

# The NIH Record

## Clin Path Goes Hollywood

### CC Lab Turns Into Television Studio for 'Good Morning America'

The center of the Clinical Pathology Department in the Clinical Center was turned into a television studio on Nov. 4 when the "Good Morning America" show telecast live from NIH. There were a dozen technicians along with approximately \$300,000 worth of equipment brought in for the broadcast.

There were producers, directors, makeup artists, lighting and audio technicians, and on camera there was Dr. Timothy Johnson, the medical correspondent for the "Good Morning America" show.

The broadcast was part of the show's focus on research and health care delivery. NIH shared the 2-hour telecast that began at 7 a.m. with the Cleveland Clinic Foundation in Ohio. After an opening segment highlighting the importance to this nation of NIH in its first century, three diseases were chosen as topics of the day. AIDS and cancer were NIH's subjects. Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID director, and Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., NCI director, were interviewed by Johnson.

The technicians came to NIH a week in advance of the broadcast for a walk-through and had all their equipment, including their own



Dr. Timothy Johnson (l), Dr. Anthony S. Fauci (c), and Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. being wired for sound.

telephones, set-up and ready to go the day before the show.

The laboratory technicians continued to do their work during the broadcast; in between breaks and fade-outs, the workers were used as

backdrops.

"If the lab workers were fascinated with the TV crew," said Gerri Blumberg, Office of Communications, OD, "the people from Good  
(See TELEVISION, Page 2)

## Books, Like Bones, Get Brittle

### NLM Acts to Preserve its Collection From the Ravages of Time

Though it has been several centuries since the Spanish adventurer Ponce de Leon searched for a fountain of youth, the National Library of Medicine has recently learned to invent one—for its books.

Like every library in the world, NLM has had to face the sad facts of life—books, like their authors, age and return to dust.

To prevent libraries from becoming mausoleums for disintegrating texts, NLM has created a preservation section to counteract the ill effects of age on books.

"People know about the extinction of wildlife, trees and whales, but aren't aware of the danger of age to library collections," said Margaret Byrnes, head of the year-old preservation section.

While it is not yet clear what factors cause human aging, the culprit is obvious where books are concerned—acid in paper. Since about 1850, publishers have used paper containing acid. As a result, the shelf life of a book has shrunk from about 300 years to approximately 50 years. Some books printed as recently as 1960 are already turning brown and brittle, says Byrnes. Books printed between

1850 and 1920 form the core of the present brittleness problem.

Ironically, books "born" before 1850 are still relatively lithe and limber, owing mainly to their having been printed on alkaline paper. NLM has recently begun a campaign to urge publishers to return to alkaline paper.

For the time being, however, 85 percent of NLM's collection is printed on acid paper. Says Byrnes, "We know we're sitting on a time bomb."

To defuse that bomb, the library has initiated a broad attack concentrated in two NLM sections—the preservation section and the History of Medicine Division.

By far the largest effort is microfilming 35 million pages of brittle text—or about 100,000 volumes—by the end of 1989. For the early phase of this effort, NLM has targeted serials indexed in *Index Medicus* and health-related titles in core subjects indexed in other major publications.

The painstaking task of filming each page is accomplished by two shifts working on the lowest stack level of Bldg. 38.

"It is very difficult and time-consuming,"

notes Byrnes. "The books are fragile."

Once the films are processed by the contractor—Remac, a Gaithersburg firm—they return to NLM where they are meticulously examined for inclusiveness (no pages missing), clarity, density and other properties. If the film is fit, it goes into a cold storage room kept at a constant 50° Fahrenheit and low humidity.

Air quality is an important factor in the rate at which books age. Because NLM's collection has been air conditioned since the library was built in 1962, the advance of brittleness has been slow. But at other major libraries, particularly those in urban centers like the New York Public Library and the Yale University Library, air pollution, heat and humidity combine to advance the onset of brittleness. Evidence of this is best seen in page margins, which turn brown first. Indeed, a test of brittleness is to fold over a corner of the page; if it falls off or crumbles, it's brittle.

In her office, Byrnes produces a volume of the *Archiv der Heilkunde*, published at Leipzig in 1876. Not only are its pages the same hue as well-done hot cross buns, but its binding is

(See PRESERVATION, Page 6)

## TELEVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

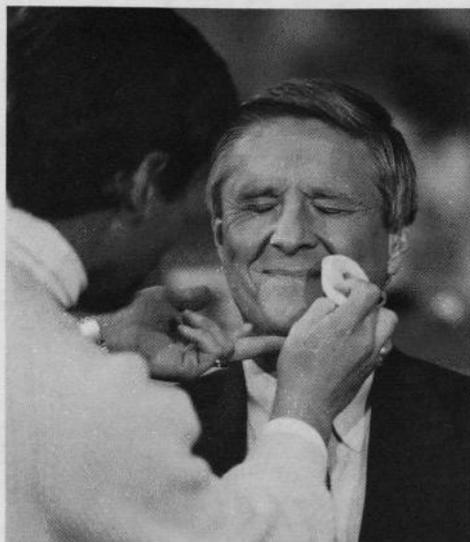
Morning America were equally as fascinated to see this huge lab continue with its work among all the commotion caused by the cameras and crew.

"In fact," Blumberg continued, "one of the producers of the show stated she was delighted with the quality of our extras who performed like 'real lab technicians.'"

The "Good Morning America" appearance was coordinated by the OD Office of Com-



Two of the Good Morning America technicians at work.



Dr. Timothy Johnson receives a touch-up from Good Morning America's make-up artist.

munications and the CC Office of Public Affairs.

DeVita also appeared on NCI satellite television on Friday, Nov. 20.

From studios in Bldg. 31, DeVita and Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of the President's Cancer Council, appeared before cameras. Their appearance was beamed by satellite live to a meeting in Atlanta of the National Black Leadership Initiative.—Anne Barber



Dr. Timothy Johnson surrounded by "extras" from the Clinical Pathology Department.

## STEP Applications Due

The STEP (Staff Training in Extramural Programs) committee reminds interested employees that applications for modules 4 and 5 are due in the STEP program office by Dec. 18.

Applications for modules must be submitted on Form NIH-2245. Application forms and brochures are available from BID personnel offices or Andrew Chiaro (Blair), Carol Lendre (Federal), John Cooper (Landow), Donna Dean (Westwood), Patricia Austin (Bldg. 31), and Bettie Graham (Lister Hill).

Module 4, "Organizational Conflict and Cooperation at NIH," will be given Mar. 23-24, 1988. The complexity of organizational roles and how they lead to conflict, consensus, cooperation, or competition is the focus of this module.

Module 5, "Creative Problem Solving," a popular module last year, will be offered again Apr. 25-27, 1988. Emphasis on strategies pertinent to the complex and growing dilemmas faced by NIH staff will provide participants with means to expand their own creativity.

