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## Dr. Alice Rivlin, Economist, Will Deliver NIH Lecture

Dr. Alice M. Rivlin, director, Economic Studies Program of the Brookings Institution, will present the NIH Lecture on Wednesday evening, December 5.

Dr. Rivlin's lecture, "Managing the Deficit," is sponsored by the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center. It will begin at 8:15 p.m. in the CC Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Rivlin is an internationally recognized economist who served as the first director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) until September 1983. The Congressional Budget Office is a nonpartisan agency of the United States Congress which provides Congress with economic forecasts, budget projections and analyses of budgetary issues.

She has also been Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Dr. Rivlin has written extensively on the U.S. economy, the budget, and public decisionmaking. She is the author of *Systematic Thinking for Social Action* and a co-author of three volumes on the federal budget entitled *Setting National Priorities*.

Born in Philadelphia in 1931, Dr. Rivlin grew up in Bloomington, Indiana. She was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1952 and received a Ph.D. in economics from Radcliffe College in 1958. □

## Dr. Anthony Fauci, Expert on Immunity and AIDS, Named Director of Nat'l. Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Dr. Anthony S. Fauci has been named Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, effective Nov. 2.

NIAID conducts and supports research to better understand the causes of allergic, immunologic and infectious diseases, and to develop better means of preventing, diagnosing and treating such illnesses.

Dr. Fauci, 43, an internationally renowned expert on the immune system, has been chief of NIAID's Laboratory of Immunoregulation since 1980 and deputy clinical director of the Institute since 1977.

"I am extremely pleased that Dr. Fauci will take over the leadership of this important institute," HHS Secretary Margaret M. Heckler said in announcing the appointment. "His unique background, particularly in the fields of immunology and infectious diseases, will be of key importance in maintaining and accelerating our momentum in these crucial areas of research."

Dr. Fauci has developed effective treatments for several formerly fatal inflammatory disorders of blood vessels such as Wegener's granulomatosis, polyarteritis nodosa and lymphomatoid granulomatosis. In addition, he has clarified how immunosuppressive agents affect the human immune response.



Dr. Fauci is internationally renowned for his expertise on the immune system.

In the past several years, he has been active in research on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), including basic studies aimed at describing the immunologic dysfunction underlying the disease, and clinical studies to improve the care of patients and to correct their immunologic defect.

Dr. Fauci is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y. He received his M.D. degree from Cornell University Medical College in 1966 and served his internship and residency at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center.

He came to the NIAID in 1968 as a clinical associate and served until 1971. After a year as chief medical resident at Cornell Medical Center, he returned to NIAID as a senior investigator in the laboratory of clinical investigation in 1972, and later was section head in the laboratory.

Dr. Fauci's research background is in infectious diseases and immunology, and he is certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine, the American Board of Allergy and Immunology, and the American Board of Infectious Diseases. He is a member of numerous professional societies, and was president of the American Federation for Clinical Research, 1980-1981.

He is author of more than 440 scientific papers covering clinical and basic aspects of immunology and of inflammatory and infectious diseases. A widely sought lecturer in his scientific specialties, he is also on the editorial boards of a number of national and inter-

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## NIH Scientists Transmit AIDS-Like Infection To Chimpanzees Using Virus in Human Plasma

HTLV-III virus (the agent responsible for AIDS) has been successfully transmitted from human plasma to chimpanzees by NIH scientists, in collaboration with investigators at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research. The chimps have developed a clinical syndrome and impairment of the immune system similar to AIDS in humans.

This important achievement paves the way for use of an animal model in which to study AIDS and for testing of antiviral agents and potential vaccines. It further confirms the belief that AIDS is transmitted to persons with hemophilia by plasma or concentrates derived from plasma.

HTLV-III is a human retrovirus isolated in the last year by Dr. Robert Gallo and associates at the National Cancer Institute. This virus has been recovered from more than 85 percent of patients with AIDS-like syndrome and 30 to 47 percent of patients with fully developed AIDS.

