director of the Laboratory of Developmental Chronobiology at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Dr. Reppert has studied circadian rhythms in animals for 10 years. His research is supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

"It is important that neonatologists, nurses and parents are sensitive to the circadian rhythms of the infants right after birth and that some 24-hour order is given to scheduling feeding, diapering, and play times," says Dr. Reppert. "They should pay particular attention to the 24-hour light/dark cycle to which infants are exposed so the babies' circadian rhythms will develop in sync with the world around them," he says.

Pediatricians, too, should be aware that children have a functioning circadian system, Dr. Reppert says. The knowledge that, for example, blood and urine may display different characteristics during the circadian cycle can improve diagnostic precision.

Prescribing medication also requires knowledge of circadian cycles because the absorption, metabolism and secretion of several drugs show marked variations throughout the day. This may be especially important in young children where such variations could have significant consequences, Dr. Reppert says.

Internal Timekeeper

All animals exhibit an internal timekeeping mechanism, which regulates the sleep/wake cycle, body temperature, hormone production and other biological processes, Dr. Reppert says. Normally, the biological clock is coordinated with the 24-hour day by such daily cues as sunrise and sunset. As anyone who has traveled far enough to experience jet lag knows, adherence to a biological clock is necessary to maintain a sense of well-being. The clock plays a major role in optimizing the efficiency of the biological systems and better prepares the body to cope with stress, injury and disease.

In animal studies Dr. Reppert and his colleagues found that mammals possess functioning biological clocks that are synchronized by the mother before birth and immediately thereafter, until the developing animals learn to perceive day/night differences through their own senses.

Dr. Norman A. Krasnegor, chief of NICHD's Human Learning and Behavior Branch, says, "Findings of functioning

circadian clocks in the fetuses of different mammals suggest that human infants, too, may have biological clocks in place at birth whose cycles are strongly influenced postnatally by environmental cues in the nursery such as light, sound, and social interactions."

"Disturbances in the circadian systems of children may cause behavior problems," Dr. Reppert says. He and Dr. Lawrence Tamarkin of the National Institute of Mental Health have studied a baby girl who had lost both eyes soon after birth because of a malignant tumor. She developed behavior problems and insomnia, which occurred in 2-week cycles.

Drs. Reppert and Tamarkin used a wristwatch-type device to obtain a continuous record of the child's activity rhythms for several weeks. They were thus able to show that the child's circadian rhythms ran a 26-hour cycle, which explained her cyclic insomnia.

When the parents were made aware of this "free-running" cycle, they started interacting with the girl on her biological time (rather than on their 24-hour cycle) and the behavior problems subsided. It is unknown whether outside auditory, sensory and other cues will eventually compensate for the girl's lost visual senses and help her adapt to a 24-hour cycle as she matures.

Although the researchers originally believed that melatonin, a hormone from the pineal gland, was the "messenger" between mother and fetus, they have since established that maternal-fetal communication still operates in mothers whose pineal glands have been removed. In fact, no other endocrine gland has as yet been found to be involved in this communication. However, Dr. Reppert maintains that the maternal-fetal communication is based on some chemical or hormonal interaction and he feels confident that future research will unravel this mystery as well.—Tineke Hasse □

Photograph Identified

The NIH Record received numerous phone calls in response to the mystery photograph printed in the Nov. 18 issue. The picture, it seems, ran in the Dec. 6, 1960, *Record* on page 2 along with an accompanying article about young Ed Tabor's attempt at newspaper publishing. Those in the photograph were (l to r): Mary-Helen Emmons, Ed, Ken Stabler, and Betty Mok—all *NIH Record* staffers. In fact, Ed's parents—Drs. Herbert and Celia W. Tabor—who prompted the story, still work at NIH for NIDDK. Thanks for all the calls. □

Graduate School Announces Schedule; Classes Begin Feb. 2

The FAES Graduate School announces the schedule of courses for the spring semester. The evening classes sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will be given on the NIH campus.

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.

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

Classes will begin Feb. 2, and registration will be held from Jan. 21 through Jan. 27. 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. □

Dial-in Access to NIH Library's Online Catalog Is Now Available

For the convenience of intramural scientists who wish to search the NIH Library's online catalog from their laboratories and offices, dial-up access is now available. Communication with the Library's minicomputer requires no account number, user initials, or password, and no costs are incurred. The system is intended for use by NIH staff.

The online catalog contains information on books and journals in the NIH Library's collection, and their availability. Search techniques from remote sites are essentially the same as those employed at terminals in the Library.

Dial-up access to the catalog is usually available between 8:30 a.m. and 10 p.m. on weekdays and most weekends. A busy signal means that all telephone lines to the Library's computer are busy.

Classes in how to search the catalog are conducted on the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month. Call 496-2184 for information on these classes and for assistance in searching the catalog. For details, call 496-1080. □

Normal Volunteers Needed

Nonemployee normal control subjects are needed for studies involving the response of the autonomic nervous system to isoproterenol.