To obtain additional information about these courses, consult a copy of the STEP brochure, or contact the STEP Program Office, 496-1493. □

## The NIH Record

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## Nurse Offers Thoughts on Death and Life

By Anne Barber

"The subject of death is as old as life itself," said Jacques Bolle, clinical nurse specialist and psychiatric liaison, NIMH, at Clinical Center Grand Rounds recently. Bolle spoke on "Death: The Autopsy of Life."

"Our job here (in the CC nursing department) is to help people; hold their hand until they go on to someplace else," he said.

After being confronted with death, you learn to appreciate life, Bolle asserted. "I, myself, have seen 120 patients with AIDS die. And when you take care of someone dying and see them week after week, month after month, year after year, you begin to reflect on your own experiences.

"When dealing with people dying, you say to yourself, 'What is the meaning of my life?' You must learn to live fully, accept what you see and know that only sometimes is change possible.

"You are dealing with the preciousness of life, relationships, emotions and feelings when helping patients and their families deal with death," he continued. The caregiver's goal, according to Bolle, is to help patients accept the fact that they are dying and accept what they have done in their life. Many patients turn to their faith to make them stronger. Many wish they had lived their lives differently.

"I always see people die too soon or too late;

never at an appropriate time," said Bolle.

"Focus on living and not dying," he emphasized. "When a cure is no longer possible, comfort is the rule."

Patients appreciate honesty and openness. If you say something, urged Bolle, mean it. Have compassion that allows you to suffer with peo-

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*"When a cure is no longer possible, comfort is the rule."*

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ple. Be more genuine with your feelings. "You cannot bluff a patient, you must be real," he says.

One of Bolle's main points is not to get discouraged or distressed in dealing with dying patients. "I always talk about living. Personally, I think this kind of work has helped me to become a better person."

The CC nursing department, along with the Educational Services Office, has made a film about one of its patients who died at age 21 of lymphoma. The patient, Billy, and his parents discuss their feelings and how they were coping with his impending death. The film is available on loan from the department. For more information, call 496-1618. □

## NIH Communicators Praised

Several NIH public information professionals won awards at a recent banquet given by the National Association of Government Communicators.

There were two kinds of awards given: "Blue Pencil" awards for editorial excellence and "Gold Screen" awards for achievement in broadcast media.

In the latter category, Greg Gable of NHLBI won honorable mention for a public service announcement, "Treat Yourself Right." William Morrison of NCI collaborated with Penny Murphy of Prospect Associates to win an award for a radio spot called, "Smoking's Out."

Writing awards went to the following institutes, writers and projects:

NIDDK: William Hall, honorable mention, "Gallstones."

NIAMS: Connie Raab (and Susan Borra, Food Marketing Institute), third place, "Boning Up on Osteoporosis."

NCI: Nancy Brun and Nancy Ann Cogliano-Shutta, second place, "Talking With Your Child About Cancer." Rose Mary Romano, Brun and consultant Wendy Mettger also won honorable mention for "Diet, Nutrition & Cancer Prevention: The Good News."

Florence Karlsberg won third place for "A Biochemical Tool for Predicting Drug Treatment Failure."

NIGMS: Doris Brody, first place, "Then & Now: Biomedical Science in 1887 & Today."

NHLBI: Christine Krutzsch, honorable mention, "Living with Asthma, Part 1 and Part 2."

NICHD: Leslie Fink, honorable mention, "New Computer Software Developed for Diabetes Management at Home."

NLM: Robert Mehnert, honorable mention, poster on the sesquicentennial of NLM—"Film Festival." Mehnert and colleague Christine Olson also won honorable mention for "Grateful Med—User's Guide." □

## 'Shelter Songs' Scheduled

In recognition of United Nations Human Rights Day, the Medical Scientists Committee (affiliated with Amnesty International) is sponsoring a concert of "Shelter Songs."

This 4th annual sing-along will be held Thursday, Dec. 10 from 12 noon to 1 p.m. in Bldg. 10's Visitor Information Center.

This year's program includes songs about homelessness. The music will be performed by both NIH employees and local community members; all are welcome.

Blacks in Government, FAES, R&W, and SHER are cosponsors of the concert. □



Members of the NIH Computer Center's "Tape Conversion Team" recently received a cash award for converting the 90,000-volume tape library from traditional 10 1/2 inch reels to 3480 cartridge system tapes. This new cartridge system requires less floor space, allowing requested tapes to be mounted in a shorter time span, and providing quicker turnaround response time for the user. The project was completed in 9 months, with a team working three shifts 5 to 6 days a week. Members of the team are (standing from l) Josephine Campbell, Anita Jordan, Vicky Estop, Horace Hall, Irene Davis. Seated are (from l) John Claggett, Fritzner Jean, Ernie Jordan, Roy Smith.

## Conference Lauds Value of New Imaging Technique

By Colleen Henrichsen

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), a new and innovative diagnostic technique, has been determined effective in the detection and assessment of disease, according to a panel of experts meeting at NIH.

A Consensus Development Conference on Magnetic Resonance Imaging sponsored by the Clinical Center and the Office of Medical Applications of Research was held recently in Masur Auditorium. The panel spent 2 days hearing from about 20 speakers on the capabilities of MRI.

"We are in unanimous agreement that this technology is the modality of choice for a number of conditions and areas of the body including the brain, particularly the base of the brain," said Dr. Herbert L. Abrams, panel and conference chairperson. "This innovative technique is an extraordinary addition to our diagnostic armamentarium," said Abrams, who is professor of radiology at Stanford University.

The panel determined that MRI affords some advantages over other imaging methods, such as computerized tomography (CT), including its ability to provide anatomical images without the potentially harmful effects of ionizing radiation. MRI can also discriminate among tissues and give some chemical information.

Tissues surrounded by bone such as the posterior fossa, a region at the back of the head, can be easily viewed. Such areas are obscured by bone artifacts of CT scans. Other advantages include the ability to produce images in any projection without moving the patient and the ability to obtain images in three dimensions, which offers special advantages for planning radiation therapy and surgical treatment.

Disadvantages of the technique include difficulty in imaging body parts that have biological motion such as the heart, lungs, and gastrointestinal tract. The natural movement of these organs can blur the images. Faster scanning methods are being developed that may resolve this problem.

Other problems include claustrophobia in a small number of patients and an inability of obese patients to fit inside the magnet.

The panel agreed that MRI is safe when used at magnetic field strengths approved by the FDA. Caution should be exercised when there are ferromagnetic objects embedded in patients such as aneurysm clips, shrapnel or implants. Such objects can move in a strong magnetic field and may harm patients. MRI also should not be performed on patients with cardiac pacemakers.

MRI provides images through the use of magnetic fields and radiofrequency-like signals.

Patients undergoing a scan are placed inside a large magnet. The magnet aligns the protons in the body. A second magnetic field is applied causing the protons to change direction. When that field is turned off, the protons return to their original positions, emitting a signal that is detected and recorded by a computer. After a series of repetitions of the process, the computer translates the information into images.

