Dr. Gio Gori Heads New NCI Program on Diet, Nutrition and Cancer

Dr. Gio B. Gori has been appointed director of the newly established Diet, Nutrition and Cancer Program of the National Cancer Institute.

Dr. Gori has been instrumental in the initial development of this program and will be responsible for its coordination within NCI and with other NIH Institutes and agencies interested in diet and nutrition and the causes of cancer.

The program will produce and disseminate information on nutrition for cancer patients and on the relationship between nutrition and cancer causation.

Advisory Committee Meets

A 15-member advisory committee, which met for the first time in August, will assess current knowledge about nutrition and the role of nutrition in cancer therapy.

A literature survey project has been initiated in order to evaluate scientific knowledge and future developments. This project will publish critical reviews of scientific advancements. This project will publish critical reviews of scientific

Specialists in several fields of research including health care, chemistry, and physiology are among the Scholars-in-Residence who recently arrived at the Fogarty International Center.

The newly appointed scholars are: Sir George Godber, former chief medical officer, British Department of Health and Social Security; Professor Gordon G. Hammes, chairman, department of chemistry, Cornell University, and Professor Hugh Davson, department of physiology, University College, London.

Dr. Godber to Lecture

Dr. Godber has been with the British National Health Service for many years. On Sept. 10, he delivered the first of a series of 10 lectures on that component of the British government. His topic was The Evolution of the National Health Service in Great Britain.

He will also be involved in other NICF health studies.

Dr. Godber, who is living at Stone House, will be here until about the middle of December.

Dr. Hammes is doing research on cell surfaces and the interaction of hormones and enzymes with such surfaces. He will also undertake research with NIH scientists and other U.S. scientists.

Dr. Davson, who is not living in the campus, will be here for 9 months.

Dr. Davson will spend 12 months on the campus as an NICF Scholar. He is continuing his writing and studies on the physiology of cerebrospinal and ocular fluids.

Dr. Davson is working with his NIH colleagues in developing an international symposium on cerebrospinal fluid to take place next spring in Bethesda.

Dr. Shannon Will Be Honored

Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH Director from 1955 to 1968, will receive the 1975 Award for Distinguished Contributions to Research Administration from the Society of Research Administrators at its ninth annual meeting on Oct. 5-8 in Las Vegas.

Dr. Shannon is adjunct professor of Rockefeller University. Until recently, he had also been special assistant to the president of that university.

Dr. Levy’s most recent honors include the Flemming Award for his achievements in cardiovascular research and the NIH Superior Service Honor Award for his “inspired leadership and creative management.”

Dr. Robert I. Levy Appointed Director Of Heart Institute

The appointment of Dr. Robert I. Levy as Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute has been announced.

In his new post, Dr. Levy will direct the many Institute activities involved in carrying out the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Program.

These activities include:

- The conduct and support of basic research on the cardiovascular and pulmonary systems;
- Development and evaluation of new or improved methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment for diseases affecting these systems;
- Support of demonstrations to encourage the application of proven techniques by the medical and research communities;

(See DR. LEVY, Page 4)
Betty J. Sanders Dies; NCI Technician Noted For Laboratory Studies

Betty J. Sanders, who had been with NIH since 1956, died of lung cancer on Sept. 11. Miss Sanders was supervisor of the National Cancer Institute's Pathological Technology Section. She had also been a consultant to research centers in other parts of the U.S. and to the Smithsonian Institution.

Work Nationally Known

Her work as an histopathological technician was nationally recognized. Miss Sanders' publications—Animal Histologic Procedures and Handbook of Laboratory Science—are well known as definitive texts and are studied by university students who are considering medical research as a career.

Miss Sanders trained many young technicians in her laboratory. She was also noted for her study techniques using electron microscopy and for the structures she designed for the safety of lab technicians.

Before joining NIH, Miss Sanders had worked in hospitals in North Carolina, Florida, and Virginia. During World War II she was a member of the Women's Army Corps.

She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A., and a sister, all residing in Burgin, Ky. Her family has suggested that in memory of Miss Sanders, donations may be made to the NIH Patient Emergency Fund.

NCI Awards Twelve Construction Grants To Med. Institutions

The National Cancer Institute has awarded 12 construction grants totaling $30 million to medical schools, centers exclusively involved in cancer research and control, medical research institutions with a strong commitment to cancer research, and institutions that conduct basic biomedical research.

Institutions Named

The institutions which have received FY 1975 awards are:
- Albert Einstein College of Medicine; University of California, Los Angeles; New York University Medical Center; Columbia University; Sidney Farber Cancer Center, and the University of Chicago Pritzker School of Medicine.
- Also, Yale University School of Medicine; Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; Salk Institute for Biological Studies; Washington University School of Medicine; Michigan Cancer Foundation, and Tufts University School of Medicine.

