

# The NIH Record

## **IQ's Improve in AIDS Children**

By Carla Garnett

Preliminary results from clinical trials involving HIV-infected children have shown promise in improving patients' intelligence quotients and may offer new hope also to improve their quality of life, according to Dr. Philip Pizzo, chief, Pediatric Branch, NCI.

The study found that administration of Azidothymidine (AZT) intravenously on a continuous basis allowed patients to score significantly higher on IQ tests, gradually recovering brain use lost after contracting AIDS. The constant concentration of AZT in the central nervous system may account for the success of the treatment.

The results are especially encouraging for children with neurodevelopmental abnormalities resulting from AIDS.

Different from adult patients with AIDS, pediatric patients often experience encephalopathy, a degenerative brain disease that can be characterized by seizures, loss of development, and cessation of brain growth.

Some of the usual opportunistic diseases infecting adult AIDS patients are notably absent from children with AIDS. Kaposi's sarcoma, the cancer normally associated with AIDS sufferers, is also rare in children.

Another important difference in cases of pediatric AIDS is diagnosis. Frequently, doctors need to rely on the presence of symptoms  
**(See AIDS, Page 2)**

## **Rabbit Model of HIV Infection Developed**

By Sandy Hecker

Researchers have recently made progress toward overcoming a major obstacle to AIDS research—the lack of small animal models of AIDS virus infection.

NIAID senior staff fellow Dr. Henrietta Kulaga and her colleagues have successfully infected rabbits with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the cause of AIDS. HIV naturally infects only humans and chimpanzees; in addition to being rare and difficult to work with, chimpanzees do not appear to develop fatal HIV-related disease. Small, easy-to-manage research animals infected with HIV could provide much useful data to help researchers understand HIV's effect on the body.

Kulaga, in the Laboratory of Immunogenetics, Dr. Thomas J. Kindt, chief of LIG, and their NIAID colleagues used HIV-infected human cells to infect rabbits with HIV.

"These rabbits provide a way to systematically study HIV infection in a living  
**(See RABBIT, Page 6)**

## **Lab Experience is Big Draw**

### **Summer Programs Bring Influx of Students**

By Anne Barber and Carla Garnett

Summer on the NIH campus always brings an influx of fresh, young faces; this year, NIH has hundreds of them thanks to several new programs that have just begun.

There are 21 high school students here for the first time this summer under the NIH Sobel Scholars Summer Research Program. Money for this program was given to NIH through a bequest left to the federal government by the late Normal Tyler Sobel. Sobel specified that the funds—\$104,612—should be used for "certain humanitarian purposes including the alleviation of disease."

When NIH received the money, Dr. Joseph E. Rall, NIH deputy director for intramural research, and the institute directors recommended it be used for summer scholarships for high school students interested in biomedical science. The funds would allow them to get experience in a research laboratory and also earn a salary.

To recruit students, NIH sent letters to 102 high schools in the Washington metropolitan area. The letters asked schools to nominate at least two science students from the combined enrollments of the sophomore, junior and senior classes. Of 126 students nominated, 21 finalists were selected by a committee of 10 NIH scientists. The youngsters were judged on their academic achievement, interest in the sciences, motivation, and working habits.

After the final selection, each student was assigned an advisor, a mentor to work with

and a laboratory in the discipline of preference. Each student receives \$1,000 a month, with a maximum of \$2,000 for the summer.

An orientation session held last month featured a lecture by 1968 Nobel laureate Dr. Marshall Nirenberg on "The Genetic Code" and a tour of the campus.

According to Dr. Michael Gottesman, chief of the molecular cell genetics section, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NCI, and coordinator for the Sobel research scholars, "The students come from all over the metropolitan area—Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C.

"We will be able to extend this program again for the summer of 1989, but only for 20 students," he said.

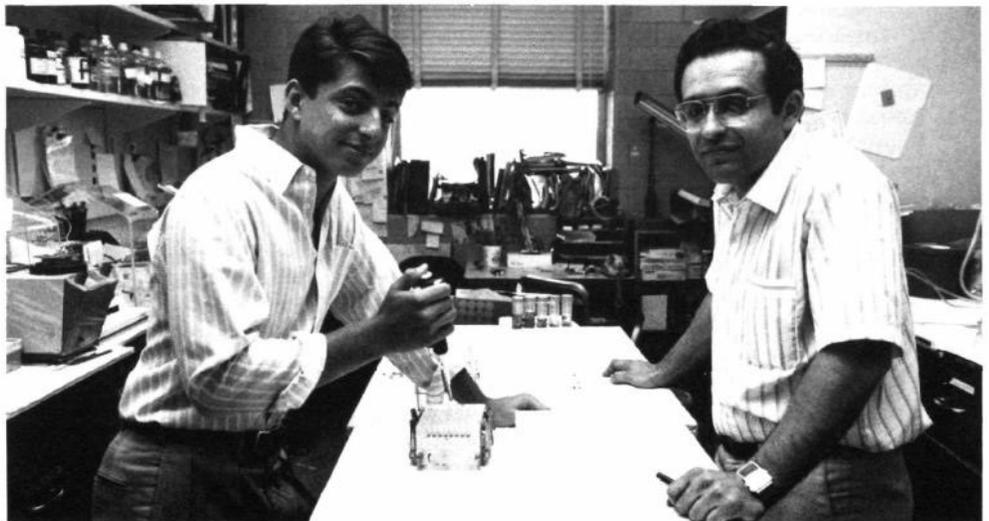
The program includes a weekly seminar in which each student, along with his or her supervisor, must take a turn discussing projects with the rest of the group.

