Two NIAID Scientists Invited to Be Honorary Lecturers on Specialties

Two distinguished lectures have recently been given by NIAID scientists. On March 12, NIAID Director Dr. Richard M. Krause presented the Eighth Annual Finland Lecture at Harvard, and, on March 18, Dr. Wallace P. Rowe, chief of the Laboratory of Viral Diseases, delivered the Harvey Lecture at Rockefeller University.

Dr. Rowe has been with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases since 1952, and in his present post since 1968.

**Virus Research Cited**

An eminent virologist, he received the DHHEW Distinguished Service Medal in 1974 for “his studies of the genetic transmission of murine leukemia viruses and for his distinguished leadership of research programs in fundamental virology . . . .”

The subject of his lecture was Leukemia Virus Genomes in the Chromosomal DNA of the Mouse.

Dr. Rowe stressed the importance of these viruses in the basic biology of the laboratory mouse and their potential usefulness in studying gene regulation in mammals.

When presenting the Finland Lecture, Dr. Krause, an expert on immunology and infectious diseases, spoke on Prevention Through Immunization: New Opportunities or End of the Road?

He emphasized the heavy social and economic burden still imposed by infectious diseases, and discussed these infections now amenable to control by vaccines, those for which sufficient knowledge is not an end in itself, but an opportunity for all men and women at NIH to learn more about the struggle for equal rights and their individual responsibility for seeing that the struggle is a successful one.”

June Caldwell, NIH Federal Women’s Program Coordinator, stresses that the theme of the celebration “is to better understand and accept the differences among us which increase the richness of our experiences working together.”

“NIH, probably more than most other Government agencies, has concerned itself with the welfare of its employees. During this celebration we will be exploring issues of great importance to the general well-being of the people who work here,” she added.

Topics will include: women and health, women in business and credit, women as heads of households, women in literature, women as members of minority groups.

Details of events scheduled for the 2-week celebration will be announced in a program booklet which will be available to all NIH employees during the third week in April.

research planning in the fields of population dynamics, reproductive biology, and the special health problems of mothers and children.

In addition, he will develop new program proposals and will study the effects of existing and proposed legislation on the Institute's operations.

As assistant to the Director, Mr. Hill has been closely associated with NIH in Science—From April 26 through May 7.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, suggested this title because “all women at NIH are women in science by virtue of their contribution to the overall mission of the agency.

“This celebration is one way in which NIH can demonstrate its strong, continuing commitment toward equal opportunity for women and its support for the NIH Federal Women’s Program.”

James G. Hill named Chief, NICHD Office of Planning, Analysis

James G. Hill has been appointed chief of the Office of Planning and Analysis, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. He has served as assistant to the Director since December 1974.

Mr. Hill will serve as adviser to the Director on program planning and evaluation.

His responsibilities include coordinating the Institute’s scientific needs and problems and incorporating this analysis into the NIH Plans International Women’s Decade Program Next Month—Women in Science'

International Women’s Decade (1975-85) will be recognized at NIH with a celebration—Women in Science—from April 26 through May 7.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NIH Director, suggested this title because "all women at NIH are women in science by virtue of their contribution to the overall mission of the agency."

"This celebration is one way in which NIH can demonstrate its strong, continuing commitment toward equal opportunity for women and its support for the NIH Federal Women's Program."

"The celebration of International Women's Decade is not an end in itself, but an opportunity for all men and women at NIH to learn more about the struggle for equal rights and their individual responsibility for seeing that the struggle is a successful one.""
Safety Committee
Asked to Recommend
Improved Procedures

A Safety Committee to investigate problems in Bldg. 4 has been created by Dr. J. E. Rall, NIAMDD intramural director, as a result of a recent NIAAMD Forum on Safety in the Laboratory.

Dr. David Johnson is chairman of the committee which has been asked to make specific recommendations for immediate action in addition to considering the long-term problem of continual monitoring for safety of all operations.

Members, System Noted
Other committee members, representatives of each Section in Bldg. 4, are: Drs. Loretta Leive, Neil Glaudemans, Harry Saroff, Robert Friedman, and Donald Jerina.

At the meeting it was noted that NIH guidelines for safe laboratory procedures are still in process of being formulated, and that NCI has initiated its own strict requirements.

The NIAMDD Safety Committee will consider setting up a control and monitoring system for adherence to the best possible safety standards.

The Committee also hopes to maintain a close liaison with the lab safety staff of various management staff, now part of the Division of Research Services.

Jesse E. Sykes Retires;
Supervised NIEHS Plant

Jesse E. Sykes, an operating engineer at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, has retired after 24 years of government service.