Employee Health Service To Give Anti-Flu Vaccine For Those at 'High Risk'

The Employee Health Service will offer influenza vaccine for protection of employees in the "high risk" group, following the June 13 recommendations of the Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. The bivalent influenza virus vaccine will be available to eligible employees through mid-November.

Annual vaccination is recommended strongly for "high risk" individuals who have such conditions as:
- heart disease;
- chronic broncho-pulmonary diseases such as asthma, bronchitis, bronchiectasis, tuberculosis, and emphysema;
- chronic renal disease;
- diabetes mellitus and other metabolic disorders.

Vaccination is also recommended for people over 65.

In addition, vaccination will be available to employees on the recommendation of their private physicians.

Shots may be obtained at any of the Employee Health Units from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The Bldg. 10 unit is also open evenings from 5:30 p.m. until midnight.

Retiring Soon? Enroll Now For Oct. Planning Program

The Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, Division of Personnel Management, is offering NIH employees a retirement planning program on Oct. 30 and 31.

These interested may contact their personnel offices for further information.
Asian-American Cultural Week was observed on the campus with performances of Chinese and East Indian dancing; Japanese music and dancing; Filipino folk dancing and singing; a Chinese calligraphy demonstration; Oriental musical instruments, and Vietnamese singing. The culture of each Oriental country was explored in song and story and speeches during the 3-day observance in the Clinical Center's Jack Masur Auditorium. Programs given to members of the audience included facts and figures on the immigration, population, and characteristics of the peoples of Asian countries and of Asian ancestry who are living in the U.S. There were also articles on Japanese Americans, Korean music, the Peking opera, and the status of women in Asian countries. On the last day of the celebration—Sept. 12—Dr. Luz Anderson, director of the laboratory for virus research of George Washington University Medical Center, was chosen from among 250 women nominated for this award. The selection was made by a national committee appointed by the Joint Board of American Medical Colleges.

Cited for Pioneer Work

At a banquet held under the auspices of the Medical College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Hollinshead was cited "In recognition of her pioneer work in separating tumor related antigens from the cell surface and in showing the reactivity of purified antigens for specific types of carcinoma with important implications for immunodiagnosis and immunotherapy."

Dr. Hollinshead's research interests focus on the chemotherapy of animal virus diseases and cancers; nucleoprotein chemistry of viruses, and immunogenetics.

Registry, Finsen Institute, in Copenhagen.

Dr. David Yohn, Ohio State University Cancer Research Center, is secretary-general of the Association and U.S. organizer of the meeting.

Visitors Will Lecture Sept. 25 To History of Medicine Society

The next meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine will be held Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 p.m. in the Billings Auditorium of the National Library of Medicine.

Visitors are welcome.

Dr. Caroline Hannaway, Institute

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**Dr. Levy**  
*(Continued from Page 1)*

- Support for the training of research workers, clinical scientists, and teachers in the cardiovascular and pulmonary fields, and
- Dissemination of information about research and clinical advances stemming from Institute programs to health professionals and to the general public.

Dr. Levy has served since November 1973 as director of the NHLI Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases.

In this post he planned and directed Institute programs directed against arteriosclerosis and its complications.

**Joined NHL in 1963**

Dr. Levy has been with the Heart Institute since 1963, when he joined the scientific staff as a clinical associate in the Molecular Diseases Branch. He became head of that Branch’s Section on Lipoprotein Metabolism in 1961 and was named chief of the Institute’s Lipid Metabolism Branch in 1970.

He is the author or co-author of numerous scientific papers on lipid and lipoprotein metabolism, arteriosclerosis, nutrition, and clinical blood- lipid disorders.

Dr. Levy received his B.A. from Cornell in 1957 and his M.D. degree from Yale University Medical School, where he won the Keese Prize for his research thesis.

**Ski Club to Meet Sept. 30, Discuss Western Trip Plans**

The NIH Ski Club will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at noon in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Those interested in joining the ski club, as well as regular members, are welcome.

Ski trips for the coming year will be announced, including flights to Aspen, Colo., Feb. 21-28, and to Salt Lake City for skiing at Jackson Hole, Wyo., Jan. 29-Feb. 1.

Call Cathy Nutter, president, Ext. 64433, for further information.

**Dr. W. M. Fisher Dies; Study Section Executive, With PHS 25 Years**

Dr. Wilton M. Fisher, who retired from the Division of Research Grants 2 years ago, died Sept. 10 at his Bethesda home after a long illness.

When he retired in 1975, Dr. Fisher was executive secretary of the General Medicine Study Section.

Dr. Fisher received his B.S. and M.S. degrees in zoology from the University of Oklahoma, and also awarded a medical degree from the Baylor College of Medicine in 1942.