The panel concluded that although new, the technology "has proved to be unusually rewarding in the detection, localization, and assessment of extent and character of disease in the central nervous, musculoskeletal, and cardiovascular systems. In the brain, for example, it has a proven capacity to define some tumors and the plaques of multiple sclerosis not provided by other techniques."

It added that "the full potential of MRI has not been reached, and continuing refinement of equipment, contrast agents, and software may be anticipated." The panel noted that as magnetic strengths become stronger and imaging becomes more rapid, additional studies of the long-term biological effects may be needed.

The panel also advised further comparative studies with other imaging methods in a number of areas where results are incomplete.

The planning committee was headed by Dr. John L. Doppman, chief of the Diagnostic Radiology Department, Clinical Center.

Other sponsors were DRR, NCI, NHLBI, NIA, NINCDS, FDA, and NIMH. □

## Report on Learning Disabilities Available

The U.S. Congress has received a report recommending future directions for federal research on learning disabilities that affect an estimated 5 to 10 percent of the population.

The report proposes a new uniform definition to be used in prevalence studies, diagnosis, research, administrative actions and legislation concerning learning disabilities. In the new definition, the term "learning disabled" refers to a heterogeneous group of disorders "presumed to be due to central nervous system dysfunction" and "manifested by significant difficulties in the acquisition and use of listening, speaking, reading, writing, reasoning, or mathematical abilities, or of social skills."

*Learning Disabilities: A Report to the U.S. Congress*, is the country's first comprehensive assessment of learning disabilities. It was prepared at the request of Congress. □



*Dr. William E. Bennett (l), chief of research manpower development for NIAID, accepts an honorary doctor of science degree from Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, president of Morehouse School of Medicine, recently. Sullivan cited Bennett "for the many long hours you have given, your creative ideas, your patience and perseverance which made possible (this) institution." Bennett has been instrumental in establishing seven other U.S. medical schools besides Morehouse. For this effort the Association of American Medical Colleges recently cited him for many contributions to medical education, especially in behalf of minorities.*

## Littleton Named Assistant Surgeon General

Dr. Preston A. Littleton, Jr. has been appointed as the U.S. Public Health Service's deputy chief dental officer, and promoted to the rank of rear admiral/assistant surgeon general. Currently NIDR's deputy director, he is a 23-year career officer of the PHS Commissioned Corps.

Littleton's new, 4-year position was created to strengthen the service's oral health activities, as well as provide broader leadership opportunities for PHS dentists.

As deputy chief dental officer, he will assist chief dental officer Dr. Daniel F. Whiteside with overseeing PHS dental personnel and oral health programs, as well as maintaining liaison with health and dental organizations in the U.S. and worldwide.

"Dr. Littleton is a broadly knowledgeable dental professional and a seasoned science administrator," says NIDR director Dr. Harald Löe. "His knowledge of outside organizations and constituencies has been invaluable in shaping many of our goals at NIDR and will contribute to his effectiveness as deputy chief dental officer."

Among his achievements at NIDR, he was instrumental in the development of the Dentist Scientist Award, a 5-year program designed to prepare dentists for careers in research. During his tenure as deputy chief dental officer, Littleton will continue to serve as NIDR's deputy director. □

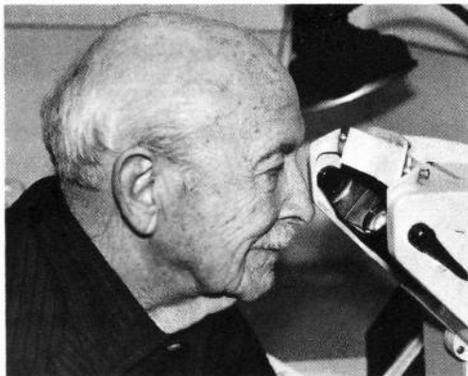
## Former NIH Director Offers Food for Thought

By Jan S. Ehrman

At a stage when many men and women his age are finding too much time on their hands, Dr. William Henry Sebrell, Jr., has a unique, albeit enviable "problem." "It's not that I can't find what to do," says the 86-year-old former NIH director, "it's that I can't find enough time to do everything that needs to be done." Colleagues who have tracked this scientist throughout his distinguished career say that sounds just like Henry.

In between taking his initial series of exams as a participant in the National Institute on Aging's Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging (BLSA), Sebrell allowed himself a rare timeout to reminisce on his life, his professional and personal interests, his association with NIH, and his role as a pioneer promoter of aging research.

Times have changed only minimally for



*Sebrell takes a vision test as a subject in the NIA's Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging.*

Sebrell, a committed nutrition advocate, and his wife Helena (also a BLSA subject). "Today I get up with Helena, we walk the shores of the beach near our home (in Pompano Beach, Fla.) for a mile or so each morning, then we tend to breakfast on the balcony of our 22nd floor apartment. It's really something to see the sun rise each morning. After this, then I get down to business."

The couple has found life in the Sunshine State most pleasurable for the 8 years they have lived there. At the same time, Sebrell has continued his scientific love affair with nutrition, a carryover from his early days in science, beginning with the Public Health Service in 1926. In 1929, he studied pellagra, a serious nutritional deficiency, with renowned scientist Dr. Joseph Goldberger at NIH.

Following this, he conducted basic vitamin research and investigations of malnutrition. His work elicited numerous key findings of worldwide significance. In particular, he helped set up the first international standards of nutrition

for the League of Nations. He was also the first scientist to recognize and describe the dietary disease ariboflavinosis.

Sebrell also was a consultant to the United Nation's Children Fund (UNICEF), helping to devise an improved nutritional program for malnourished children in undeveloped countries.

In recognition of his expertise within the NIH scientific community and for his leadership abilities, Sebrell moved up the ranks to become director of NIH in 1950, a position he held until he retired in 1955.

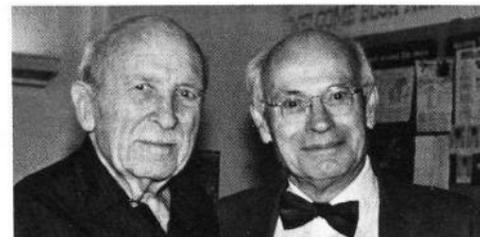
Even prior to this "golden opportunity," however, Sebrell played a critical role in the advent of aging research. This was an era when aging was almost entirely neglected in the laboratory. "No, the scientific interest just wasn't there," he recalls. Yet Sebrell, who in 1941 was chief of the NIH Division of Physiology, saw the importance of conducting research on human aging. And it was he who contacted and persuaded Dr. Nathan Shock ("the father of aging research"), now NIH scientist emeritus, to journey east to Baltimore to begin an NIH aging program in collaboration with the Baltimore City Hospitals.

At Sebrell's insistence, Shock left his post at the University of California at Berkeley. At the time, the latter researcher was involved in studies of adolescents, so his change of direction was of both a territorial and professional nature. Much credit has to go to Sebrell, says former NIA scientific director Shock.