Mr. Sykes began his Federal career as an animal caretaker in the Animal Science and Technology Branch at NIH, later transferred to the Plant Engineering Branch as an operating engineer, and in 1965 moved to the National Bureau of Standards.

Five years later he joined the National Center for Air Pollution Control—which at that time was a part of HEW—to supervise the operation of the new NIEHS mechanical plant. In 1971, when NCAPC became part of the Environmental Protection Agency, Mr. Sykes transferred to the NIEHS payroll.

Mr. Sykes retired in January. Now he plans to spend his time overseeing a dairy farm he operates with his brother.

Mental Health Counselor Helps Employees Cope With Problems, Alcohol

Ms. Marilyn Poling, a registered nurse with extensive experience in the fields of drug abuse and mental health, is helping troubled employees and their supervisors cope with the problems of alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental health.

Sponsored by the NIH Employee Health Service and the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, DPM, the program will focus on the methods of early identification and rehabilitation of the troubled employee.

Future sessions will include supervisory training at all grade levels.

Dr. Brigid Leventhall Elected Trustee of Leukemia Society

Dr. Brigid G. Leventhall, head of the National Cancer Institute's Chemoinmunotherapy Section, Pediatric Oncology Branch, was recently elected to the Medical and Scientific Advisory Committee of the National Board of Trustees of the Leukemia Society of America.

The committee reviews applications from individual investigators seeking support for their work aimed at finding causes or cures for leukemia and related diseases.
APRIL 16 APPLICATION DEADLINE

Stride Nursing Program Offers Chance To Train for Post as Clinical Center R.N.

Applications for the 29 positions now available in the 1976 NIH Stride Nursing Program will be accepted through April 16.

Applicants should send a Standard Statement, and a copy of their high school transcript to the Stride Nursing Personnel Office, Clinical Center, Room 11A-19.

In addition, transcripts of any college level courses must be submitted. If not able to obtain transcripts from the school in person, the CC Personnel Office will provide applicants with a form letter for obtaining the transcripts by mail.

This is a Career Development Program which combines experience in nursing duties at the Clinical Center with full-time academic study for up to 2 years. Its goal is placement as a professional nurse at the CC.

Employees are eligible if they:
- Are currently employed in a non-professional job (which has only one-grade promotions).
- Are employed in a Career or Career-Conditional position at NIH for 12 months immediately prior to the beginning of classes (July 26) and willing to accept a full-time position during training and upon completion.
- Have a current grade of GS-7 or below.
- Have a high school diploma or GED certificate and less than a bachelor’s degree.
- In addition, final acceptance into the Stride Nursing Program requires passing a physical exam provided by NIH.

A Stride Nursing graduate with an Associate of Arts degree will be assigned to a professional nurse position at the GS-4 or GS-5 level. A candidate who is selected for the Program is currently above the GS-5 level must request a voluntary reduction in grade upon entering training. Salary will be saved whenever possible.

Each graduate will be placed in the Special Salary Rate for Nurses which at the present time equals the 7th step for GS-4 and the 6th step for GS-5. One year prior clinical experience is required for placement as a professional nurse, GS-5.

A supervisor who enjoys teaching job-required skills and expertise, gains satisfaction from helping shape the careers of emerging professionals, and anticipates vacancies in professional staff over the next several years may be one of these NIH supervisors who will provide internships in the 1976 Stride Program.

Previous Stride Program graduates are contributing to NIH activities as biologists, accountants, computer specialists, administrative assistants, technical information specialists, and in other posts.

NIH employees are selected for internships by the training supervisor. During the work-study program these interns develop in-depth knowledge of an organization’s function, and pursue academic coursework which can be tailored to meet the specific requirements of a position.

Interns Fill Positions

Interns occupy ceiling-free positions during the program, which generally lasts 2 to 3 years, and upon completion, fill a professional position on the training supervisor’s staff.

Stride interns are highly motivated students. Many of them maintain high grade-point averages and Dean’s List standing.

If interested in supporting an internship, contact the B/I/D administrative or personnel officer.

For additional information on the program, call Lou Hernandez, program manager, Ext. 66511.

NIAID Booklet Stars Mycoplasma in Title Role

Mycoplasmas are bacterial nudists, lacking in cell walls, and so small they pass through bacterial filters. Mycoplasmas can cause pleuropneumonia. Others are suspected in some stillbirths and abortions. Recently, scientists found that mycoplasma-infected cells sometimes show marked changes in chromosome number.

Ever wondered what a chlamidia is, or a mycoplasma, or even a rickettsia?