In 1947 he received a doctoral degree from Rice Institute, where he studied parasitology.

Dr. Fisher became an associate professor of public health and preventive medicine at Baylor until he began his Federal career as a PHS Commissioned Officer in 1948.

**Background Noted**

After serving in several Public Health Service posts in such areas as career development and air pollution, he came to NIH in 1962 as assistant to the chief of DRG, and the following year joined the General Medicine Study Section.

In 1968 he was awarded the PHS Commendation Medal.

Dr. Fisher is survived by his wife, Helen Talley Fisher, of the home, 5220 Sangamore Road; a daughter, Carol F. Dohn, of Gaithersburg; his mother, Mrs. Ross E. Fisher, of Ryan, Okla.; a brother, Dr. Rowan Fisher, of San Antonio, Tex., and five grandchildren.

**NIH Grantees Develop A Technique to Identify LD Transplant Antigens**

Graft rejection—the major problem in transplantation today—may decline. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has awarded grants to the University of Wisconsin to develop a technique by which donors and recipients can be rapidly typed for specific lymphocyte-defined (LD) antigens.

Identification of these antigens may result in better matched transplants, especially those involving cadaver kidneys, and should also facilitate the worldwide exchange of transplant organs and bone marrow.

Surgeons can successfully transplant a heart, kidney, or other organ but the graft may fail if the body’s immune system recognizes it as foreign.

To minimize this foreignness, scientists usually select the most compatible donor on the basis of serological techniques which detect the two known systems of major tissue-matching antigens.

One technique, HL-A typing, can specifically identify the serologically-defined (SD) antigens on donor and recipient white blood cells. The mixed leucocyte culture (MLC) test, however, can determine only that different lymphocyte-defined (LD) antigens are present on donor and recipient cells.

It cannot specifically identify these antigens. This limitation, as well as a necessary 4- to 5-day wait for results—longer than a cadaver kidney can survive—has prevented widespread use of MLC for transplant matching.

The Wisconsin scientists have now overcome these problems with the development of their new test, primed lymphocyte typing (PLT). Using this test, scientists can identify specific LD antigens in only 1 or 2 days.

PLT is based on the MLC test principle that a recipient’s purified white blood cells multiply when mixed with a donor’s purified cells bearing different LD antigens.

However, in developing the PLT test scientists “primed” to recognize a specific LD antigen. Thus, in the PLT test, when this specific antigen is present on the cells of a prospective organ recipient or donor, it will stimulate the test cells to rapid multiplication.

Using appropriate families whose members differ by only one LD antigen, scientists should be able to compile a panel of appropriately primed blood cells which will recognize all the LD antigens, according to researchers.

Since these PLT cells can be prepared in advance and frozen, the scientists envision the development of typing trays which could be used to rapidly type anyone in the world for LD antigens, as is now possible with SD antigens, thus facilitating choosing the best-matched organ for every recipient.

Another important use for LD typing may be in the diagnosis of human disease, since certain LD antigens have been associated with immune diseases in man, and with cancer viral infections in the mouse.

PLT may also prove to be a valuable tool for exploring the function and structure of the major histocompatibility complex, the genetic region that appears to control the antigens important in graft rejection.

The researchers, authors Fritz H. Bach, Michael J. Sheehy, Paul M. Sondel, Marilyn L. Bach, and Rudolf Wank described their new test in the June 27 issue of Science.
2 Projects Study Ways To Overcome Children’s Fears of Dental Visits

Helping children overcome fear of dental treatment is the goal of two new projects recently funded by the National Institute of Dental Research.

The first study is being undertaken by Dr. Barbara G. Melamed, a psychologist at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland.

**First Year Outline**

In the first year of a 3-year study, Dr. Melamed and three dentists, Drs. Roland Hawes, Steven Hutcherson, and Richard Hirschman, will determine the benefit to children undergoing dental treatment of a combination of an explanatory film and specific behavioral approaches by the dentist.

First, the researchers will select the most effective of three types of films demonstrating dental treatment. Then, they will evaluate the effectiveness of positive and negative reinforcement.

By comparing anxiety levels in children who have been approached in one of several ways—praise, verbal admonishment, or neutral reaction to behavior—Dr. Melamed hopes to determine the best approach.

**Methods Explained**

To assess anxiety, the psychologist will use physiological measures and question children and their mothers. Behavior will be rated during visits for dental examinations, a painless fluoride treatment to help prevent decay, and restoration of at least one cavity.

Final assessment of psychological benefits will be made several months later.

Results of this project should help reduce fear of dental treatment. Later the investigators will see if their methods help alleviate fear in the excessively anxious child and in all types of children receiving dental care in the Head Start Program.