"I can assure you, without Dr. Sebrell there would be no gerontology today in the Department of Health and Human Services," says Shock, who at age 80 still works 3 days a week at NIA's intramural research facility, the Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore. "He took one heck of a chance hiring me," he adds. This "gamble" has since yielded many dividends, according to Sebrell. Shock eventually went on to begin the BLSA in 1958, now considered to be the most comprehensive study of aging in human subjects ever to take place in the U.S.

As for growing older, time does have a way of catching up with you, Sebrell admits. There are changes. Of a personal nature, he says that he's conscious of some of the changes. "My reaction time is slowing. My accuracy for shooting skeet has declined some."

Throughout his life and especially now, Sebrell has remained convinced of the importance of nutrition in maintaining good health and, perhaps, offsetting some of the infirmities often seen in later life, especially obesity and its cumulative conditions, he says. In the same



*Dr. William Henry Sebrell Jr. (l), former NIH director (1950-1955) meets with friend and colleague Dr. Nathan W. Shock, NIH scientist emeritus.*

breath, he praises exercise.

"Obesity is our biggest nutritional problem," he explains. "As you age and your physical activity slows down and your metabolism changes, you've got to reduce your food intake to avoid becoming fat," says Sebrell, who weighs in at a trim 140 pounds.

The elderly must learn to cut calories, but still eat proper, nutritional, high-quality foods. He suggests trimming back on foods laden with concentrated calories, especially refined sugars and saturated fats. "At the same time, don't forget the need for regular physical activity," he advises.

The nutrition buff agrees that it's difficult to justify the importance of a well-balanced diet in the laboratory, but he firmly acknowledges its profitable health payoffs. These days the Sebrell's meal table is filled with such nourishing food choices as fresh fish, fiber-rich cereals, green vegetables, fresh fruits, rice, orange juice, and chicken. He believes that if older men and women strive for a sound, but calorie-conscious meal plan, then they probably won't need vitamin or mineral supplements.

Indeed, nutrition is Sebrell's life. A former medical consultant for Weight Watcher's Foundation, he is currently its executive director. In this capacity, he spends about 3 months a year attending professional meetings. In the work parlor of his Pompano Beach home, he regularly reviews grants for Weight Watchers and "has a hand" in distributing grant money to promising nutrition researchers.

Asked about leisure activities, when his schedule allows, mention of the board game *Scrabble* emerged. "We find a little time to play almost every day and we get into some of the finest (*Scrabble*) tournaments," Helena chips in. But when queried on his secrets for a long and healthy life, Sebrell appears stumped. He cannot impart a mystery formula.

"That's because I have no real secrets," he says. "I suppose I was born with good genes. I gave up smoking many years ago. I exercise." And, he subscribes to the common sense approach to life—"I do what I like to do and what makes good sense."

It's a formula we all can live by. □

## PRESERVATION

(Continued from Page 1)

also broken. Will the book be trashed after filming? "We generally don't do that," says Byrnes. "Especially if we think the books might last at least another 20 years."

A study done in the 1950's showed that books printed on acid paper last about 50 years. In the mid-1970's, the preservation field emerged as librarians everywhere took note of the silent deprecations of age on books.

Nationally, about 75 million brittle books crowd research libraries. To film the ones most in need of attention would cost an estimated \$200 million. At the Library of Congress, 7 million volumes are brittle; each year, another 77,000 become so. Some 37 percent of Yale University's library books are brittle, says Byrnes, who studied preservation there.

"The NLM collection is much younger, and

day, we are simply buying a future preservation problem," said Byrnes.

Over at the History of Medicine Division, rare old books, films, prints and photos are being conserved and restored. Every year, some 250 books are deacidified, re-bound and repaired; a like number of historical medical films are also preserved.

A unique challenge to the preservationist is posed by the increasing volume of research data captured not on paper but on magnetic tapes and disks, which can be read only by machines. Byrnes acknowledges that this problem, too, is growing.

While NLM is a preservation pioneer, it has not restricted the fervor of revival to its own treasures. NLM is planning to help other medical libraries preserve important biomedical lit-

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*"If we continue to buy acid paper books today, we are simply buying a future preservation problem."*

—Margaret Byrnes  
Head, Preservation Section

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erature not in its own collection.

"There's lots of cooperation among research libraries in the preservation field," said Byrnes, who was preservation officer at the University of Michigan library for 5 years before joining NLM in August 1986. "They pick dates and subjects and attack the problem in segments. By coordinating our programs we can avoid duplication of effort."

Next year, NLM will invite librarians from the seven regional medical libraries in the country to this campus to learn about the latest developments in the preservation field. Already the major media and Congress have become aware of the problem of disintegrating texts. A documentary on the subject called "Slow Fires" will be shown on PBS stations Dec. 11 at 10 p.m.

"A lot is going on right now in the field," says Byrnes, whose 15-member staff is engaged in one of the largest programs in the country to restore the fountain of youth to brittle books.—Rich McManus



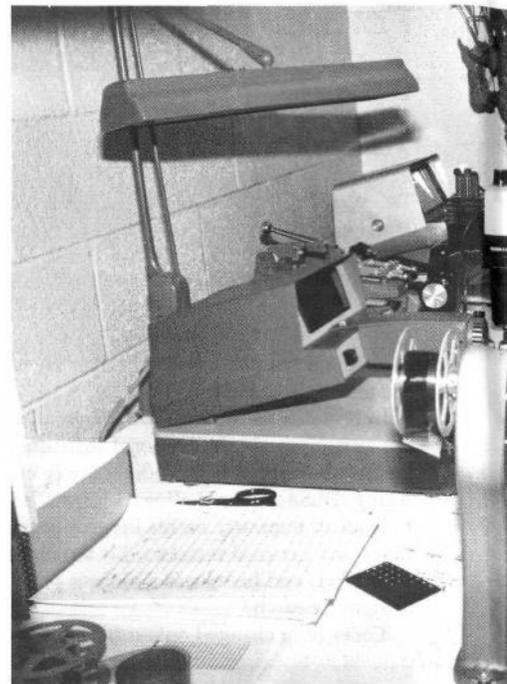
Margaret Byrnes has been head of NLM's preservation section for just over a year. She and her staff are trying to save the library's collection from the ravages of age.

is not as far gone." About 12 percent of the NLM collection is thought to be brittle.

Beside microfilming, other preservation techniques are being developed. The Lister Hill Center has created a prototype system for electronic document storage and retrieval using optical disks. "It's easier to call up text on an optical disk than on a microfilm," notes Byrnes.

The library is also trying to persuade publishers of biomedical books and journals to convert to so-called "permanent" (alkaline) paper, which will last 300 years or longer.