"The purpose of the seminars," says Gottesman, "is to get to know what the other students are doing in their labs and get to know one another also.

"Sometimes," he added, "you get so involved in your own little project that you miss seeing the overall big project."

One of the scholars is Adam Cohen, a junior from Churchill High School in Pottomac, Md., who works in NIDR's Laboratory of Developmental Biology and Anomalies. This is not Cohen's first job in the lab; he

**(See STUDENTS, Page 4)**



Adam Cohen (l) is working on the interaction of tumor cells with extracellular matrices. His immediate supervisor, Dr. Rubin Rieck, helps acquaint him with the methods of modern science.

## AIDS

(Continued from Page 1)

or other markers in order to detect the existence of HIV in children.

In a second AZT AIDS study, NCI physicians, working with investigators from Duke University and the University of Miami, administered AZT in routine doses, initially through IV, then in pill form. Approximately 64% of the 35 patients, who ranged in age from 6 months to 13 years old, symptomatically improved in their neurodevelopmental deficits.

The results of this study when compared with the continuous-AZT study indicate that while intermittent doses of the drug lessen the effect of AIDS on the brain, AZT given continuously may prove more beneficial to patients. However, additional study is required to confirm these preliminary findings, Pizzo stressed during comments at Clinical Center Grand Rounds.

AIDS in children is much less prevalent than in adults, but the numbers are growing, warned Pizzo. Although only a few more than 1,000 cases of children with AIDS have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control, predictions indicate that between 3,000 and 20,000 children could become infected, based on projections for risk groups.

Most of the children with AIDS develop the disease perinatally from infected mothers. It is important to emphasize also, said Pizzo, that some HIV positive mothers may not have symptoms of AIDS and still infect their infants. These mothers usually go on to develop symptoms of the disease later.

While infants are the recipients of just 2% of all blood transfusions, they have accounted for 10% of AIDS cases resulting from HIV-infected transfusions. This may be due to the relatively larger inoculum size of the virus into a smaller body or to the relative immunological immaturity of infants compared to adults, Pizzo noted.

Early investigations suggest that continuous AZT therapy may restore IQ in AIDS patients, improving quality of life and extending longevity, Pizzo concluded. □

## Volunteers Needed

Men and women over the age of 59 who are in good health and are not taking any drugs and medications are sought for an oral health study. Volunteers, who will be reimbursed for a 1-hour clinical examination, should call Drs. Ship or Wolff, 496-4371, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. □



At the recent R&W annual meeting, the following people were presented with awards acknowledging their contributions. Front row (from l): Lois Kochanski, R&W Camera Club; Dan Rogers, R&W 3rd vice president; Mary Daum, R&W Theatre Club; Alan Moore, president of R&W. Top row (from l): Judi Jourabchi and Margaret Faile, for outstanding service to Camp Fantastic; Dotty Pulver, for the R&W Newsletter and outstanding service to Camp Fantastic; Jean Welsh, R&W Theatre Club; Randy Schools, general manager of R&W. Also receiving awards, but not pictured, are John Boretos, R&W Camera Club; Elizabeth Weisburger, R&W Hiking Club; and Paul Nichols, R&W Table Tennis Club.

## DCRT Offers ENTERMAIL

A seminar designed to teach organizations to use the NIH electronic mail system, ENTERMAIL, has recently been introduced by the DCRT training unit. This seminar is being offered in addition to the ongoing ENTERMAIL symposiums currently offered by the computer center, however, it will be tailored specifically to the needs of groups of people who work together.

The purpose is to help organizations determine their communications needs and then devise a system that works for their group.

The seminar will teach the members of a working group to receive, reply to and send such items as meeting announcements and agendas to each other electronically. Items of individual interest such as reviews of grant proposals or collaboration with colleagues in other countries can be covered according to the needs of the group.

The presentation takes about 2 hours, is free and can be held at the computer center in Bldg. 12A or any location at NIH or in the Wash., D.C. area. To arrange seminars or for further information, call the DCRT training unit, 496-2339. □

## The NIH Record

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## Lung Cancer Causes Explored; Genetic Susceptibility Eyed

By Elaine Blume

"Lung cancer develops after the genes of healthy cells have been damaged not once, but many times," Dr. John D. Minna, chief, NCI-Navy Medical Oncology Branch said recently at a meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research.