**Pedodontist Will Participate**

Under the second grant, made through the Special Dental Research Award Program, which provides research grants to new investigators, Dr. Larry L. Venham, a pedodontist, will determine whether children’s age and need for treatment on their first visits to the dentist affect anxiety and behavior on subsequent visits.

More than 200 children, ages 2 to 5 years, will participate; half who require treatment at the beginning of the study and half who do not, but most likely nearly all will need some treatment during the 3-year study.

When the children visit the University of Connecticut’s dental clinic in Farmington, closed circuit television will film their behavior.

To measure anxiety, video tapes, physiological measures, and a self-report—in which children select a cartoon character that best matches their own feelings—will be used.

Dr. Venham will compare videotape ratings with physiological measures and with self-reports to see how well the different tests correlate and to benefit future behavioral research and indicate the best time for the first visit to the dentist.

**Primatologists Find Long-Term Marijuana Use Leads to Tolerance, Then Aggression**

Dr. Sassenrath checks two rhesus macaques used to study the effects of the active ingredient in marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol. Although no serious physiological results were noted, the monkeys were intoxicated during the first month or two they ingested the drug.

A 2-year study on the use of marijuana by nonhuman primates at the California Primate Research Center, Davis, indicates that long-term heavy use causes “irritable aggressiveness.”

The studies at the center, which the Division of Research Resources, revealed a threestage progression of drug effects on macaque monkeys treated with tetrahydrocannabinol—the major component of marijuana—using a dose equivalent to a person’s smoking 20 marijuana cigarettes every day. The drug was fed to the animals in frosted raisin cookies and prunes.

**Initial Intoxication Persists**

Dr. Ethelda N. Sassenrath, chief investigator, reported in the July 1975 issue of *Federation Proceedings* that the initial stage of drug intoxication persisted for 1 or 2 months.

“After the first month, they showed intoxication—a monkey’s high,” Dr. Sassenrath said. “They were alternately sleepy and restless. Their interest in grooming and play dropped off, and finally there was a marked reduction in interaction with other monkeys."

After 2 months of marijuana use, the monkeys developed a tolerance to it, and observers could not tell the drugged animals from those who were not.

Finally, after 6 to 8 months, characteristics of irritable aggressiveness were noticeable. The monkeys began biting and hitting other animals in the same cage. They would only show respect for the group leader—the alpha male.

Dr. Sassenrath confirmed previous findings that no serious physiological defects were detected in the users as a consequence of heavy marijuana dosage.

**Reports 2-Year Observations**

Over the same 2-year period of daily drugging, no drug-related changes were observed in stress hormone levels, in sex hormone levels (testosterone in males and progesterone in cycling females), or in selected measures of cellular immunological responsiveness,” she stated.

However, the behavior of the monkeys after several months of daily marijuana use is altered in such a way that they do not have the personality they had before marijuana drug administration. “Humans may or may not react in the same manner,” the behavioral biologist said.

**Offspring Show Effect**

Dr. Sassenrath reports that in the offspring of heavy marijuana users, the developing nervous system may be a sensitive target for low levels of the drug. Observations on several offspring suggest some effect on the brain and resulting behavioral hyperactivity.

“These observed effects are of such a nature as to be difficult to substantiate as drug effects in human subjects,” Dr. Sassenrath said. “Continued observations in primate test systems can provide relevant information in this relatively unexplored area.”

**US and USSR Evaluate Joint Oncology Program During Second Meeting**

The second meeting for the review of the US-USSR oncology program took place recently in Moscow.

The coordinators of the collaborative program in cancer research and control are Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., Director of the National Cancer Program, NCI, and Professor N. N. Blokhin, Director of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Moscow. Dr. William Terry, NCI associate director for immunology, served in Dr. Rauscher’s absence.

**Progress Discussed**

Participants evaluated the progress of the activities that the two nations are undertaking in six problem areas. These areas are cancer chemotherapy, cancer immunology, cancer virology, mammalian somatic cell genetics related to neoplasia, cancer epidemiology, and cancer control and cancer centers.

Within the coming year 10 meetings will be held to discuss and evaluate components of the health agreement.

Early this year, U.S. and USSR chemotherapists held a meeting to evaluate the clinical and laboratory studies on 68 Soviet and 25 American drugs that have been exchanged.

**Prepare Joint Monograph**

A joint monograph on The Development of New Drugs for the Treatment of Cancer has been prepared for publication in both countries in their respective languages.

Also, a joint monograph on the current state of cancer epidemiology research in both countries will be published, giving the recent data on cancer incidence and on death and survival rates.

**Survey of Federal Employment Shows a Gain by Minorities**

Minorities accounted for 64 percent of the total increase in nonpostal Federal employment during the period May 1973 to May 1974, the Civil Service Commission recently reported.