Its principal target is the T<sub>4</sub> cell, a white blood cell or lymphocyte that plays a key role in immune system by inducing antibody production as well as other immunologic functions. There is a drastic reduction in T<sub>4</sub> cells in AIDS patients, resulting in a reduced ratio of T<sub>4</sub> helper to T<sub>8</sub> suppressor cells.

HTLV-III infection indirectly results in impairment of other lymphocytes as well.

Three chimpanzees were inoculated with cell-free plasma from three donors with AIDS or AIDS-like syndrome in these experiments. One animal demonstrated passive HTLV-III antibody response, consisting of an early rise in antibodies followed by a continuous decline. There was no active antibody response that has persisted for a year.

One of these animals also developed clinically evident lymphadenopathy (disease and enlargement of lymph nodes), a phenomenon seen in patients with AIDS-like syndrome but

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**Dr. Jacob H. Brody, associate director for Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry program, NIA, has been elected chairperson of the Gerontological Health Section of the American Public Health Association.**

## CHIMPS

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never before observed in chimpanzees. This animal also developed an abnormal T<sub>4</sub>:T<sub>8</sub> ratio, a transient decrease in T cells, and lymphocyte functional impairment.

All three chimpanzees remained clinically healthy, although two were clearly infected by HTLV-III. This absence of full-blown clinical AIDS in nonhuman primates is similar to other infections, such as hepatitis, in which the disease is less severe in chimpanzees than in humans.

A control animal was inoculated with plasma from healthy donors without HTLV-III antibodies. No evidence of AIDS or the development of HTLV-III antibodies was observed.

The absence of infection in one anti-HTLV-III-negative chimpanzee that received three units of anti-HTLV-III-positive blood may indicate that some AIDS patients with antibodies to HTLV-III are not capable of transmitting the disease, or that an animal's susceptibility to AIDS is determined by factors other than its anti-HTLV-III status.

These studies provide several new findings about AIDS:

First, the chimpanzee can be infected with HTLV-III and therefore serve as a suitable animal model for use in studies of AIDS.

Second, in addition to producing antibodies to HTLV-III, the chimpanzee can develop lymphadenopathy and immunologic impairment similar to the lymphadenopathy syndrome in humans.

Third, HTLV-III infection can be transmitted by plasma containing few if any white blood cells. This confirms the potential of AIDS transmission to patients with hemophilia through pooled clotting-factor concentrates.

These findings were reported in the Nov. 2 issue of *Science* by Drs. Harvey Alter, Immunology Section, NIH Clinical Center Blood Bank; Jorg Eichberg, Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research; Henry Masur, Critical Care Medicine Department, CC; W. Carl Saxinger and Robert Gallo, Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, National Cancer Institute; Abe Macher, Laboratory of Pathology, NCI; and H. Clifford Lane and Anthony S. Fauci, Laboratory of Immunoregulation, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. □

## National Technical Information Service Seeks New and Expanded Information Sources

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS), the major clearinghouse for Federal research and development, each year adds a tremendous volume of new scientific and technical information to its already immense body of report literature. No small portion of that annual input is government-prepared or paid-for.

NTIS is now seeking new or expanded information sources to augment its collections.

A longtime collaborator with the National Institutes of Health, NTIS now publishes a variety of NIH information products such as the National Laboratory of Medicine's *MESH* and *TOXTIPS* and the National Cancer Institute's *Cancergrams* and *Oncology Overviews*.

NTIS, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce, adds some 75,000 reports per year to its information collection of some 1.5 million items, and is the world's largest publisher and distributor of U.S. Government-sponsored and other generally unpublished technical report information.

Besides its program for the distribution of government-sponsored research and technology in paper copy and in machine-readable formats, NTIS also has an active and vigorous program for the acquisition of scientific and technical, economic and engineering information from domestic and foreign sources, and for planning and arranging special services for NTIS information sources and information users.