Because it is not inherited, lung cancer is not usually thought of as a "genetic disease." But this cancer, like others, arises from specific changes in the genes (DNA) of cells, Minna explained. Often, these alterations in cancer cells may be seen under the microscope as changes in position of parts of chromosomes (which are made up of genes), as deletions of parts of chromosomes, or as increases or decreases in the number of particular chromosomes. The changes can also be seen on a molecular level, by using certain DNA fragments known to come from specific regions on a chromosome. Scientists "probe" tumor cell DNA with these fragments and compare it to normal DNA from the same patient.

Cigarette smoke can produce these harmful changes. Radon gas, asbestos, certain chemicals, and a specific inherited pattern of metabolism also increase the risk of genetic damage to lung cells.

Several kinds of genes contribute to producing lung cancer, Minna noted. Two of these genes—*myc* and *ras*—belong to a class of cancer-related genes known as oncogenes. Both *myc* and *ras* are present in normal cells. But lung cancer cells often have abnormalities in these genes, including multiple copies of *myc* and mutations in *ras*.

Minna and his coworkers are trying to find other genes, called "tumor suppressor" genes, whose absence they believe may encourage lung cancer to develop. In particular, they have studied a region on chromosome 3 that they think may harbor such a gene.

The researchers have found that one copy of this region, called 3p(14-23), is nearly always missing in small cell lung cancer cells and is frequently missing in non-small cell lung cancer cells. About 75 percent of lung cancers are classed as non-small cell; the remainder are small cell. Minna suggests that one reason these cells turned cancerous was because they were missing the suppressor gene.

Normal cells contain two copies of every chromosome, except the chromosome that determines sex. Thus, cells have two copies of most genes. But Minna speculates that if a person smokes, or is exposed to radon, asbestos, or certain chemicals, some of his or her lung cells may lose both copies of the part of the 3p(14-23) region containing the suppressor gene. Then, according to this theory,

the individual will be at high risk of developing lung cancer.

Current thought is that the loss of both copies (referred to as two genetic "hits") takes place at two separate times during a long history of cigarette smoking. But Minna suspects some people may inherit one of the hits from their parents and may thus be particularly susceptible to getting lung cancer if they smoke.

To get lung cancer, Minna stresses, an individual has to accumulate many separate genetic lesions, all in the same bronchial epithelial (lining) cell. Lung cancer cells may have a special tendency to accumulate these gene defects, he points out, because they produce their own growth factors (referred to as "autocrine," or self-stimulatory, growth factors). His group has studied the production of several such factors; the most notable is called gastrin releasing peptide, or GRP.

Minna speculates that even before the lung cells become malignant, they produce GRP and other similar self-stimulatory growth factors that make the bronchial cells grow. Thus a cell with one genetic hit will multiply because of this autocrine growth stimulation and produce large numbers of target cells for a second, third, or fourth hit. This greatly increases the chance that some of these cells will receive the multiple types of genetic damage they need to become cancerous.

About 152,000 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed in the U.S. in 1988, and only 10 percent of these patients can be cured with the best currently available treatment. Increased insight into the genetic changes that lead to this disease should suggest a host of new approaches to prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, Minna said. □

## Corps Holds Orientation

The Division of Commissioned Personnel will hold an orientation program for newly appointed commissioned officers and COSTEPS on July 21 at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Bethesda.

The program will provide information about the traditions, procedures, and benefits of the corps, and will promote an understanding of the responsibilities and the standards of conduct that are expected. New officers will have an opportunity to discuss the corps with senior officers from a variety of agencies.

For more information call Darrell Schwalm, 443-3067. □

## Hoel Elected to IOM

Dr. David G. Hoel, director, Division of Biometry and Risk Assessment, NIEHS has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine. He is among 40 new members to be elected for terms that begin July 1. Total active membership of the Institute of Medicine is 474, with an additional 301 serving as senior members.

The institute is both a means of recognizing preeminent researchers, clinicians and scholars in the fields of health and medicine, and a primary resource for the federal government in studying and responding to issues in health and medicine. As an active member, Hoel will



Dr. David Hoel

serve on committees engaged in a broad range of studies on health policy issues.

On the scientific staff of NIEHS since 1970, Hoel was a visiting scientist in the epidemiology department of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation in Hiroshima, Japan, 1979 and 1980, and served as permanent director of the foundation from 1984 to 1986, during his tenure at NIEHS.

Among Hoel's many honors are the NIH Director's Award and the Mortimer Spiegelman Gold Medal Award from the American Public Health Association, 1977; the Public Health Service Superior Service Award, 1980; and membership in the Council of Fellows of the Collegium Ramazzini, a distinguished international scientific society, 1987.