Of the net increase of 19,982 persons, 12,665 were minority.

The most significant increases in minority employment occurred in the white collar jobs. Also, the number and percentage of higher level positions held by minorities increased.

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California Primate Researchers Report Birth Defects Caused by Common Drug

Researchers working with nonhuman primates at the California Primate Research Center, Davis, have determined that a commonly used drug may possibly cause birth defects when given during the early and middle parts of pregnancy.

The drug, triamcinolone, is a synthetic corticosteroid used for treatment of arthritis, allergies, and skin disorders in humans.

The application of the drug to a group of adult female bonnet monkeys, rhesus monkeys, and baboons resulted in still births and severe defects of the skeleton—especially the thymus gland, which is more susceptible to the drug during the first several years of life. The researchers contend that the pharmaceutical manufacturers should emphasize complete abstinence from the drug during the entire pregnancy period.

The researchers report that the thymus gland is stunted, which is important in the immune response of immunity. They warn that the potentiality of harmful effect of this drug in the immune system, as reported by Dr. Hendrickx, whose findings were published in the July 1975 issue of Federation Proceedings.

Immunity, Skeleton Damaged

Dr. Hendrickx checks some rhesus monkeys similar to those used in testing drugs that may cause birth defects.

When pregnant mothers were injected at periods equivalent to the 4th, 5th, and 6th months of human pregnancy, the birth defects continued to show in the offspring.

In addition, in most of the hormone-treated monkeys, the fetal thymus glands were badly stunted and almost completely unable to produce lymphocytes—the cells critically important to the development of vertebrates.

Triamcinolone Effects Severe

The researchers at the Division of Research Resources-supported primate center have determined that the skeletal defects were caused when the drug was given during the first 50 days of pregnancy. Lymphoid system defects occurred when the drug was given from the 40th to the 133rd day of pregnancy.

"Defects of the skeleton by this drug had been observed in previous laboratory animal experiments, but the defects of the lymphoid system had not been observed previously," chief investigator Dr. Andrew G. Hendrickx reported.

Thymus Is Stunted

"The lymphoid system—and especially the thymus gland, which was the most severely affected—is important in the immune or disease-fighting system of the fetus and newborn, and plays a major role during the first several years of life but develops later in the embryo than other systems and consequently is more susceptible to harmful agents later in pregnancy," he said.

In the latest study, the drug was administered to 20 rhesus monkeys, 5 bonnet monkeys, and 6 baboons. As a control, the scientists also followed the offspring of 10 untreated mothers from each species.

In the treated monkeys during early pregnancy, gross defects showed among the fetuses just as expected—still births, severe malformations such as cleft palates, deformed facial bones, fused fingers and toes, webbed fingers, liver cysts, and malformed kidneys.

Immunity, Skeleton Damaged

When pregnant mothers were injected at periods equivalent to the second trimester (4th, 5th, and 6th months of human pregnancy), the birth defects continued to show in the offspring.

In addition, in most of the hormone-treated monkeys, the fetal thymus glands were badly stunted and almost completely unable to produce lymphocytes—the cells critically important to the development of immunity.

The researchers contend that the pharmaceutical manufacturers should emphasize complete abstinence from the drug during the entire pregnancy period.

Abstinence Recommended

"The warning regarding use should be expanded through the entire period of pregnancy because of the potentially harmful effects of this drug in the immune system," said Dr. Hendrickx, whose findings were published in the July 1975 issue of Federation Proceedings.

Blue Cross, Aetna, Other Health Insurers Will Aid NIH’s in Filing Claims

Representatives from Blue Cross—Blue Shield and Aetna Life and Casualty Company will be at NIH on Thursday, Oct. 16, from 9 a.m. to noon, in Bldg. 31, Room 8A-30. They will assist employees in filing claims for benefits under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Help will also be available for those filing claims in other plans under FEHBP. For further information and to make an appointment for assistance, call the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, DPM, Ext. 64973.

President Names Panel To Review Federal Pay Polices and Practices

A comprehensive review of Federal pay-setting policies and practices is being undertaken by the recently-appointed President’s Panel on Federal Compensation.

The Panel’s report is to go to the President by Nov. 1. Its work is being conducted, independently of, and has no bearing on, the October 1975 General Schedule pay adjustment.

Vice President Rockefeller serves as chairman of the Panel and Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton as vice-chairman.

Changes, Fairness Examined

The primary purpose of the review is to ascertain any needed changes in Federal compensation policies and practices, keeping in mind the goal of a system that is fair and equitable to both Federal employees and the public.

In addition to Vice President Rockefeller and Commissioner Hampton, the Panel includes the Secretary of Labor, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs.