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## FAES Plans English Class For Foreign-Born Scientists

FAES will sponsor an intensive English class for foreign-born scientists beginning Jan. 7 and ending Jan. 31. The class will meet Monday through Thursday from 5:15 to 6:45 p.m.

If you are eligible for NIH-funded tuition, contact your supervisor to begin processing the training forms. On any further questions, contact FAES, 496-7976. □

Everything great in the world comes from neurotics. They alone have founded our religions and composed our masterpieces—*Marcel Proust*

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• A convenient procedure to help in complying with Freedom of Information Act requests is provided. If you wish to learn more about how to become a full-fledged NTIS information source, contact Eloise Collins, NTIS acquisitions manager, (703) 487-4786. □

## Financial Seminar

A successful turnout for their recent series of financial planning seminars has persuaded representatives of American Financial Consultants, Inc. to offer a repeat performance for NIH employees and their families at noon on Wednesday, Nov. 28 in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 4.

The NIADDK EEO Office and the NHLBI EEO Office are cosponsoring this seminar which will cover savings, budgeting, employee benefits, and investment and tax-saving strategies.

Attendees will receive a packet of financial planning materials, and free individual appointments can be made following the session for more personalized attention. □

We exaggerate misfortune and happiness alike. We are never either so wretched or so happy as we say we are.—*Balzac*

## Six Digestive Disease Centers Established by NIADK

Six new research centers to investigate the underlying causes, diagnoses, treatment, and prevention of digestive diseases have been established by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

The centers will receive approximately \$4.2 million during FY 1985 to expand the effectiveness of research being conducted in the field of digestive diseases. The centers will make cooperative resources available to existing and future research projects, and will encourage scientists to develop new investigations in the area of digestive diseases.

The six centers and their estimated funding for FY 1985 are: Yale University School of Medicine in New Haven, Conn. (\$653,000); University of Iowa College of Medicine in Iowa City (\$598,000); New England Medical Center at Tufts University in Boston (\$866,000); Mayo Foundation in Rochester, Minn. (\$832,000); the Harvard Medical School in Cambridge, Mass. (\$703,000), and University of Michigan Medical Center in Ann Arbor (\$596,000).

The center at Yale University will be under direction of Dr. James L. Boyer, a professor of medicine and director of the liver study unit and digestive diseases section. Scientists at the Yale center will conduct studies related to liver function and physiology and liver disorders.

These will include the process of bile secretion and transport of bilirubin and other organic and inorganic dissolved substances through the liver, metabolic functions of liver cells, portal hypertension in cirrhosis of the liver, the mechanisms of fibrous tissue development caused by liver injury, and liver transplantation.

Dr. Mark Donowitz, an associate professor of medicine and physiology, will head the new digestive diseases center at the New England Medical Center on the Tufts University Health Sciences Campus. Research at this center will focus primarily on the gastrointestinal absorption and secretion processes that occur in digestion.

Disorders of these processes can lead to a variety of malabsorption syndromes such as lactose intolerance. Other areas of planned study at this center include microbiology and molecular biology of the intestines and diar-

rhoeal diseases.

Dr. William Silen, a professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School, will direct a center that will combine shared facilities of Harvard, Beth Israel Hospital, and Brigham and Women's Hospital. Investigators at this center will concentrate on understanding the structure/function relationships in the smooth muscles and epithelium of the digestive tract. Scientists also plan to study secretion processes in the liver and pancreas, and the composition and physical chemistry of bile.

Dr. James Christensen will oversee the activities of the center located at the University of Iowa College of Medicine. Dr. Christensen, a professor of medicine and acting director of the division of gastroenterology, will direct studies focused on the mechanisms of motility (movement) in the digestive tract and on the microscopic anatomy of the intestinal nervous system.

Researchers at the center also will study the role of peptides in regulating the movement of smooth muscle tissue, which plays an important role in moving food through the esophagus, stomach, and intestines. Other studies will examine calcium transport in the mucous membrane linings of the intestinal tract, the effects of exercise on motility, and long-term monitoring of colon motility.