He has written scores of scientific papers, edited a number of scientific books, and has served on the editorial boards of many scientific journals as well as on numerous committees for health groups such as the World Health Organization and the National Academy of Sciences.

Hoel, an honor graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, received his Ph.D. in statistics from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. —Thomas R. Hawkins □

**STUDENTS**

*(Continued from Page 1)*

worked there last year on a fellowship from the American Heart Association.

"When I first came here, I expected the lab setting to be much more stuffy and impersonal, but I like all the people in my lab," says Cohen.

He is currently studying tumors that grow on the basement membrane. "I am seriously looking toward working in the research field, so this experience has been great for me."

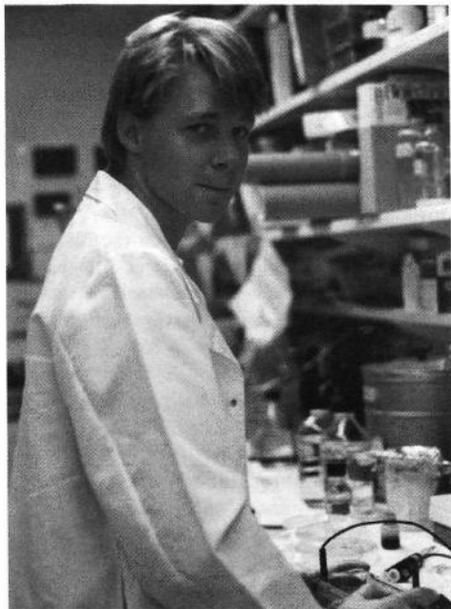
Nicole Yen-i Morgan, a junior from Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, works in the biophysical pharmacology section of NCI's Clinical Pathology Branch. This is her second year at NIH also; she was a volunteer last year in an NIDDK lab.

"I wanted to come back to NIH again this year," she says, "but I needed a paying job, so this was a perfect opportunity for me."

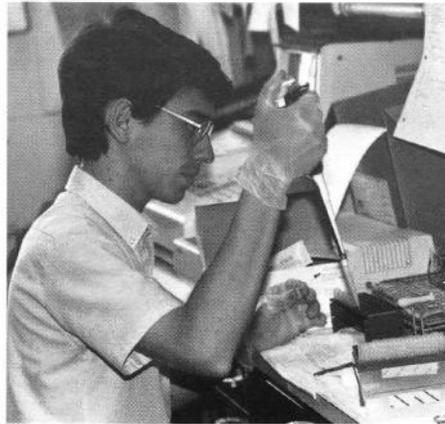
Morgan is working with nucleotides that will stop protein synthesis by binding with messenger RNA. "First I had to be taught how to use the DNA synthesizer," she said.

Dr. Jack Cohen, chief of the section and Morgan's supervisor, thinks the Sobel program is very good because, "It gets young people into the lab and allows them to get experience.

"Nicole is working out fine," he said. "She is interested in what she is doing and we can always use an extra pair of helpful hands in the lab."



*Timothy Nollen's interest in the sciences has been enhanced since beginning work in an NIDDK laboratory. He will enter Georgetown University in the fall.*



*Gonzalo Graupera is getting ready to run tests involving LDL regulation.*

Gonzalo J. Graupera, a recent graduate of Montgomery Blair High School in Silver Spring, Md., will continue his studies in biology at Johns Hopkins University this fall.

He became interested in science at an early age and in seventh grade began entering science fair competitions. Last year he was grand champion of Montgomery County and represented the county at the International Science Fair in San Juan; his soil science project won a special award.

"My project here is working on cholesterol studies involving LDL (low-density lipoproteins). To do further tests I have to learn how to operate specialized equipment," he says. "But I'm really enjoying this experience."

Graupera works in NHLBI's Molecular Disease Branch under the supervision of Dr. Jeffrey M. Hoeg, a senior investigator.

"He is quickly learning the techniques of molecular biology that are necessary to evaluate genes regulated by LDL," Hoeg says.

Vivek Agrawal, a senior next year at Thomas Wooten High School in Rockville, has been trying to get into NIH for a while. "In fact," he says, "in October I came to NIH to see if I could get work here for the summer."

His science department head, under whom he serves as an aide, told him about the Sobel program.

"I've been entering science fairs since seventh grade and I feel this is a good opportunity for me. I'm pretty much in the dark about biology research so I'm delighted to be here this summer."

Agrawal's project concerns metabolism and the cell membrane. Dr. Kathleen Madden, his supervisor in the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, NINCDS, says, "It is a great opportunity for the students and also they are able to help us. We expect to get a lot done this summer."

Timothy Nollen and Anita Pellinen have already done a lot this summer. Starting just 2 weeks ago in Dr. William Coleman's NIDDK lab, both students admit to having learned plenty in a hurry.

"I really didn't like hard science and math in school," said Nollen, who is a recent graduate of Woodrow Wilson High in the District. "I like it here, though, because the lab is equipped to do almost any kind of experiment. It's really incredible."