Others Appointed

The President has also named the Executive Director of the Domestic Council, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs, and the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Federal Compensation to serve as advisers to the Panel.

Note: Published Reports Must Acknowledge NIH Support

According to the Division of Research Grants, publications which report to the public the results of an activity supported by NIH grant funds must carry the following or a comparable footnote on the publication:

"This project was supported by NIH research grant number... awarded by the (Institute or Division), PHS/DHEW."

Anesthesiology Workshop Proceedings Published

The proceedings of a workshop, convened by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences in October 1974 to assess the progress and problems of anesthesiology research, has recently been published.

A limited number of copies of the 118-page publication, Anesthesiology—Its Expanding Role in Medicine, edited by Dr. Emilie A. Black and Paul A. Deming, are available.

For single copies, contact the NIGMS Research Reports Office, Westwood Bldg., Room 906, Ext. 67301.

ENERGY TIPS

Lighting consumes 16 percent of all electricity used in our homes.

- Turn off all lights when not needed.
- Use outdoor lights only when essential.
- A decorative gas lamp burns as much energy as is needed to provide an average family with hot water for 6 months. It is estimated that there are 4 million such lamps in the U.S. Burning a 60-watt bulb for 24 hours uses only one third as much BTUs of fuel energy. If an electric bulb lamp is used only 5 hours each evening, the energy advantage compared to a continuous-burning gas lamp is 14 to 1.
- Concentrate light in working areas and where it is needed for reading or safety.
- Remove one bulb out of three and replace it with a burned-out bulb for safety. Replace others with bulbs of the next lower wattage.

Fluorescents Save

- Use higher lumen-per-watts lights. A fluorescent lamp is 3 to 5 times as efficient as incandescent bulbs.
- One 40-watt fluorescent light provides more light than three 60-watt incandescent bulbs and can save you about $10 per year.

- Long-life bulbs are less efficient than ordinary bulbs and should be used only in hard-to-reach places.

One Replaces Six

- Where high-level incandescent illumination is desired, use one large bulb instead of several small ones. It takes six 25-watt bulbs to give the same amount of light as one 100-watt bulb.
- Keep lamps and lighting fixtures clean. Dirt absorbs light.
- Light colors for walls, rugs, drapes, and upholstery reduce the amount of artificial lighting required.
**NIH Visiting Scientists**

8/28—Dr. Usuwe Mizuno, Japan, Molecular Biology Section, RML. Sponsor: Dr. Edgar Ribi, NIAID, Rocky Mountain Lab., Hamilton, Mont.

9/1—Dr. Judith R. Bale, New Zealand, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. F. Boon Chock, NHLI, Bg. 3, Rm. 202.

9/1—Dr. Beryl M. Barlow, India, Viral Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harish C. Chopra, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1C16.

9/1—Dr. Kathryn E. Crow, New Zealand, Laboratory of Alcohol Research. Sponsor: Dr. Richard L. Veech, NIAAA, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D.C.

9/1—Dr. Vaughan Leslie Crow, New Zealand, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. C. L. Wittenberger, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 307.

9/1—Dr. Jurg Elsner, Switzerland, Environmental Toxicology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Robert L. Dixon, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

9/1—Dr. Morag Ferguson, United Kingdom, Infectious Diseases Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Michael F. Murphy, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 31D2.

**Japanese Researchers**

9/1—Dr. Yasuhiro Honda, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. H. T. Miles, NIMH, Bg. 2, Rm. 201.

9/1—Dr. Shigeikeyo Imai, Japan, Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Walter H. Günsmann, NICHD, Bg. 6, Rm. 312.

9/1—Dr. Masashi Kobayashi, Japan, Laboratory of Neuropathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Janet V. Pasamonte, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 4D16.

9/1—Dr. Jesus Manuel Molano, Spain, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. William Jakoby, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9N109.

**NICHD Has Taiwanese Visitor**

9/1—Dr. Ah-Kau Ng, Malaysia, Laboratory of Biology. Sponsor: Dr. K. Robert McIntire, NICI, Bg. 8, Rm. 204.

9/1—Dr. Chien-hua Niu, Taiwan, Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jack S. Cohen, NICHD, Bg. 2, Rm. B208.

9/1—Dr. Rosemary P. Rees, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Neuropathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Thomas S. Reese, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 38B29.

9/1—Dr. Dhiren R. Thakker, India, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Donald M. Jerina, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 214.

9/1—Dr. Shirley Tilghman, Canada, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Philip Leder, NICHD, Bg. 8, Rm. 416.

**Program Participants**

9/1—Dr. Bruce Wamsley, Australia, Laboratory of Neural Control. Sponsor: Dr. Robert E. Burke, NINICD, Bg. 36, Rm. 5A39.