The study requires up to 2 days in the hospital. Total fee is \$200. Call 496-8850 for information. □

Can You Hear What I Hear? Hearing-Impaired Employees 'Capable of Doing the Job'

By Anne Barber

There are more than 50 hearing-impaired employees on the NIH campus. Some have severe hearing loss and have difficulty with oral communication. Others can hear some sound but cannot distinguish clarity, are able to understand others by lip reading or have understandable speech and use hearing aids.

This is a continuation of some of NIH's hearing-impaired employees.

Alex Nobleman is a librarian in the NLM Collection Access Section and can hear approximately 75 percent provided he is facing the person and wearing his hearing aid. Alex is not totally deaf; his hearing loss was discovered in elementary school and diagnosed as a sensorineural type loss that is not correctable by surgery. Since he has some hearing, he speaks very well.

He has been at NLM for 8 years. He has a B.S. degree in library science from Gallaudet College and an M.S. degree from the University of Maryland. He also worked as an assistant librarian at Gallaudet for 8 years before joining NLM.

Alex serves as a member of the NIH Employees Handicapped Committee. He says that NLM has a good system which allows for the hearing-impaired to have an interpreter present at large meetings.

"The supervisors in this section are very supportive about getting TDDs for us," he says. There are five hearing-impaired employees in this particular section and possibly 10 in all NLM. Every section in NLM with a hearing-



Ms. Harriston and Mr. Nobleman discuss a new book on psychology that just arrived at NLM for indexing.

[Conclusion of a two-part series]

impaired employee provides a TDD or access to one for their use.

Arthur Hazes, Jr., is a system programmer in the Systems Support Branch of NLM. "Hap," as he is known, has worked there for 13 years, starting as a computer operator. A mathematics major, he was introduced to computers in college. He has also completed approximately 1½ years of graduate work at American University. "But most of my computer training was right here on the job," he says.

Born in Bethesda, Md., he attended Green Acres School, preschool and kindergarten public schools as a special mainstream student. He attended the local high school, Walt Whitman, and went to college in Bethany, W. Va., and earned a B.S. in mathematics.

Hap speaks very well; he received 15 years of public and private speech therapy while growing up.

His hardest problem in school was taking notes. He couldn't lip read and write at the same time. So he had to focus on what the teacher said.

Hap's wife is also deaf, but of their five children, only one is hearing-impaired. "They now have a test called brain stem evoked response. Electrodes are placed around the head and the responses are measured in the five major areas. The whole test is done by computers. The results show where the hearing loss originates and measure of decibel loss." This new test was given to Hap's baby when he was 6 weeks old.

Hap feels very fortunate because his deafness has not held him back in his job or growth potential. "I credit this to my boss, Mel Beckelheimer, who just recently gave me a new job responsibility. I do not feel I receive special treatment because of my hearing problem."

Hap takes classes from IBM off campus and in out-of-town locations. Even though IBM does not furnish an interpreter, they do provide a one-on-one training situation for him.

"My biggest drawback is telephone conversation. When there are computer problems that need to be solved over the phone I am dependent on my coworkers to make the call and take the extra time to help me out. But I've never had any problem—my coworkers are terrific."

Hap served on the Handicapped Employees Committee for 5 years and as chairperson for 1984-1985, and prior to that as vice-chairperson. While a member of the committee, he helped to establish four separate sub-committees: policy, public relations, accessibility, and training. Work was also be-



"Hap," systems programmer, works at one of NLM's computer terminals.

gun on removing architectural barriers, safety and obtaining an interpreter for the campus.

"I think NIH is a good place for a handicapped person to work because of its unique research health environment. I feel the employers are a little more sensitive," he says.

Hap is very active with the group of deaf employees at NLM. They share information and maintain contact to help each other out.

He feels that "reasonable accommodation is a two-way street. Ask and receive, but you as a worker must be accommodating to your employer and a good working relationship can develop."

Hap's attitude has a lot to do with his achievement. He has received several cash awards and honors. He feels his attitude of "can do—can perform" takes care of a lot of potential problems.

Diane Hairston is a library technician in the Public Service Division of NLM. She has been at NLM for about 10 years and in her present job around 6. She has some understandable speech but she and her supervisor communicate in writing because they prefer that method. When she is sick or there is a family emergency, she has her son call for her.

Diane lost her hearing around the age of 3. "I think my mother had German measles but I don't know for sure."

She does not want special treatment; in fact she says, "I want everyone to be treated equally and not think about the handicap."

Brenda Keagan is an administrative officer in the Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases for NHLBI and has worked in the Institute for 22 years.

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Brenda is considered to be hearing-impaired although she can hear 90 percent with her hearing aid. Without her aid, however, she can only hear 75 percent.

She considers herself lucky because in 1969, she had an ear operation which helped her immensely. She has an amplifying device on her phone at work so she can understand calls clearly.

Brenda feels her problem is hereditary. On her mother's side, most of her aunts have the same problem. Her father also has a severe hearing problem.

"I think we, as Americans, have gotten real lax about our speaking habits. We mumble and don't enunciate properly which makes it hard for us hearing-impaired persons," Brenda says.

"We need to make people aware that 'just because a person is handicapped, it doesn't mean they can't do the job.' We may have to make adjustments but we all have to do that anyway," she says.