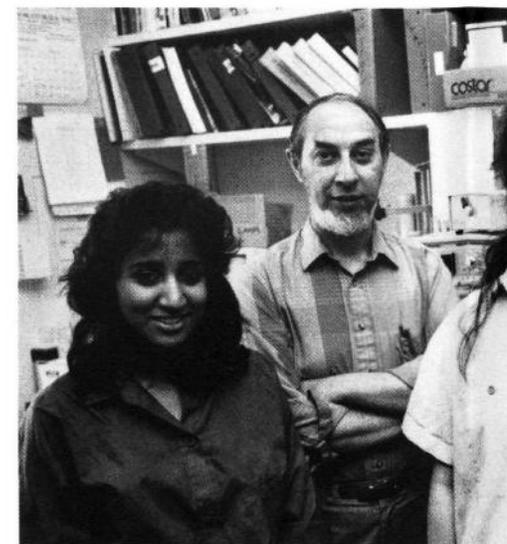
One of the experiments he is working on now involves the isolation of plasma DNA's from bacteria. "Sometimes I feel stupid, like I should know some of this already," he said. "But Dr. Coleman is always explaining things, and he's very patient."

Planning to enter Georgetown University's college of arts and sciences in the fall, he is not sure what field of study he will pursue as a career. "I'm really interested in philosophy, so it will probably be some kind of weird thinking," he jokes.

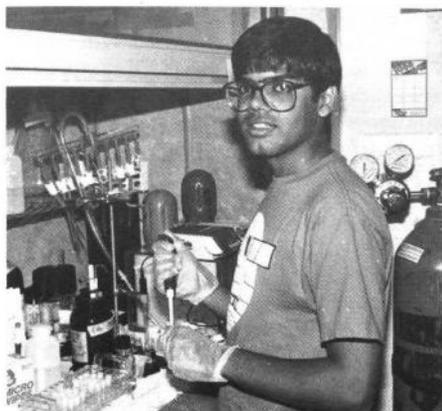
Pellinen has her future pretty well mapped out. Following in her father's engineering footsteps, she'll enter the engineering program at the University of Virginia.

Unlike Nollen, Pellinen enjoyed science in school, specializing in physics and calculus. "Right now the work we're doing is mostly molecular biology," the recent Washington-Lee High graduate explains. "It's been interesting."

In a little more than a week, the students have learned some important microbiological and molecular biology techniques. Coleman, NIDDK researcher and their supervisor, is pleased with their accomplishments. "They're getting a chance to see the big picture now,"



*Working together in the NCI Clinical Pathology Branch Jack Cohen, supervisor; Nicole Yen-i Morgan, student; and*



Vivek Agrawal is busy extracting fatty acid from a solution in an NINCDS laboratory.

he said. "Soon we'll start concentrating on less general things."

Kathleen Smyth, who shares Pellinen's affinity for science, will enter her senior year at Turpin High School in Ohio this fall. She spent last school year at Holy Cross Academy and has always been interested in science and math.

"I love it here," she said. "The people are so nice and helpful and I've learned more here in 3 weeks than I did all last year. I just started working with the lasers."

Smyth is assigned to NIAID's Biological Research Branch, flow cytometry section. "This is where the cytometers are housed," said Dr. Kevin Holmes, indicating the basement of Bldg. 7. "Our section is mainly responsible for analyzing and sorting cells for the entire institute."

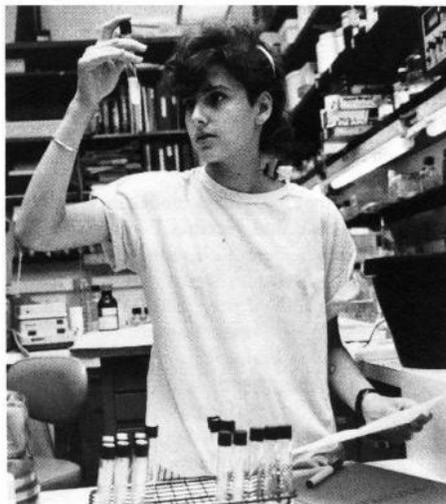
Holmes, who supervises Smyth, explained

that the cytometer uses lasers to delineate certain markers on cells and is similar to a very sophisticated fluorescent microscope. "It's used for various projects like measuring T4 and T8 levels in AIDS," he said.

Having decided on a career in biomedical engineering, Smyth is now thinking of possible colleges to attend. "MIT is my dream school," she admitted. "I'm also looking into Washington University in St. Louis, though."

Although most of the Sobel scholars agree that NIH is an exciting place to work, Timothy Nollen may have summed up the experience best. "We're making a lot of money . . . learning a lot. It's better than doing construction."

Another summer program begun this year is NCI-supported and has placed 42 students in



Lisa Wellen works for Dr. Susan Gottesman in NCI's biochemical genetics section.

the Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis.