9/1—Dr. Kazuhito Watabe, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Yong K. Oh, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 3C12.

9/1—Dr. Akihiko Yano, Japan, Laboratory of Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. William E. Paul, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N309.

**Scientists at NIAMDD**

9/1—Dr. Nehama Yellin, Israel, Laboratory of Chemical Physics. Sponsor: Dr. Ira Levin, NIMH, Bg. 2, Rm. B1-27.

9/1—Dr. Salvatore M. Aloj, Italy, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Leonard Kohn, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. B1-31.

9/2—Dr. Ikuko Iijima, Japan, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Everett L. May, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 135.

9/2—Dr. Akinori Ishimoto, Japan, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Edward Scollnick, NICI, Bg. 37, Rm. B122.

9/2—Dr. Paola Di Natale, Italy, Section on Human Biochemical Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Elizabeth Neufeld, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. B105.

9/2—Dr. Michael R. Norman, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. E. Brad Thompson, NICI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4C13.

9/2—Dr. Igor W. Plesner, Denmark, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. J. Tomizawa, NIAMDD, Bg. 2, Rm. 304.

9/2—Dr. Liselotte Plesner, Denmark, Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Walter Günsmann, NICHD, Bg. 6, Rm. 312.

**NIH Hosts Chinese Visitor**

9/4—Dr. Chuang Chien Chiueh, China, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Irwin J. Kopin, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 2D16.

9/5—Dr. Michel Jean Buda, France, Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. David A. Klein, NICHD, Bg. 6, Rm. 140.

9/5—Dr. Alberto Luis Dubrovsy, Argentina, Medical Neurology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. W. King Engel, NINCDS, Bg. 10, Rm. 10D16.

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**Felix Liski, Programmer In DCRT Retires; Ends 37 Years Fed'l Service**

Felix Liski, a computer programmer for the Division of Computer Research and Technology, has retired after 37 years of Federal service.

**Come Home in 1957**

In 1957 he joined NIH as a supervisory computer operator in the predecesor of DCRT, the Computation and Data Processing Branch of the Division of Research Services.

Eight years later, he became a programmer shortly after the establishment of DCRT.

**Assisted in Tobacco Study**

Mr. Liski assisted in the Tobacco and Health Study—the first large scale project of its kind at NIH—which compiled statistics on a population of 300,000 veterans of both World Wars and Korea to examine the possible relationship between tobacco use and lung cancer.

He was also part of the team that received a Group Superior Accomplishment Award for developing computer support for the Type II Intervention Study to determine the effects of cholesterol levels on coronary disease.

**Earlier Jobs Noted**

Mr. Liski began his Federal career in 1939 as a messenger for the PHS. Later he was an IBM equipment operator for the PHS, worked for the Department of the Army in both military and civilian capacities, and served as a project planner supervisor for the CIA.

Mr. Liski now plans to pursue his hobbies—gardening, duckpin bowling, and furniture repair.

**Allergy Sufferers Estimated**

Approximately 17 out of every 100 Americans—or 35,277,000—suffered from one or more major allergies in 1973, according to an estimate prepared by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.
James Welch Appointed Ass’t Director of DAS

James R. Welch has been appointed assistant director for General Services Management, Division of Administrative Services. He succeeds Donald R. Cushing, who has retired.

Joined NIH in 1955

Mr. Welch came to NIH in 1955 in the Plant Safety Branch, now the Transportation and Security Management Branch, DAS, where he became assistant to the chief. In 1960 he joined the Office Services Branch, now General Services Management, where he was head of the Transportation Section until he was appointed assistant manager of Office Services in 1970.

Early Career Noted

Mr. Welch began his Federal career serving in the U.S. Army from 1940 to 1945. After working in private industry, he returned to the Government in 1951 with the General Services Administration.

Since 1951 Mr. Welch has also found time to serve the Chillum-Adelphi Fire Department, of which he was chief from 1952 to 1955.

Seminar for Science Writers Held Oct. 7

A seminar for science writers on the subject of Fertility and Women’s Changing Roles will be held Tuesday, Oct. 7, at 10 a.m. in Bldg. 31, Conference Room 5. The meeting, sponsored by NIH, is open to employees.

Moderator, Speakers Listed

Dr. Wendy Baldwin, Center for Population Research, NICHD, will act as moderator for discussions headed by scientists from other organizations. The scientists are: Dr. Karen Oppenheim Mason, University of Michigan; Dr. Hariat B. Presser, Columbia University, and Dr. Sara B. Kieler, National Academy of Sciences.

Donald Cushing of DAS Retires After 38-Year Career in Government

Since 1951 Mr. Cushing’s responsibilities as head of General Services have increased through reorganizations and expanding functions of that office.