Jesse Quintero is a lab technician in the Laboratory of Human Carcinogenesis for NCI. He was born deaf—a condition inherited from his mother. He attended the Illinois School for the Deaf for 13 years and later Gallaudet College from which he graduated with a degree in biological sciences. He has been with NCI for 6 years.

"Jesse speaks well and lip reads extremely well that it is hard to realize Jesse is a deaf person," says his supervisor, Dr. Susan Schlegel.

Jesse feels with his hearing aid and lip reading, he can understand 90-95 percent of a conversation.

Dr. Schlegel took a sign language course here at NIH about 2 years ago, although she says, Jesse's lip reading skill has made her effort unnecessary. There were five hearing-impaired persons working in the lab, at one time, with lots of people around for Jesse to interact with but now he is the only hearing-impaired employee. And his work is done mostly on an individual basis.

Dr. Schlegel says that during large lab meetings, an interpreter is provided for Jesse and other hearing-impaired persons who attend.

Jesse feels mostly left out at parties and luncheons where he cannot read lips on a one-to-one basis.

He has been the recipient of the NIH Achievement Award and his supervisor thinks he certainly deserved it. Jesse, just as delighted, says "I think NIH is a wonderful place to work."

The Division of Safety will provide an opportunity for hearing-impaired researchers to receive training in laboratory safety. The following half-day courses will be interpreted for the hearing impaired: "Chemical Safety in the Lab-

oratory," Jan. 22, 1987; and "Biosafety Awareness," Feb. 19, 1987. For further information, call the Division of Safety at 496-2346 or TTD at 496-4927.

Dr. Martha Bryan, NIH's Handicap Program manager in the Division of Equal Opportunity, works directly with the Handicapped Employees Committee. The committee is comprised of 41 members, nominated by the BIDs and selected by the Division of Equal Opportunity for 3-year terms. The membership includes one representative and one alternate representative from each BID.

In regard to hearing-impaired employees, the committee is exploring the possibility of a sign language course for its members. The committee has also been responsive to the identified needs of hearing-impaired employ-



Kerri Lawler-Davis presents a lecture to the NIH Sign Language Class on working with the hearing-impaired.

ees, including procedures for requesting interpreters and other accommodations.

Another issue about which the committee members and Dr. Bryan are concerned is awareness. "We have proposed to sponsor a training workshop for supervisors—not just pertaining to the issues of hearing-impaired individuals, but all disabled persons. The workshop would inform supervisors of disabling conditions; NIH, OPM, and EEOC and EEOC personnel and reasonable accommodation policies and procedures; and laws governing the rights of handicapped persons."

Dr. Bryan joined the NIH Division of Equal Opportunity in November 1985 and since that time she says "the hearing-impaired have formed an informal committee to meet and share concerns among each other. And through participation in those meetings and affiliation with the Handicap Program, hearing-impaired employees have been provided information and encouragement to apply for positions with an understanding of the accommodations needed to perform the job for which selected.

"If a person is qualified and can do the job, but needs some kind of accommodations, he/she should be given the chance," she says.

As for the future, Dr. Bryan would like to see more BIDs provide outreach in recruiting hearing-impaired and other disabled individuals for permanent employment, summer employment, fellowships and other programs available throughout the NIH.

TDD NUMBERS

Occupational Medical Services	496-4411
Police/Fire/Ambulance	496-0063
Training Center	496-6371

NOTE: The *NIH Record* wishes to thank Pamela Harding for her services as an interpreter for this article and Bill Branson for the photographs. Also, Dr. Bryan now works for the Division of Research Grants. □

Training Center Offers Career Curricula Program

The Career Curricula Program is designed to meet NIH staffing needs while providing NIH employees in nonprofessional job series with an opportunity for career change and advancement.

Through a combination of academic advising, training (taken on participants own time) and informal occupational mentoring, the program's aim is to prepare participants to compete for professional entry-level jobs in occupations targeted for training.

Information on the program, application and selection process will be provided at the following sessions from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.: Landow Bldg., Conf. Rm. E, Thursday, Jan. 15; Westwood Bldg., Rm. 428, Tuesday, Jan. 8; Bldg. 10, Rm. 9S237, Friday, Jan. 16; Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 3CA, Wednesday, Jan. 14; Federal Bldg., Rm. B119, Monday, Jan. 12; Blair Bldg., Conf. Rm. 110, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Application packets are available from the NIH Training Center, DPM, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C31. To be considered for the program, applications must be completed and received by Feb. 20, 1987.

For more information call the Training Center, 496-6211. □

NIMH Seeks Male Volunteers

The Laboratory of Psychology and Psychopathology, NIMH, wants normal male volunteers, ages 25-40, with 4 or less years of college to participate in research.

If interested, call Mr. Hunter or Ms. Deldin, 496-7674. □

CARDIOLOGY

(Continued from Page 1)

of China to review findings from ongoing collaborative studies exploring the causes and contrasting international trends of cardiovascular disease. Dr. Lenfant is the principal U.S. coordinator for these activities, and is joined by scientists abroad who serve as his counterparts.