"Our program is not just for summer students," says Janice Romanoff, administrative officer for the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, "but for anytime during the year." To be eligible for this program, students must be enrolled full time and stay a minimum of 2 months and a maximum of 6 months.

Several of these students work in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology under Dr. Susan Gottesman, chief of the biochemical genetics section and wife of Dr. Michael Gottesman.

"These students are a big help in the lab," she said. "We get to try out projects that we don't normally have the time or people to begin. At the very least, we get a good idea of whether it is worthwhile to proceed with a given project."

Gottesman assigns a person to work one-on-one with each of her students.

Lisa Wellen, a recent graduate of Holton-Arms School in Bethesda who will attend Yale



Kathleen Smyth, who spent her junior year at Holy Cross Academy, is spending part of her summer sorting and analyzing cells in NIAID's flow cytometry section.

in the fall, is an NCI-supported student. "I've always tried to get into NIH to work but I never quite succeeded until I heard about this program," she said.

Wellen is working on several projects and thus far has been excited about the results. "Now," she says, "I'm looking for cells that respond to the presence of a protease. I hope I'll be able to have some results before I leave here, even if it's not a totally finished project."

Andrea Walker, another NCI-supported student, recently graduated from Hampton

**(Continued on Page 6)**



Research Branch are (l to r): Chris Subasinghe, NCI fellow; Dr. [Name], student; and Dr. Cy Stein, senior staff fellow.



Anita Pellinen, a recent high school graduate, plans to study engineering at the University of Virginia after leaving the Sobel program.

(Continued from Page 5)

University in Virginia with a B.A. in biology. Presently she lives in Baltimore and commutes to NIH everyday.

Scheduled to attend Howard University's medical school in the fall, she said, "I want to be a medical doctor first and later go for my Ph.D."

Sumati Murli also works in Gottesman's lab and attends Columbia University, studying biochemistry. This is her second summer in the laboratory. "But I have a different project this year," she says.

"This is a great opportunity for students," she said, "especially since getting lab experience is very hard. You can only learn so much in a classroom."

After her studies are completed, Murli would like to return to NIH as a researcher.

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences also sponsors a summer program



Sumati Murli, while waiting for her timed experiment, reads the NIH Record.

that provides a \$500 stipend for each student. This year, FAES is funding more than 60 students throughout the campus.

These programs are not the only summer student programs offered at NIH; each institute has its own program. Adding all of these programs together, there are probably hundreds of young, eager students taking advantage of this milieu. NIH certainly receives as much benefit by their presence as they get from us.

In an upcoming issue of *The Record*, an NIH program that educates area high school science teachers during the summer will be featured.



Andrea Walker is busy plating a serial dilution in connection with her project involving *E.coli*.

## RABBIT

(Continued from Page 1)

organism, and may provide a model in which to test AIDS drugs and vaccines," said Kindt.

In preliminary *in vitro* (cell culture) studies, Kulaga and her colleagues were able to infect rabbit cells with HIV if the rabbit cells were first transformed, or "immortalized," and then injected with HIV. Transformation has long been used to extend longevity of cells in culture for research studies. Certain properties change, but transformed cells retain their metabolic (functional) characteristics. Although other studies have shown that live rabbits cannot be infected by purified, cell-free HIV alone, the researchers were encouraged by their *in vitro* results, and began work with four groups of live rabbits.

In the first group, the investigators used the transformation technique that had been successful infecting rabbit cells with HIV *in vitro*. They injected the rabbits first with the transforming agent and later with HIV-infected human T cells. (A previous study indicated that HIV-infected cells might be more likely to infect live rabbits than HIV alone.) A second group of rabbits was injected only with HIV-infected T cells. A third group was injected with uninfected human cells alone, and a fourth group with the transforming agent alone. Based on their previous cell culture results, the researchers expected only the first group to become infected with HIV. To their surprise, injection of HIV-infected human cells alone also resulted in HIV infection of rabbits; that is, in addition to the first group, the second group was infected.

Kulaga and her colleagues confirmed that the first two groups of rabbits were infected by observing that their blood could transmit

HIV to susceptible human cells. The third and fourth groups were not infected with HIV. The researchers also used HIV diagnostic tests such as the Western blot, which detects antibodies made against HIV. Within six weeks of injection, the first two groups of rabbits developed antibodies against HIV.

All infected rabbits were periodically examined for illness, swellings, lesions, and for evidence of neurologic disorders. Examination of the infected rabbits after death revealed enlarged spleens and pathologic tests indicated immune cell infiltration of the lungs and spleen. These conditions are typically seen in humans with AIDS.

The research team is identifying easily interpreted parameters of infection necessary for standardized use of the rabbits in AIDS drug and vaccine development. They also plan to study precisely what is happening in HIV infection—where HIV goes in the body, details of the infectious process, whether the rabbit immune system is compromised, and how this can be measured.