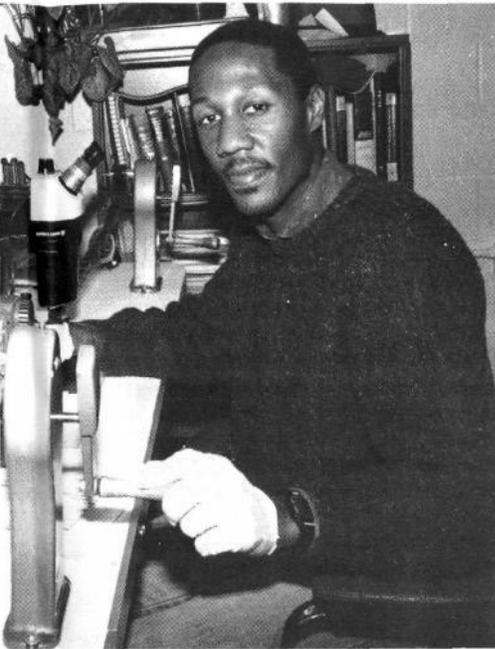
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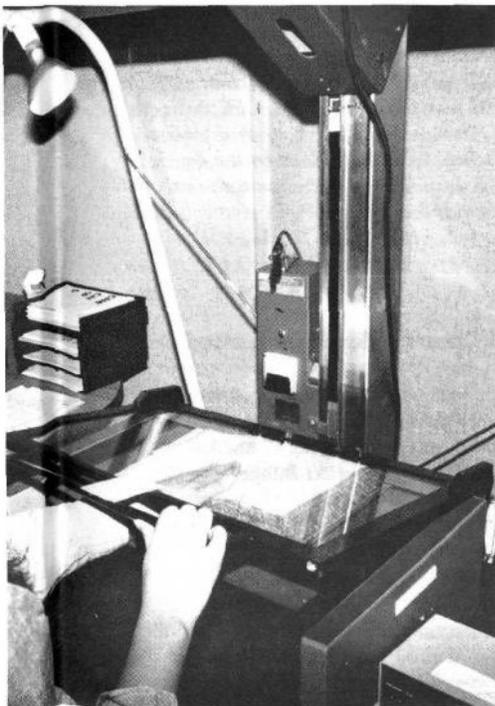
Library technician Clark Brown examines microfilms of brittle quality to be kept in NLM's collection.



A worker from Remac, a Gaithersburg contractor, prepares brittle volumes for microfilm. Remac has targeted about 100,000 volumes for microfilm photographers a day.



ms of brittle books to make sure they are of sufficiently high



prepared to microfilm two pages from a book that has become  
for filming by 1989, a goal that requires two shifts of

## PET Scans Monitor Brain Disorders

By Jules Asher

Just as mechanics sometimes place a car engine under a "load" (by revving it up) to detect a problem, so researchers are challenging patients' brains during PET scans or other neuroimaging tests to pinpoint possible sites of dysfunction in schizophrenia. They ask subjects to perform tasks that activate specific regions of the brain while its activity is being monitored via PET or other imaging modalities.

Zeroing-in on these suspect sites within the frontal lobe, NIMH intramural investigators are able to pinpoint the neural basis of patients' subtle attentional and intellectual deficits.

In one recent series of PET studies, 17 unmedicated schizophrenic patients showed below normal metabolism in their mid-prefrontal cortex while performing an auditory attention task. After being put on neuroleptic medication, these who showed an increase in prefrontal metabolism also performed better on the task.

"The finding is the first PET study showing a change in relationship between localized brain activity and ongoing performance on a task—a trend toward normality—with neuroleptics," reports Dr. Robert Cohen, chief of the section on clinical brain imaging, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism, who directed the study.

Schizophrenic patients generally have trouble paying attention. Subjects in the study were asked to press a button each time they heard the lowest in volume of three tones played hundreds of times during the half-hour scanning procedure. Half of the schizophrenic patients participating couldn't perform as well as even the lowest scoring normal subject.

"The prefrontal lobe is regarded as important for the performance of the highest integrative or executive functions of the brain, such as directed attention," explains Cohen.

His research team first demonstrated that level of performance on the attention task is directly correlated with glucose metabolism in this area in normal subjects.

Yet, among unmedicated schizophrenic patients, a low level of glucose metabolism was found not only in those who performed poorly on the task, but also in those who did relatively well—as well as some normal subjects. This suggests that some of the better-performing schizophrenic patients may have compensated by using other parts of their brain to do the task.

The findings with neuroleptics—antipsychotic medications that correct brain dopamine imbalances—suggest that restoring this neurotransmitter system establishes the normal, positive relationship between prefrontal activation and performance in some schizo-

phrenic patients. Still, even the best performing group of patients on neuroleptics did not show normal levels of prefrontal metabolism during the task.

"The findings point to dysfunction of the middle prefrontal cortex as one basis for the disorder of sustained attention in schizophrenia," says Cohen.

Schizophrenic patients also characteristically falter when asked to perform a simple visual card-sorting task requiring use of the brain's prefrontal lobe. This task, called the Wisconsin Card Sort Test, requires the maintenance of attention and the ability to draw inferences from past experiences and apply them to new situations.

Drs. Daniel Weinberger, Karen Berman and colleagues in the Clinical Brain Disorders Branch have found that when patients are confronted with the card sort task, their prefrontal lobe fails to respond metabolically. □

## NIH Marathoners Excel

The NIH Marathoners placed third in the government team competition in this year's Marine Corps Marathon.

Approximately 12,000 runners started the 26.2 mile race held last month. Team members included Louis Pribyl (2:52), a molecular biologist in the Laboratory of Molecular Oncology, NCI; Tom Roach (3:14), chief, Accounts Payable Section, OD; Benes Trus (3:30), a research chemist in the Computer Systems Laboratory, DCRT; Anne DeGroot, NRSA fellow, Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, NIAID; Steven Berkowitz, chief, Federal Assistance Accounting Branch, OD; and Scott Allen, PHS medical officer, Computer Systems Laboratory, DCRT.

This is the second year in a row that the team placed within the top three government teams and received a trophy. The team would like to thank NIH and R&W for the advocacy and support of physical fitness by such endeavors as races, events, and sports on the reservation. □

## Health For Sale

The NIH R&W Association and FAES are selling copies of *The Health Century*, the new book by Dr. Edward Shorter that is the companion to the recently aired PBS television series. The book traces the role of NIH physicians and researchers and pharmaceutical companies in conquering disease.

The book is available at R&W stores, except in Bldg. 10, where it is available in the FAES bookstore. □

## CPR Training at NIH

The Occupational Medical Service's CPR office has a new face. Gail Glotfelty (a physician who is taking a break in residency training), has taken the position of CPR instructor/coordinator. While at NIH, she is responsible for coordinating and instructing CPR and ACLS classes. She also recently completed an instructor certification course in advanced trauma life support.

The CPR office offers a variety of courses to NIH employees who wish to learn or update CPR skills. Successful completion of all courses, except CPR-B, results in American Heart Association certification for 1 year. In order to avoid repeating a full-length course, a recertification course must be taken before expiration of your card, or within 1 month after the expiration date. Annual recertification is recommended by the AHA. All courses require demonstration of practical skills using mannequins and successful completion of a written exam. The courses are as follows:

### Heartsaver

This 4-hour course is offered twice a month for employees without a medical background. The topics covered include one-person CPR and the Heimlich maneuver for a choking person.