Dr. Tadataka Yamada, a professor of internal medicine, will lead the digestive disease center at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Scientists at this center will study the role of gut peptides in the development of digestive diseases. For example, they plan to determine the structure of the gene involved in the regulation of pancreatic secretions. This research may lead to a better understanding of that gene's role in the development of digestive diseases such as chronic pancreatitis.

The sixth center, located at the Mayo Foundation, is under the leadership of Dr. Sidney F. Phillips, a professor of medicine. Investigators at this center plan to examine such areas as the hormonal control of gastrointestinal functions and what happens when these control mechanisms malfunction. Other research will focus on the basic structure and function of the digestive system. □

## Immunologists Honor Retiring Rose Lieberman

The recent symposium to honor immunologist Rose Lieberman, who is retiring this month from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, drew outstanding immunologists from all over the country as well as colleagues from NIH and other research institutions in the area.

They came to honor Rose, as they affectionately call her, for her important contributions to the field of immunology and for the help she provided to many of them and to scientists worldwide during her 31 years at NIAID.

It was because of Rose Lieberman's influence that researchers began using inbred mice for immunological research rather than rabbits and guinea pigs. This change utilized the great amount of knowledge available on

the genetics of mice and linked the fields of immunology and genetics.

Another of Rose's important contributions was development of antisera that could distinguish the immunoglobulin genes of different strains of mice. These were invaluable tools for study of genetic control of immunoglobulin formation. She also developed monoclonal antibodies specific for immunoglobulin markers. She has received many awards for her work, including the Distinguished Service Medal.

On crutches since she had polio as a child, Rose Lieberman leaves with high praise for the NIH staff who she says went out of their way to provide special parking spaces and specialized laboratory equipment that made NIH a comfortable place for her to work.

## Indian, American Scientists Memorialize Mrs. Gandhi

A memorial meeting attended by about 100 Indian and 50 American scientists to mourn the assassination of Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was held at the ACRF Amphitheater on Oct. 31, at 3 p.m.

Dr. James Wyngaarden, NIH Director, praised Mrs. Gandhi for her vision and sensitivity on several issues, noting she was an undisputed spokeswoman for the nonaligned countries and that under her leadership India had progressed in science and technology.

He said that he had met her on three occasions, twice in the United States, and once in India on Oct. 31, 1982, exactly 2 years ago. In those meetings, Dr. Wyngaarden said she demonstrated her knowledge of science and showed concern to eradicate leprosy, nutritional deficiency, blindness and the population explosion in India through ongoing collaborative projects between the USA and India. He conveyed his condolences to Indian colleagues and expressed the hope that India would emerge out of its difficult times.

Dr. Craig Wallace, Director, Fogarty International Center, the funding agency for most of the Indian scientists in this country, also paid tribute to Mrs. Gandhi. He noted that Mrs. Gandhi was a dedicated leader who had both compassion and scientific knowledge.

Dr. Srinivasan Chandrashekar read the following resolution on behalf of the Indian scientific community, after which 1 minute of silence was observed:

"We, the scientific community of the National Institutes of Health, deeply mourn the assassination of the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

"Mrs. Indira Gandhi has brought the world's largest democracy from the lowest ebb to the forefront in the world arena in several spheres of life in her 16 years of leadership. She stood for peace and prosperity of the downtrodden. Her strong commitment to science and technology as the means of solving social problems is known. A leader of international stature, her loss will be strongly felt by all the Indian and international community.

"We convey our heartfelt condolences and deep feelings to her son Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and other members of her family." □

After retirement, she plans to write about the immunogenetics of mouse immunoglobulins using the new computer she received from her colleagues and friends at NIH. □

## FAUCI

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national medical journals.

A member of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, Dr. Fauci has received the Public Health Service Meritorious Service Award and Distinguished Service Medal, the Squibb Award of the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the Arthur S. Flemming Award for outstanding young people in government service. □