Donald R. Cushing, assistant director for General Services Management, DAS, has retired after 38 years of Federal service, 26 of them at NIH.

Mr. Cushing began his Federal career in 1938 with St. Elizabeth’s Hospital, then moved to the Social Security Administration in Baltimore.

Worked in Baltimore for NHI

In 1948 he transferred to the Section on Gerontology, National Heart Institute, in Baltimore, as an administrative officer. He came to Bethesda in 1951 as chief of the General Services Section, Buildings Management Branch.

Since 1960 the General Services Management has been part of the Division of Administrative Services which offers services to the NIH community through six branches: Travel and Administrative Services, Transportation, Sanitation Services, Printing and Reproduction, Space Management, and Telecommunications.

Contributions Lauded

At a luncheon held on Sept. 12 in Mr. Cushing’s honor, Leon Schwartz, NIH Associate Director for Administration, read a letter from the NIH Director, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, commending Mr. Cushing on his contributions to NIH during a period marked by significant growth.

Mr. Cushing has received numerous other awards and commendations for extraordinary service to NIH.

Acupuncture Cited As Sparking Interest in Pain Research; More Scientists Attracted to Field

The complex subject of pain is attracting—rather than discouraging—a new generation of scientists in basic and clinical research, in the behavioral sciences, and in other medical fields.

Dr. Bonica Chairs Congress

This upsurge of interest in pain research was discussed by Dr. John Bonica at the First World Congress, held Sept. 5 to 8, in Florence, Italy. Dr. Bonica, chief, department of anesthesiology, University of Washington, and an NIH grantee, was general chairman of the congress.

At a press conference, three NIH

Study Examines Salaries, Rank, Graduate Support Of Women Bioscientists

The recently published Resources Analysis Memo No. 16, Analysis of Sex Differential Among Ph.D.-Holding Bioscientists: Salary, Academic Rank, and Predoctoral Awards, examines—from the standpoint of data maintained by the Division of Resource Analysis—the hypothesis that categorical sex discrimination exists in the biosciences.

Most of the data used were derived from the 1973 Survey of Doctoral Scientists and Engineers, conducted on a large sample—20 percent of doctoral scientists and engineers—by the National Research Council for the National Science Foundation with NIH support.

Copies may be obtained from the Division of Resources Analysis, Room 4041, Building 10, Bethesda, Md. 20014, Ext. 65011.

Percentages Cited

The report notes that about 13 percent of Ph.D.-holding bioscientists are women. Of the entire pool of persons employed as bioscientists, 15.5 percent of the women hold doctorates compared with 42 percent of the men.

The mean 1973 salary for women Ph.D.’s was less than 50 percent of the mean salary for men Ph.D.’s, $14,700 as compared with $39,900.

Salaries Lag Despite Service

The disparity is shown in the report to remain relatively constant despite the increasing ratio of female to male Ph.D.’s during the last decade and the length of time women have worked.

In academic rank, women Ph.D.-bioscientists tend to cluster around the level of assistant professor. Proportionately, there are nearly twice as many male full professors. Average salaries for women scientists credited acupuncture with stimulating interest in pain mechanisms and in the psychological factors governing pain control.

The researchers were Drs. Aaron Ganz, Ronald Dubner, and Edward Driscoll, National Institute of Dental Research. They considered that the most effective approach to pain research and treatment included the multidisciplinary approach, and scientists and clinicians working together in pain clinics.

Many Treatments Explored

Investigators from other countries—Sweden, Australia, Japan, Austria, Canada, Rumania, and Nigeria—all presented papers on acupuncture. Informal debates on the efficacy of that treatment to relieve pain were also held.

About 250 papers were presented on the theme of the congress—the modulation of pain. New techniques for treating pain including mechanical and other types of stimulation, new drugs, and behavioral techniques for controlling chronic pain were explored.

About 800 scientists and health care professionals from 23 countries attended the 3-day meeting.

In each rank remain less than for men in the same rank, even when weighted by number of years since the Ph.D. was earned.

Majority Hold Recent Degrees

Of all the women holding Ph.D.’s in the biosciences, more than half have earned their degrees since 1966.

Among this group, women are slightly ahead of their male counterparts in academic rank, although their average salaries are lower—perhaps indicating that the near parity in rank is a distribution of titles without substance.

In financial support awarded to the most promising students in graduate school, there are few differences between men and women in Federal, non-Federal, and other aid.

NIH Awards Higher for Women

NIH traineeships and fellowships were awarded to a higher percentage of women than of men in 1972 and 1973.

The report concludes that women biochemists have not yet attained equality with men—particularly in salary, where the size of the gap cannot be accounted for by the proposition that a woman does not devote as much of her life to a career as does a man.

However, the other criteria do not display as wide a difference, and for younger women the situation appears to be improving.