### CPR-A

This is a 6-hour, basic CPR course for employees with a medical/nursing background. If

you have never had a formal CPR class, or if you were certified in CPR more than a year ago and want to brush up on your skills, sign up for CPR-A which covers adult, child, and infant CPR, the Heimlich maneuver, and use of the pocket mask.

### Recertification

This 3-hour course is a condensed version of CPR-A. The student in this course must have a medical background and have been certified in CPR within the past 13 months. The topics covered are identical to those covered in CPR-A.

### CPR-MD

This is a 3-hour course, limited to *physicians only* and covers the topics listed under CPR-A.

### CPR-B

This 2-hour course, designed by the Clinical Center Nursing Department, is an annual requirement for all nursing personnel except those who have been code team certified. The course covers guidelines for "code blue" situations on the regular nursing units.

NIH employees wishing to enroll in a course should call OMS (496-4411) weekdays between 8 and 11 a.m. To register in the class of your choice, it is advisable to sign up 1-2 months ahead of time since class size is limited. Do not wait until the last minute. Please call to cancel if you are unable to attend a class, so the space may be offered to another employee. Persons

arriving late for a course may be asked to reschedule. All courses are held in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2B63.

OMS also offers a limited number of advanced cardiac life support courses for nurses and medical personnel. Questions and scheduling for ACLS are handled by Glotfelty, 496-4111.

All employees are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity to learn CPR skills that could save a life. □

## Someone Needs a Cruise



*This year's NIH CFC Raffle will have as first prize a seven-day, all-expenses paid cruise for two of the Caribbean, courtesy of Norwegian Caribbean Lines on the S.S. Norway. Ports of call include the U.S. Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, St. Maarten, and the Netherland Antilles. Other prizes to be awarded are "Getaway Weekends" in local hotels, and a Xerox System 20 computer with color monitor. The drawing will take place at the end of the CFC campaign, so see your keyworker for details. Remember that you can designate nearly any charitable organization, including "Friends of the Clinical Center," with your CFC contribution. CFC makes it easier and more convenient, particularly if you use payroll deduction. And the Raffle makes it a bit more exciting. So please remember—Someone out there needs someone like you—give generously.*

## NINCDs Council Members Named

Four new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke Council.

They are: Dr. Mary Bartlett Bunge, professor of anatomy and neurobiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis; Dr. Frederick S. Humphries, president, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee; Dr. William D. Willis Jr., professor of physiology and biophysics, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston; and Dr. C. Thomas Yarrington Jr., clinical professor of otolaryngology, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle.

Council members serve overlapping terms of 4 years. □



*Thirty-plus NIH photographers enjoyed a weekend of beautiful fall scenery and perfect weather during the NIH R&W Camera Club's Fall Photographic Workshop in the mountains of Virginia recently. Daylight hours were packed with photo opportunities on Skyline Drive and at Oasis Vineyard and the 4000-acre Marriott Ranch, where they were guests. National Geographic photographer Joe Scherschel conducted slide presentations of his nature photography. John Boretos (BEIB, DRS) conducted the busy weekend.*

## Walter Ashe Retires After 38 Years As NIH Artist

When Walter Ashe began work at NIH in 1949, he joined the Medical Arts Section in the Office of the Director, a group of eight artists and draftsmen occupying two rooms on the second floor of Bldg. 1. The second floor also housed the NIH Library with plenty of space left over.

Ashe recently retired after 38 years as an NIH artist and exhibits specialist, following 3 years as an Army Air Corps artist. He served in the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS.

"Walter's combination of artistic talent with charm and ready wit have made him an institution here," said MAPB Chief Ron Winterrowd. "He has contributed a lot and is already missed."

The Medical Arts Section moved in 1958 to Bldg. 10, in space next to the Clinical Center director's office on the first floor. Ashe vividly remembers hurrying down that corridor with an armload of art supplies and colliding with CC director Dr. Jack Masur, who was emerging from his office. The art supplies went flying. Masur told him, "Old hospital hands walk in the middle of the hallway. I could have been carrying a bed pan."

During the early years of Ashe's NIH career, exhibits made up a much greater percentage of Medical Arts products than now, and he specialized in designing them and supervising their construction.

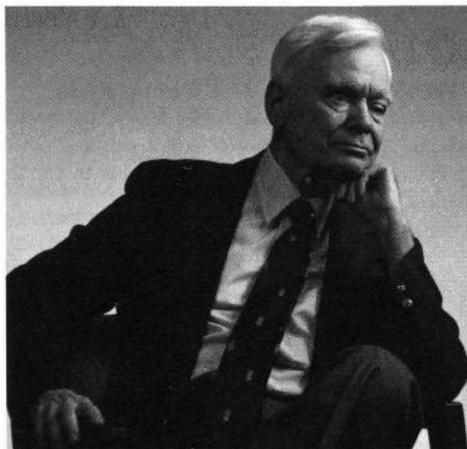
Ashe won many awards for his exhibits, usually made for individual scientists or laboratories. His exhibits publicized many major developments, including the Grand Rapids water fluoridation study and the discovery of the cause of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

The later years of his NIH career were spent in MAPB's Design Section, where he specialized in publications design.

Ashe's artistic career began early. He started freelance artwork in high school, and in 1943 he was combining freelance work with study at the Corcoran Art School, Washington, D.C., when Uncle Sam invited him into the U.S. Army Air Corps.

He served until 1946 in several Air Corps art departments. At a base in Northern Ireland he made illustrations for field modifications of aircraft, turning engineers' words into step-by-step visual instructions for technicians. After Germany's surrender, he worked in London graphically documenting details of captured German jet aircraft.

Deftly declining an offer to continue on the project as a peacetime Civil Service artist for the Air Corps, Ashe used his G.I. education benefits for 3 years of art study at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N.Y. There he also met



Walter Ashe

his future wife, fellow artist Mary Evelyn Dickson.

Because of his deep familial roots in Virginia and Maryland, Ashe returned to Washington in 1949 to seek employment as an artist. It took 1 day to find the job from which he has just retired.

That day he carried his portfolio to art departments at the State Department, Census Bureau, American University, an ad agency, and finally NIH, where Inez Demonet hired him at once.

Ashe's lifelong interest in his family roots has led to a further interest: the architecture of old Maryland and Virginia houses with their many modifications and additions. He enjoys re-creating with his pencil the several previous shapes of an old house, and looks forward to devoting more time to this activity.—Jim Doherty □

## NIH Hosts Visit by Thirty-Four Foreign Science Counselors

Science officers from 34 Washington embassies visited the NIH campus recently to participate in Science Counselors' Day.

The event, held at the Stone House, was sponsored by the Fogarty International Center.

Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH director, and Dr. Jack Schmidt, acting deputy director of the FIC, gave an overview of NIH's role in biomedical research. Other presentations were made by Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, director, NIAID, who reported on AIDS research, and Dr. Harold Schoolman, deputy director for research and education at the National Library of Medicine, who spoke on ways to access medical and scientific information through the library's computer systems. □

## Three Scholars-in-Residence Arrive at FIC for Study

The Fogarty International Center has recently added three new arrivals to the Scholars-in-Residence program.

Dr. David Goldfarb, former head, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics of Bacteria and Bacteriophages, USSR Academy of Sciences, arrived in November to begin his first term and will remain in residence until October 1988.

Goldfarb was responsible in the 1960's for introducing molecular biology into the Soviet Union, following the post-Lysenko thaw when the study of genetics was resumed. He was the first Soviet scientist to study the genetics of T4 bacteriophage, a subject to which he made numerous contributions.

During his scholarship, Goldfarb will prepare a history of Soviet biomedical science in the 1940's and 1950's and discuss current trends in the planning and execution of research in the Soviet Union.

His office is located in the Stone House and he can be reached on 496-8735.

Dr. Konstantin A. Hossman, professor and co-director, Max-Planck Institute for Neurological Research, Cologne, West Germany, joined the program in October and will be in residence until February 1988.

During his stay Hossman will collaborate with Drs. Igor Klatzo (NINCDS) and Giovanni DiChiro (NINCDS) on in vivo NMR spectroscopy of the gerbil brain during repetitive cerebral ischemia. He will also work with Dr. Louis Sokoloff (NIMH) on regional evaluation of blood flow and metabolic rates.

Hossman's office in the Stone House is room 206 and his telephone number is 496-1739.

Dr. Chen-Lu Tsou, professor of biophysics, Academia Sinica, Beijing, China arrived in September to resume his scholarship.

Tsou is best known for the first total synthesis of insulin in collaboration with colleagues in Shanghai and Beijing. His contributions to protein chemistry are many, including studies on oxidative enzymes such as succinic dehydrogenase and the cytochromes.

Tsou, during his second term as a scholar, will collaborate with Dr. Raymond Chen of the Laboratory of Technical Development, NHLBI. His office is located in room 202 of the Stone House and his telephone number is 496-3682. □

## Married Male Volunteers Needed

Healthy men ages 25 to 45 are needed for a study of the effects of work and home demands on blood pressure. Must be married and employed full-time. Participants receive \$50.

Please phone the Uniformed Services University, 295-3263. □



*Dr. Jeffrey Schlom, chief of NCI's Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology, has received this year's Basic Science Guest Lectureship Award of the American Society of Cytology. He presented the lecture last month at the society's annual meeting, where he received a cash prize.*

### NICHD Seeks Volunteers

NICHD needs volunteers for a study on parenthood. They should be married women, ages 20-40, without children, to participate in a study of responses to infant cries.

Two 1-hour visits, approximately 5 months apart, are required. Participants will be paid \$30.

For more information, call Dr. Lynne Huffman, 496-6832. □

### Soviet Mathematician Speaks

Dr. Irene Brailofsky, Soviet refusenik mathematician, will give a lecture on Tuesday, Dec. 8, from 1 to 2 p.m. in the 11th floor solarium, Bldg. 10.

The lecture is entitled "A Scientist's First Thoughts on Leaving the Soviet Union and Second Thoughts on Glasnost." It is sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc. □



*Dr. Elliot R. Siegel was recently appointed to the position of assistant director for planning and evaluation, National Library of Medicine. He joined NLM in 1976 and has most recently served as acting director of the Office of Planning and Evaluation.*

### Atlee Retires from NIDR

Anne Atlee, an editorial assistant with NIDR's public inquiries and reports section, retired recently after more than 34 years of federal service. Twenty-one of those years were spent in NIDR's public information office.

Atlee joined the NIDR staff in 1966 after a 12-year break in service from her position with the Department of Treasury. Since she began working for NIDR, three institute directors and two acting directors were appointed, the name of the information office changed three



*Anne Atlee*

times, and almost all of her coworkers retired. Her longevity, however, has been an invaluable asset to other staff who frequently call on her to remember institute facts needed for a variety of reports and articles. She handled everything in the office from phones to editing, to overseeing the institute's publication storage and distribution contract. Her performance awards included three quality increases.

Atlee plans to enjoy a new career as day-care grandma for her grandson Colin. □



*Participants in the second Women's Management Training Initiative (WMTI) begin their classroom training this month. They include: seated (from l to r) Esther Laurence, Lynn Cave, Glorvia E. Babilonia-Ayukawa, and Elva Ruiz. Standing are (from l to r) Charlotte Davis, Theresa Lo, Ella Shank, Pat Fox, Ruth Lovelless, Linda Reck, Mya Hlaing, and Judith Swan. The WMTI program is designed to provide women GS 9-12 who show outstanding leadership potential with the tools to compete for managerial slots.*

### Italian Christmas Festival

The NIH Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy in America will hold its annual Buon Natale (Christmas) Festa on Friday, Dec. 18 from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. outside the clinic cafeteria on the second floor of the Clinical Center.

The sale of cannoli, sausage, lasagna, and other Italian delicacies will benefit the patients of the Clinical Center. □

## 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	
Hands-On Animal Techniques for Investigators and Technicians	12/9
Managing Stress, Maximizing Effectiveness	12/2-4
Time Management	12/11
Introduction to Supervision	12/7-11
Working With Personnel Differences MBTI I	1/27-28
Working With Personnel Differences MBTI II	12/8-9
Effective Presentation Skills	1/20-21
<i>Office Skills</i> 496-6211	
Medical Terminology II	1/5-2/25
The New Professional Secretary	2/12
Professional Effectiveness for the Experienced Secretary	3/17-18

*Adult Education* 496-6211

*Training and Development Services Program* 496-6211

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## Cancer Survivors Can Have Healthy Children

Most youths who survive cancer can later become parents without risk of their offspring developing cancer, according to a new study by the National Cancer Institute.

"This is encouraging news for the growing numbers of children and adolescents who are surviving cancer," said Dr. John J. Mulvihill, chief of NCI's clinical genetics section and lead investigator of the study. Because survival for children and adolescents with cancer has improved substantially, he explains, clinical researchers have been concerned about possible later effects of cancer therapy. These concerns include impairment of the youngsters' reproductive organs in adult life and ill-effects in their offspring.

The overall 5-year relative survival rate is 62 percent for children diagnosed with cancer between 1977 and 1983, the most recent years for which data are available. This compares with a rate of 28 percent for children diagnosed between 1960 and 1963.

This study is the largest survey of offspring of cancer survivors conducted to date.

A few offspring in the study did develop cancers that are known to be hereditary. "Other than these cases," Mulvihill said, "there was no evidence that the offspring of these long-term survivors developed cancer because their parents had it or because of their parents' cancer treatment.

"This means," he said, "that with the exception of hereditary cancers, those who survive cancer as youths can be counselled that their offspring will not have an excess risk for cancer in early childhood."