In addition to Kulaga and Kindt, other members of the research team include Dr. Thomas M. Folks, senior investigator, LIG, Ellen Gugel, microbiologist, LIG, and Rosamond A. Rutledge, microbiologist, NIAID Laboratory of Molecular Microbiology. The *in vitro* results were published in the June 15, 1988, issue of *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. □



Dr. Gerald Chader, chief of the Laboratory of Vision Research, NEI, recently received the Jonas S. Friedenwald Award for his outstanding work in vision research from the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. He was recognized for his leadership in four areas of research: the action of retinoids and their binding proteins in retinal function, cyclic nucleotides and vision, retinoblastoma cell differentiation, and growth factor action in ocular function.



## TRAINING TIPS

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

### Courses and Programs Dates

#### Management and Supervisory 496-6371

Networking: Silent Politics	9/1
Working With Difficult Employees	9/7
Report Writing	9/13
Conducting Effective Meetings	9/22
Dealing With Daily Conflicts	9/14
Working With Personal Differences:	9/27
Advanced MBTI	

#### Office Skills 496-6211

Basic Time & Attendance	9/1
Travel Orders & Vouchers	9/26

#### Office Automation 496-6211

Intro to Lotus 1-2-3 Macros	8/3
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#### Adult Education 496-6211

#### Training and Development Services 496-6211

Personal Computer training is available through User Resource Center (URC) self study courses. There is no cost to NIH employees for these hands-on sessions.

The URC hours are:

Monday–Thursday	8:30 a.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Friday	8:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

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Access Wylbur and enter SHARE TRAINING. First time users only, enter: x fr &ags2ugL.@@share (setup) on file37

## CRISP Fall Dates Set

A 1-day training course, "Introduction to the Crisp System," will be offered by the Division of Research Grants on Sept. 15, Oct. 13 and Nov. 9. A fourth date may be planned depending on demand.

Scheduled as an overview of Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects, the course will address extramural and intramural project coverage, scientific indexing and search capabilities of CRISP. A hands-on problem solving session is included.

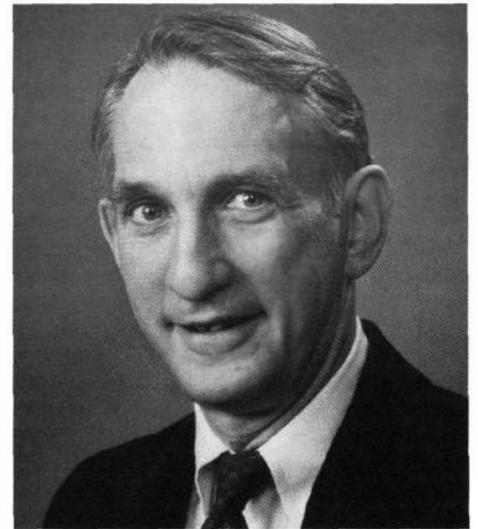
To reserve space in the seminar, write, no later than 10 days before course date, to Chief, Research Documentation Section, Division of Research Grants, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 148. For more information, call 496-7543. □

## Working Group Publishes Report

The NIH Working Group on Health and Behavior is making available copies of its report on *Health and Behavior Research Initiatives by the National Institutes of Health, FY 1987*, prepared for the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The report summarizes the wide variety of health and behavior research being supported by each BID.

Copies can be requested by writing to Dr. Ronald P. Abeles, BSR/NIA, Bldg. 31C, Rm. 5C32.

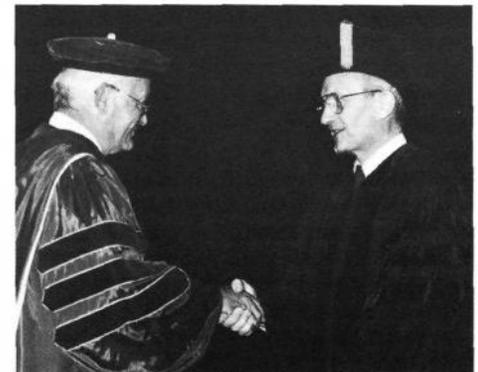
The group was established in 1982 by the NIH director to exchange information among BIDs and with other federal agencies, to coordinate BID activities in this area, and to make recommendations to the director. Representatives from all NIH BIDs serve on the working group, which is chaired by Dr. Matilda White Riley. □



Dr. Edward Korn, a senior research chemist with NHLBI, has received the Presidential Meritorious Executive Rank Award for providing major advances in the understanding of the structural organization of the cell at the molecular level and in the understanding of the molecular basis of the motile activities of cells. He has been a major force in the establishment of molecular cell biology, which merges traditional biochemistry and cell biology.