Academician Eugene Chazov, director-general of the National Cardiology Research Center in Moscow, is the Soviet coordinator for the US-USSR cooperation. Dr. Stefan Rywik of the National Institute of Cardiology in Warsaw is the program coordinator in Poland. Professor Tao Shou-chi, director of the Cardiovascular Institute in Beijing, serves as Dr. Lenfant's counterpart in China.

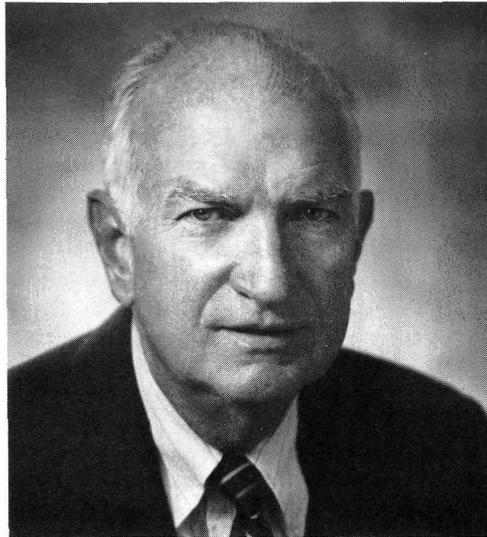
The US-USSR symposium addressed the associations between lipoproteins and atherosclerosis from both basic and epidemiological research perspectives. Lipid profiles among selected US and Soviet populations show variations which have drawn considerable interest among researchers. Although total and low density lipoproteins cholesterol levels are similar in the populations screened, levels of high density lipoproteins, considered to provide a protective influence against heart disease, are significantly higher in the USSR population. Exploring contrasting lipid patterns may help us to better understand the complex factors which determine lipoprotein levels and elevated cholesterol risk.

U.S.-Poland Symposium

Similar population studies have been undertaken in Poland. The US-Poland symposium presented findings from studies developed to explore the contrasting risk of heart disease in selected U.S. and Polish populations. Although heart disease mortality has reduced dramatically in the U.S. in the last two decades, Poland possesses the highest increase in death rates from ischemic heart disease among reporting nations. Identifying the environmental and behavioral risk factors responsible for this mortality increase will broaden our insight into disease etiology and help us better identify individuals susceptible to heart disease.

The US-Poland symposium also presented findings in basic research on the potentially protective influences of prostaglandin-dependent mechanisms on atherosclerosis. Deficiencies in prostacyclin-prostaglandin formation have been observed in experimental atherosclerosis and ischemic heart disease. The implications of these findings are being explored for their potential clinical significance.

The third bilateral symposium held in



Dr. William S. Jordan, Jr., director of NIAID's Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Program, was honored Nov. 21 by the establishment of a chair in his name at the University of Virginia School of Medicine in Charlottesville, Va. The chair—called the William S. Jordan, Jr., Professorship of Medicine in Epidemiology—is in the division of epidemiology and virology, department of internal medicine. Dr. Jordan was honored as a leader and role model in academic medicine for his professional lifetime of distinguished service. An expert on infectious diseases and on vaccine development, he heads NIAID's Program for Accelerated Development of New Vaccines.

conjunction with the X World Congress of Cardiology, the US-PRC working meeting, reviewed the progress of ongoing collaborative prospective studies to assess blood pressure/lipid and lipoprotein distributions and correlates, and pulmonary function measurements among urban and rural populations in the north and south of China. These studies present a unique opportunity to explore the natural history of cardiovascular and pulmonary disease under conditions of industrialization and rapid cultural change.

Reasons Sought

Collaborative efforts with China also provide opportunities to further explore the reasons for the differing outcomes of high blood pressure among Asian and Western societies. In China, the most prevalent outcome of hypertension is stroke, while in the U.S. and other Western societies, heart attack is the more usual consequence of this condition. New information is anticipated from the US-PRC cooperation on the genetic and environmental influences which underly this contrasting cardiovascular disease risk.

—Robert Eiss

Training Center Sets New Stride Program

The NIH Training Center announces the new Stride Program.

The Stride Program is designed to meet NIH staffing needs while providing NIH employees in nonprofessional job series an opportunity for career change and potential advancement. The program combines on-the-job training, job-related academic courses, and selected short training courses to prepare trainees for placement in targeted professional (two-grade series) positions at the NIH.

Term of the program is 3 years, depending upon the trainee's academic and work experience and requirements of the targeted position.

Five Positions Open

Five positions are open for competitive selection. One trainee is prepared for each occupation which will be announced.

The program is directed by the Technical Advisory Board, a group of senior managers selected by the NIH Associate Director for Administration. Each year, the board identifies occupations for training based on NIH staffing projections.

Costs of tuition and materials are paid by the NIH Training Center Stride Account. Interested employees must meet all basic eligibility requirements to apply.

If you are a GS-5 to GS-9 career employee (or Federal Wage Grade equivalent) with 1 year at NIH, in a one-grade interval job series and have a high school diploma, but not a bachelor's degree you may be eligible to apply. Complete eligibility requirements will be discussed at scheduled information sessions.