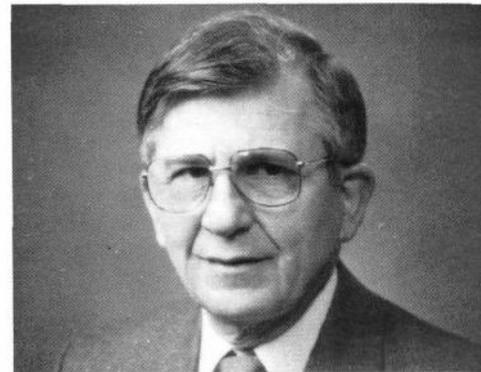
The offspring have been followed for an average of 11 years and may be followed further to see if any excess of cancers develops as they grow older. □

## Lecture on Sports Medicine

The National Library of Medicine is sponsoring a lecture "The Present Status of Sports Medicine," by Dr. Ernst Jokl in the Lister Hill Center auditorium on Dec. 16 at 3 p.m.

Jokl has had a long and distinguished career in sports medicine and in 1964 received a presidential citation for being "one of the nation's ten leaders of physical fitness." □

The U.S. Postal Service celebrated the 15th anniversary of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program (administered by NHLBI) by canceling a special commemorative envelope issued by the program. Here, Postmaster General Preston R. Tisch (r) hand-cancels and signs the new issue, as NHLBI director Dr. Claude Lenfant (l) and Dr. Edward Rocella, program coordinator, look on.



Dr. Robert W. McKinney was recently appointed director of the Division of Safety in the Office of Research Services, OD. Previously he served as the chief of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, one of the division's seven branches. In his role as division director, McKinney will provide assurance that the NIH management and scientific community will receive the support and guidance necessary to meet changing occupational safety and health, and environmental initiatives.



Dr. George J. Galasso (c), NIH associate director for extramural affairs, recently received the Secretary's Special Citation from Dr. Robert Windom (l), DHHS assistant secretary for health, as NIH director Dr. James Wyngaarden looked on. Galasso was cited for his outstanding work as chairman of the organizing committee for the Third International Conference on AIDS. His contributions in planning and organizing the June 1987 conference in Washington, D.C. ensured its success to the scientific community and the public.



Lendo Smith, an animal caretaker for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, retired on Nov. 3. On July 8, 1957, Smith was hired by the Housekeeping Department in Bldg. 10. He remained there until 1962 when he transferred to the Glassware Section. In 1972, Smith became an animal caretaker for NHLBI. A native of West End, N.C., Smith says that he enjoyed his work at NIH and that he will miss his coworkers and friends. His plans for the future are to travel and visit his 88-year-old mother in North Carolina.

## Teaching Laboratory Constructed in Lasker Center

This fall, a new laboratory became functional in the Mary Woodard Lasker Center for Health Research and Education (Bldg. 60). This laboratory differs from the thousands of others on the NIH campus in that it was planned and built solely as a teaching facility for the NIH staff and investigators from other institutions.

Dr. Alan N. Schechter, president of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc., which will administer the laboratory, explained that the laboratory represents a cooperative effort of the NIH, the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) and FAES.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, former president of HHMI, conceived the laboratory and initiated its construction in consultation with Dr. Louis A. Cohen, director of the FAES Graduate School.

The HHMI renovated the space in the basement of the old Convent building, while NIH installed the basic laboratory furniture. The HHMI also supplied the major scientific apparatus to equip the laboratory for work in molecular biology, cell biology, immunology, and related areas.

FAES has equipped the laboratory with basic supplies and personnel to oversee its operation. The laboratory was designed with the help of Dr. Constance T. Noguchi of NIDDK and George Poy of NIAMS. It has space for about 25 students to work simultaneously.

At present, several BioTrac courses under the sponsorship of FAES are using the laboratory. FAES hopes to develop a program of advanced laboratory courses of short duration (one day to several weeks), similar to those offered at Cold Spring Harbor and Woods Hole. Individuals interested in preparing and teaching such courses are invited to contact Schechter.



A view of the new Lasker Center teaching laboratory in operation.

## Combined Clinical Staff Conferences Scheduled

A series of Combined Clinical Staff conferences will be held in the Clinical Center's Lipsett Auditorium (formerly the ACRF Amphitheater) for all health care professionals interested in attending. The conferences begin at 3:30 p.m. and last until 5 p.m. The schedule for the next six conferences is as follows:

- Dec. 2, "Recent Developments in the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Hepatic Encephalopathy," Dr. E. Anthony Jones, chief, liver diseases section, NIDDK.
- Jan. 6, 1988, "Somatostatin as a Therapeutic Agent," Dr. Phillip Gorden, director, NIDDK.
- Feb. 3, "Physical and Emotional Stress: Their Relationship to the Pathophysiology of Depression and Anorexia Nervosa," Dr. Philip Gold, chief, section on clinical neuroendocrinology, NIMH.
- Mar. 2, "Glucocorticoid Hormones: An Update," Dr. George Chrousos, senior investigator, NICHD.
- Apr. 6, "Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis," Dr. Paul Plotz, chief, connective diseases section, NIAMS.
- June 1, "Current Approaches in the Development and Evaluation of a Vaccine for HIV Infection," Dr. Anthony Fauci, director, NIAID. □

## Centennial Envelopes Available

NIH Centennial envelopes are again available—in a limited amount—at any R&W gift shop.

Regular cached envelopes sell 4 for \$1; the medical research stamped envelopes sell for 75 cents each; and the flag celebration stamped envelopes are available for 50 cents each.

These Centennial envelopes are available only for a limited time, so buy yours today. □

## Director's Advisors Focus On AIDS Epidemic

The 56th Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Director, NIH, took place on Nov. 18 and 19. The meeting focused on, "The Role of Biomedical Research in Combating AIDS."

Sen. Edward Kennedy reported on proposals in the Senate dealing with the fight against AIDS.

Dr. Anthony Fauci, director, NIAID, spoke about the administrative structure established by NIH to deal with the epidemic. He also



Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) appeared before the 56th Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Director, NIH. Kennedy spoke about U.S. Senate proposals to combat the AIDS epidemic.

spoke of the interaction between government, academia, and industry in drug development and testing.

Dr. Robert Windom, DHHS assistant secretary for health, said, "AIDS is a major threat not only to our nation, but to the world. We have made advances since the disease was discovered 6½ years ago, but we have a lot of work ahead of us."

Dr. Martin Hirsch, associate professor, department of medicine, Harvard Medical School, told participants that new drugs for treating AIDS are being tested in animals and may be used on humans in the near future.

Dr. Samuel Broder, associate director, clinical oncology program, NCI, said he was "optimistic" that a drug could be found that would impede the replication of the AIDS virus.

The packed audience in conference rooms 9 and 10 in Bldg. 31 also heard reports on establishing priorities for AIDS research, efforts to expedite extramural awards, and advances in vaccine development.—Blair Gately □