An exhibit on a bizarre form of personality defect called Munchausen's Syndrome and the related Munchausen's Syndrome By Proxy is on display in the History of Medicine Division, NLM, through August. The illustration above is from Rudolf Erich Raspe's "Baron Munchausen's Narrative of His Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia," a book cataloguing the bald-faced and amusing lies invented by Baron von Munchausen (1720–97) for the enjoyment of his friends. Munchausen's name was borrowed by a physician writing to Nature in 1951; it describes a condition in which otherwise healthy patients repeatedly seek admission to hospitals for imaginary complaints.



NHLBI director Dr. Claude Lenfant (r) was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree from the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo during the school's 1988 commencement exercises. He was cited for his contributions to the field of comparative physiology, for establishing the first Division of Lung Diseases at NIH, and for directing production of a 38-volume encyclopedia on lung function disorders, among other achievements. Lenfant is shown here receiving his degree from SUNY trustee Dr. George L. Collins. Lenfant also recently received the Presidential Meritorious Executive Rank Award for his outstanding NHLBI leadership.

## A Century of Dental Research

A new exhibit titled "A Century of American Dental Research" has opened in the lobby of the National Library of Medicine and will remain on view through Oct. 10.

Prepared by NLM's History of Medicine Division, the exhibit commemorates the 40th anniversary of the National Institute of Dental Research. Major 19th and 20th century contributions to pain research, dental caries, fluoridation, periodontal disease, and restorative procedures are featured, as well as



American dental pioneer Dr. G.V. Black in his laboratory, circa 1900.

milestones in the founding of NIDR and applications of dental research to non-dental problems.

On display are books and photographs from the library collection and dental artifacts borrowed from the Smithsonian's Museum of American History, the Army Medical Museum, and the Museum of Dentistry at the University of Maryland, Baltimore. Two short movies from the 1920's, one an early Walt Disney film, are also on view.

The exhibit area is open during the library's regular hours: 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday. (The movies are shown Monday through Friday only.) □

## Menopause Study Needs Vols

The Developmental Endocrinology Branch, NICHD, is studying the association of hot flashes, stress, and the menopause. Sought are menopausal women who have not had a menstrual period or symptoms of one for at least one year and who have not been on estrogen replacement therapy for at least one month. For more information, call Dr. Douglas S. Rabin, 654-2964. Volunteers will be reimbursed for their participation. □

## Video Transferred to MAPB

Video services formerly provided to NIH by the Audio-Visual Section, Travel and Administrative Services Branch, ORS, have been transferred to the Medical Arts and Photography Branch (MAPB), DRS. Transferred services and personnel are located organizationally in the Special Events Unit, Graphics Section, MAPB. NIH staff should contact the unit chief, Donna Bonner, for videotaping services, 496-7038.

Services transferred include—

- Maintenance and support of the television studio for all NIH requirements.
- Video support for research projects and other location assignments.
- Videotape editing.
- Duplication of videotapes and film-to-tape and tape-to-film transfers.
- Video productions for public information and training. (Requestors are responsible for obtaining publication clearance as required.)
- Technical personnel and support for activities that have video requirements, including operation of video equipment and videotaping of conferences and cultural events.
- Consultation.
- Off air videotaping, with advance notice.
- Providing manpower and support for closed circuit television (CCTV), except that ORS will continue to provide CCTV feed NIH-wide.

The Medical Arts and Photography Branch will also continue to provide video support of clinical, biomedical, and patient-related programs.

Other audiovisual services to NIH continue to be provided by the Travel and Administrative Services Branch (TASB), ORS (Audio-Visual Support Unit, 496-5702). These services should be requested from the conference space coordinator, 496-6260, if they are to be provided in one of the conference rooms booked by TASB. □

## FOCC Fundraiser Concert

Join the Friends of the Clinical Center in a special celebration. On Aug. 10, Linda Ronstadt will be appearing at Merriweather Post Pavilion with her Broadway concert of Mexican love songs.

Performance time is 8 p.m. There will be a small reception with refreshments from 6:30 to 7:30 in the picnic area. Limited tickets available—contact the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, B1W30, 496-4600. Tickets sell for \$25. Part of the proceeds benefit the FOCC. □



Tiptoe the Clown (l) and these two youngsters were among the approximately 800 people who enjoyed lunch and entertainment recently at the 6th Annual Camp Fantastic Barbecue. Raffle drawings were held throughout the event. The barbecue raised close to \$1,800 for Camp Fantastic, a special summer experience for children with cancer. For information regarding the camp, call 496-6061.

## NIMH Seeks Volunteers

The Laboratory of Psychology and Psychopathology, National Institute of Mental Health, is seeking males over age 21 to participate in research. Participants will be paid. For further information call Dr. Gabbay, 496-7672. □



Fun was had by all who turned out for the recent R&W family picnic at Bethesda Naval Hospital, including Ami, who came up a winner in the apple bobbing contest. Mother Nature provided spectacular weather while R&W provided the food, fun and games to make it a day to remember. Children and adults joined in the fun of bubblegum blowing, balloon busting, volleyball, bingo, tug-of-war, and more.