Information on the program, application and selection process will be provided at the following sessions from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on the dates indicated:

- Westwood Bldg., Rm. 428
Thursday, Jan. 8
(NOTE—This session will be from 12 to 1)
- Federal Bldg., Rm. B1-19
Monday, Jan. 12
- Blair Bldg., Conf. Rm. 110
Tuesday, Jan. 13
- Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 3CA
Wednesday, Jan. 14
- Landow Bldg., Conf. Rm. E
Thursday, Jan. 15
- Bldg. 10, Rm. 9S237
Friday, Jan. 16.

For more information, call the NIH Training Center, 496-6371. □

Life is what happens while we're planning other things.—John Lennon



Three OPM presidential management interns have been selected by NIH for a 2-year training program which commenced in September 1986. Marianne Wagner (l), administrative training committee and John Mahoney, NIH Associate Director for Administration (foreground); welcome Jan Kaplan and Judy Gifford (not pictured, Joan Schildroth). Training includes rotational assignments among NIH offices and organizations such as PHS, HHS, Congress and other government agencies outside of NIH.

Research Awards Index Now Available

The 25th edition of the *Research Awards Index* is now available. Published in two volumes, the *Index* contains scientific and administrative data on more than 20,000 PHS research grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements awarded during fiscal year 1985.

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

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

Limited Quantity

A limited quantity of this edition has been distributed without charge to Federal agencies and biomedical libraries (including the Clinical Center Library and NLM) by the Research Documentation Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG, Westwood Bldg, Rm. 148, 301/496-7543.

Single copies of the *Research Awards Index*, NIH Publication No. 86-200 (stock no. 017-040-00502-4), may be purchased for \$53 domestic postpaid or \$66.25 foreign postpaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. □

ANTICANCER GENE

(Continued from Page 1)

with retinoblastoma and the bone cancer osteosarcoma.

The team was led by NEI grantee Dr. Thaddeus Dryja of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston. He and his colleagues used molecular genetic techniques to identify and clone a small segment of DNA from the region of chromosome 13 where the gene involved in retinoblastoma is known to reside. They then "screened" tumors from people with retinoblastoma to see whether the newly isolated gene was present in these tumors.

The gene was absent or grossly abnormal in 30 percent of the 40 retinoblastomas screened. This strongly suggests that loss or inactivation of this particular gene is the basis for the development of the tumor. Interestingly, the gene was also missing in one of eight osteosarcomas screened.

This correlates well with earlier studies that indicated a genetic link between the two types of cancer. They showed that people who survive retinoblastoma have a much higher than normal risk of developing osteosarcoma later on. Now, the new findings indicate that the same gene may be missing or inactivated in both types of cancer.

The fact that the gene was present in some of these tumors may mean that in these cases the anticancer gene was damaged in some way too subtle to be detected by the screening methods used in this research.

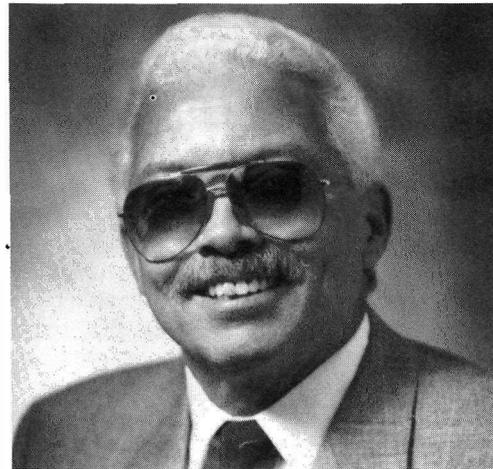
This study represents the culmination of years of research on retinoblastoma by Dr. Dryja and other experts in molecular genetics. This cancer has been of particular scientific interest because many cases of it are clearly hereditary. In fact, there are "retinoblastoma families" in which the cancer appears in each successive generation.

Often, heritable retinoblastoma is associated with the lack of a portion of chromosome number 13. For this reason, it has long been suspected that the basis for the disease is not a "cancer gene," but rather loss of a gene that is essential to blocking the development of cancer.

Successful isolation of the gene involved in retinoblastoma will open the way for studies aimed at identifying the function of the protein that the gene codes for. This knowledge might eventually be used to devise a biologic treatment strategy.

Also, continued study of the gene may lead to better methods of predicting and diagnosing retinoblastoma and osteosarcoma.

Participating in this project along with Dr. Dryja were Drs. Stephen H. Friend, Rene Bernards, Snezna Rogelj, Robert A. Weinberg, Joyce M. Rapaport, and Daniel M. Albert. □



Dr. Lawrence Alfred was recently appointed executive secretary in the Division of Research Resources' office of review. Formerly director of DRR's Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) program at the Charles R. Drew Postgraduate Medical School in Los Angeles, Dr. Alfred as executive secretary will be responsible for reviewing MBRS grant applications. He received a B.S. degree from Xavier University in New Orleans and a Ph.D. from the University of Illinois in microbiology and biochemistry, and has conducted research in immunology and chemical carcinogenesis funded by MBRS, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Cancer Institute.

Golfer Scores Hole-in-One

Thomas Byrd, assistant to the chief, Clinical Pathology Department, CC, scored a "hole in one" on the par 3, 164 yard ninth hole at the Dunes Golf Country Club in Myrtle Beach.

The rare phenomenon occurred Oct. 6 and was witnessed by Chazz Pruitt, John Spiegel and Dan Beckman. □



Division of Equal Opportunity director Jessalyn L. Pendarvis (c) presents certificate of appreciation to Dr. Edwin J. Nichols (r), chief, Service System Technology Transfer Branch, NIMH, during the Hispanic Heritage Week observance. Also pictured is Victor M. Canino, Hispanic Employment program manager, DEO.

Dr. John Donovan To Direct NCI's Animal Science Lab

Dr. John C. Donovan has been named director, Laboratory Animal Science for the National Cancer Institute. He was previously head of the Unit on Research Animal Resources, NICHD, 1984 to 1986, and has held various laboratory animal medicine positions in the U.S. Army, including chief, Department of Animal Resources, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.

Dr. Donovan graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1972. After a

year of service in the Air Defense Artillery, he transferred to the Medical Service Corps and entered the School of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State University, where he received his D.V.M. in 1977. He served as a captain in the Army Veterinary Corps until transferring to the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1984.

He is a diplomate of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine. He received the Army Commendation Medal in 1985, and the PHS Commendation Medal in 1986. □

Dr. O'Hern Retires; 20 Years Service, 18 With NIGMS

Dr. Elizabeth O'Hern, a health scientist administrator in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, retired recently after 20 years of government service, 18 with NIGMS.

She joined NIGMS in 1968 as an executive secretary and administrator for microbiology training grants. From 1972 to 1975, she administered research grants in genetics. She spent the next 2 years as a special assistant to the NIGMS Director.

Since 1977, Dr. O'Hern has handled grants in the areas of anesthesiology, trauma, and burn research.

Born in Richmondville, N.Y., she received her B.A. and M.A. degrees in bacteriology from the University of California, Berkeley. Her Ph.D. degree in microbiology is from the University of Washington. Dr. O'Hern has taught and done research at the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine; the University of Washington School of Medicine; the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center; and George Washington University School of Medicine.

During her career, Dr. O'Hern has received many honors, special awards, and citations. She is a fellow of Sigma Delta Epsilon (graduate

women in science), Sigma Xi, the Washington Academy of Science, and the American Academy of Microbiology.

Her most recent honor is the 1986 Alice Evans Award for exemplary scholarship on the achievements of women in microbiology. This award is given by the American Society for Microbiology, an organization in which she is very active.

Dr. O'Hern's latest accomplishment is a book, *Profiles of Pioneer Women Scientists*, which describes the lives and scientific achievements of 20 women microbiologists who lived during the past 150 years. She will begin her retirement by making a 6-week promotional tour for the book, starting at her alma mater, the University of California, Berkeley. □

Employees May Donate To Patient Emergency Fund

The holiday season is a time for giving. NIH employees may donate to the Patient Emergency Fund which provides assistance to families who are here to give Clinical Center patients emotional and physical support. The PEF also assists in transportation expenses.

Contributions may be mailed to the R&W Office, Bldg. 31A, Rm. B1W30, or to the Social Work Department, Bldg. 10 (ACRF), Rm. 1C144, or dropped at any R&W Gift Shop. You may also donate extra change at the GSI Cafeterias. □

FAES Sponsors Concert, Dec. 28

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc., is sponsoring a special concert on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 4 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

Soiree Musicale will feature Mary Ann Sherman, principal harp, Scottish Opera Orchestra; Betsy Sherman, voice; and Jonathan Small, principal oboe, Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.

Admission is free and open to the public. □

Notecards Feature Historical Prints

The Friends of the National Library of Medicine and R&W are offering a set of notecards featuring patent medicine ads. The package of 10 cards and envelopes (five different scenes), may be purchased at all R&W Gift Shops for \$8 or may be ordered from the Friends of the National Library of Medicine (Attn: Notecards), Stanton Park, 424 C St., NE., Washington, DC 20002. (\$8 plus \$1 postage and handling).

The prints are from the Library's historical prints and photographs collection.



Shown is one of the illustrations featured on the notecards, Lydia Pinkham. Mrs. Pinkham concocted from various botanical ingredients and alcohol, a proprietary medicine which she promised would "cure entirely the worst forms of female complaints."

CC Social Work Department Plans 5-Month Film Series

The Clinical Center Social Work Department will present a series of five films and panel discussions on "Life Cycles in Illness."

This monthly series will attempt to address the impact of the patient's developmental stage on his ability to cope with illness.

The first topic will be *Children and the Grieving Process* on Jan. 8.

All presentations will be held from noon to 1 p.m. in the Clinical Center Amphitheater. Subsequent dates for presentations are Feb. 2, Mar. 12, Apr. 9, and May 7.

For further information contact Lorrie Cummings, 496-4210. □



Dr. O'Hern

Milton Puziss Retires; Expert in STD Research

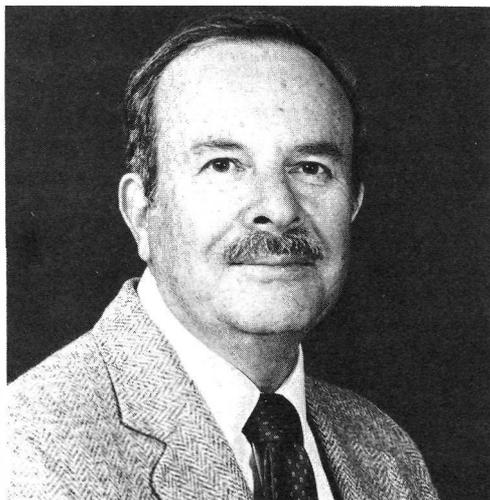
Dr. Milton Puziss, scientist-administrator with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for 18 years, retired Nov. 3. He was chief of the Bacteriology and Virology Branch of the Microbiology and Infectious Diseases Program since 1970.

An internationally recognized expert on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), Dr. Puziss was one of the first scientists to recognize knowledge gaps in the STD field evident in the 1970's. Under his leadership, NIAID's special programs in all areas of the STDs were increased and an aggressive education program was developed to alert the public to the increasing threat of these serious diseases.

Organized Workshops

He organized workshops and encouraged highly trained scientists of different disciplines to bring their expertise into the field of STDs in order to expand the Institute's research role in this major public health problem. For his "dynamic leadership in stimulating and developing a special emphasis grants program in the critical area of STD research," he was given the NIH Director's Award in 1976.

Dr. Puziss also aided expanding the Institute's research programs on bacteriology and mycology. Following the outbreak of Legionnaire's disease in Philadelphia, and its subsequent identification by epidemiologists at the



Dr. Puziss

Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, he organized NIAID's basic bacteriological research studies on the organism causing this disease.

Most recently, he has expanded the Institute's research efforts on nosocomial, or hospital-associated infections that have emerged as significant health problems. They are directly involved in spiraling health care costs with an estimated 2 million hospital-associated infections occurring annually in the United States.

Prior to joining NIAID, Dr. Puziss was a microbiologist with the Department of the Army at Fort Detrick, Md. There, he developed a vaccine against anthrax in humans for which he holds the patent. For this accomplishment, he was given the Army's research and development award in 1962 and the Army's research and study fellowship in 1963. The fellowship led to a year's study and research at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden.

A native of Philadelphia, he earned the M.S. degree in bacteriology and biochemistry from the University of Wisconsin in 1949 and the Ph.D. in bacteriology and biochemistry from the University of Southern California in 1956. He served with the U.S. Army Air Corps from 1942 to 1946. □

OD Staffers Get Awards

Several Office of the Director, NIH, staff members were recognized for various accomplishments at the recent OD Honor Awards Ceremony in the Clinical Center Masur Auditorium. Dr. William F. Raub, NIH Deputy Director, presented the awards.

Seventeen NIH Merit Awards were presented: Dr. Samuel P. Korper, Dr. Joan P. Porter, Edison W. Tecco, Sr., and Celeste E. Meininger, OD; Patricia L. Greenfield, George R. Murray, Jr., David W. Snight, and Fred Wong, OA; Cheryl A. Amatucci, Clarence Bruce, Jr., David E. Hertel, Helen G. Kelly, Ruth E. Kent, Dr. Robert W. McKinney, Freeman E. Miller, Suzanne Martel Pitts, and Mildred E. Steward, ORS.

Others Noted

NIH Merit Group Awards were given to the Cost Analysis Section, Division of Contracts and Grants, OA, and the Security Branch, Division of Safety, ORS. CAS awardees were: LuAnn K. Basciano, Barbara E. Burdette, Michael J. Downey, Rose A. Farace, Patricia A. Finnell, Nancy J. McGinness, Robert B. Rocklin, Andrew C. Sandberg, and Karen M. Tiplady. Capt. Howard S. Davenport, chief, NIH Police Section, accepted the award on behalf of the Security Branch.

Five members of the PHS Commissioned Corps were honored: William T. Dickey and Shawn W. Goggins (Commendation Medals), Lynn E. Jenkins (Achievement Medal), and Merle M. Wasson (Foreign Duty Service Award), all ORS; and Dr. Clifford D. Scharke (PHS Citation), OD.

Edward E. Nicholas, Jr., OA, and Derrell R. Freese, ORS, received 40-year length-of-service awards. □



At the recent annual NCI awards ceremony, NCI Director Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., presented awards to 27 NCI employees: First row, seated, from left—Drs. Jan Howard and Carrie Hunter, EEO Special Achievement Award; Dr. Vincent T. DeVita; Dr. Mary C. Knipmeyer, NIH Award of Merit; Dr. J. Stephen Shaw, PHS Commendation Medal; Dr. Kenneth H. Kraemer, PHS Citation. Second row, from left—Dr. Carmen J. Allegra, PHS Achievement Medal; Louise E. Patten, NIH Award of Merit; Rochelle Curtis, PHS Commendation Medal; Sandra K. Carter and Gary R. Barbarash, NIH Award of Merit; Jean Stein, EEO Recognition Award; Dr. Margaret A. Tucker, PHS Commendation Medal; John P. Campbell, Jr., NIH Award of Merit. Third row, from left—Carl D. Reed, PHS Citation; Donald C. Poppke, NIH Award of Merit; James C. Craddock, PHS Citation; Joyce Cornett, EEO Special Achievement Award; Dr. Edward J. Leonard, PHS Commendation Medal; Dr. Ernest Hamel, PHS Citation; Dr. Jerry M. Rice, PHS Commendation Medal; Dr. Michael B. Sporn, PHS Commendation Medal; Thomas J. Kean, NIH Award of Merit; Stephen A. Ficca, EEO Recognition Award; Dr. Edward J. Sondik, NIH Award of Merit. Those unable to attend the ceremony and missing from the picture are: Drs. George Khoury, PHS Commendation Medal; George J. Burton, PHS Citation; and Carolyn Strete, PHS Citation.

Dr. T. Waldmann Receives Lila Gruber Memorial Cancer Research Award

Dr. Thomas Waldmann, chief of NCI's Metabolism Branch, is the 1986 winner of the Lila Gruber Memorial Cancer Research Award. This award, the highest academic research award given by the American Academy of Dermatology, is presented annually to a scientist who has made outstanding lifetime contributions to cancer research.

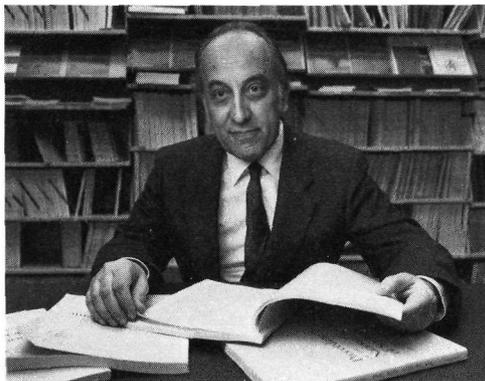
A scientist of international eminence, Dr. Waldmann is widely recognized for his work in basic and clinical immunology. His research has greatly increased understanding both of the regulation of the human immune system response and of immune deficiency diseases.

One of his earliest achievements was his demonstration that immune responses are actively suppressed by human suppressor T cells and scavenger macrophages. This discovery led to a clearer understanding of how immunodeficiency diseases and autoimmune conditions develop.

Using a unique technique he developed to study the maturation of immune system blood cells, Dr. Waldmann was the first to define and study suppressor T cells in humans. He discovered that hypogammaglobulinemia, a condition characterized by deficient antibody production, was caused, in some cases, by excess T cells inhibiting normal immunoglobulin antibody synthesis.

He and his coworkers also found that suppressor macrophages inhibit normal immunoglobulin production in multiple myeloma, a bone marrow cancer of another white blood cell, the plasma cell.

In other seminal work, Dr. Waldmann's group used molecular genetic techniques to classify lymphoid neoplasms, or abnormal lymph tissue growths, of previously uncertain origins. They did this by studying immunoglobulin and T-cell receptor gene sequences and analyzing receptor gene rearrangements. They also used this molecular analysis to show that cells in leukemia are clonal populations.



Dr. Waldmann

This work has led to new approaches for diagnosing and monitoring the therapy of lymphoid cancers.

One of his earliest accomplishments was his identification of a new class of immunodeficiency disease caused by defects in normal body protein breakdown or loss rather than by defects in normal immunoglobulin synthesis.

Dr. Waldmann's most recent studies have focused on the critical role the cell surface receptor for the human T-cell growth factor, interleukin 2 (IL-2), plays in the growth and differentiation of normal and malignant T cells. He and his coworkers have developed a monoclonal antibody (anti-Tac) to the IL-2 receptor. Development of this monoclonal antibody has allowed them to define the receptor structure and to clone, or reproduce, the gene coding for it.

They also discovered that IL-2 receptors are not expressed on normal resting human T cells, but they are expressed on T cells in patients with adult T-cell leukemia. The uncontrolled growth of the leukemic T cells may be caused by the expression of large numbers of these receptors.

Dr. Waldmann's group is currently evaluating use of the anti-Tac monoclonal, which competes with IL-2 for the receptor binding site, for the treatment of patients with adult T-cell leukemia and certain autoimmune disorders. □

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CFC WINNERS

(Continued from Page 1)

was that of Julian Morris, associate director for planning, analysis & evaluation, NEI.

Mr. Morris has been at NIH since 1963. He began as an information intern in the Office of the Director. He said that these tickets are the only thing he's ever really won in a contest.

Mr. Morris hasn't decided yet where he will fly, although he thinks "probably somewhere in the West."

When thanked for bringing Todd to Bldg. 31 for the raffle drawing, Mrs. Bradley expressed gratitude for Todd's being a patient at the Clinical Center. She said, "If Todd's being at NIH also can help someone else, that would be especially worthwhile."

And isn't that the spirit of the Combined Federal Campaign?

As of Dec. 1, the CFC campaign at NIH had raised \$412,321, and more is expected when all is tallied. "It's not over 'til it's over," said Jack Patterson, assistant to the NIH coordinator for CFC.



John D. Mahoney, NIH Associate Director for Administration, presents the tickets to Mr. Morris.

Happy Holidays . . .

The staff of *The NIH Record* wishes everyone a joyful and safe holiday season.

The next *NIH Record* will be published Jan. 13, 1987.

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