These and other “miscellaneous microbes” are colorfully described in a booklet recently prepared by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Miscellaneous Microbes, the Non-Conformists is the third in a series of booklets written to answer some of the questions often posed by students and others who contact NIAID.

Elaine Wilson, formerly a staff member of NIAID’s Research Reporting and Public Response Office, is the author of Miscellaneous Microbes and two previous booklets—Bacteria, the Littlest Cells and Viruses, on the Border of Life.

Linda Brown, of the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, was the illustrator for all three publications.

For a single complimentary copy of Miscellaneous Microbes, call Ext. 65717 or write to Bldg. 31, Room 7A-32.

Bertil Borgquist, DRR budget officer, holds one of three Special Achievement certificates recently awarded to him and his staff, which includes Theodore L. Nilsen (I) and Irma E. Strunk, for their sustained superior performance and effective production of reports and analyses under extremely tight deadlines.
NIH Visiting Scientists
Program Participants

2/29—Dr. Nadao Kinoshita, Japan, Chemistry Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harry Gelboin, NCI, Bag. 37, Rm. 3E24.
3/1—Dr. Mridulika Virmani, India, Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. David Gilsiepie, NCI, Bag. 37, Rm. 6C03.
3/1—Dr. David John Winterbourne, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Peter T. Mora, NCI, Bag. 8, Rm. 128B.

Visits from China
3/3—Dr. Hardy W. Chan, China, Physical Biochemistry Section. Sponsor: Dr. Malcolm Martin, NIAID, Bag. 5, Rm. 329.
3/8—Dr. Maria Christina Filho DeMello, Brazil, Section of Molecular Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Michael A. Beaven, NHLI, Bag. 10, Rm. 5N107.
3/9—Dr. Yang C. Chen, Taiwan, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Samuel Wilson, NCI, Bag. 37, Rm. 1A04.
3/10—Dr. Lida Firoozu, Iran, Molecular Biophysics Section. Sponsor: Dr. Robert E Taylor, NINCS, Bag. 36, Rm. 2A29.

The researchers found the degree of induced broncho-constriction was significantly diminished when subjects inhaled ultrasonically nebulized saline solution during treadmill running.

Inhaled Drugs Effective
Dr. Sheldon Siegel of Los Angeles reported on studies indicating that beclomethasone dipropionate aerosol (BDA) therapy is an effective application of the drug to the lungs, avoiding problems of adrenal suppression caused by oral systemic steroids.

Molecular Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Michael A. Beaven, NHLI, Bag. 37, Rm. 123B.

Uses Allergen Polymers
Dr. Roy Patterson, Director of NIAID's Asthma and Allergic Disease Center at Northwestern University, Chicago, reported the effective use of polymerized ragweed antigen E in reducing the number of injections necessary to produce blocking antibodies in sensitive patients. Although polymerized ragweed E will probably not be available clinically for several years, the study indicates that polymers of other allergens may also be useful in treating allergies of inhaled substances, such as polens, molds, and dusts.

3 NIAID-Supported Projects
Dr. Wilma Light of Buffalo reported on clinical and immunologic studies of beekeepers, including some who had experienced local or systemic reactions to stings.

Her studies indicate that elevated levels of total antibodies, IgE, and IgG occur in beekeepers who have been repeatedly stung and are clinically protected from systemic reactions—results that do not appear to be achieved using present conventional whole body extract therapy.

Dr. Anne K. Sobota is continuing at Johns Hopkins University her studies begun in England to develop measurements of effective blocking antibody (IgG) levels in patients treated for honey bee sensitivity.

Dr. Martin Valentine, also of Johns Hopkins University, reported on venom immunotherapy for insect sting anaphylaxis in patients newly diagnosed or unsuccessfully treated with whole body extract.

Some patients are sensitive to only one, others to more than one, of the stinging insects. His research group is continuing to study how protection is achieved and how long it lasts.

Approximately 0.4 to 0.8 percent of the North American population is currently at risk for systemic reactions to stinging insects, which cause at least 40 reported deaths per year.

Dr. Lloyd V. Crawford, Memphis, chairman of the Food Com-

Dr. John L. Ohman, Jr., of the Allergy Unit of Medical Services, Harvard Medical School, reported:

ments are not ready for use in radioallergosorbent (RAST) tests.

Whole venom samples from honey bees, paper wasps, yellow jackets, yellow hornets, and white-faced hornets are also being acquired and will be made available for research on insect allergy. These materials are not ready for use by physicians in testing for or treating insect allergies.

For further information or a catalog of available reagents, write to Dr. John E. Nutter, chief, Research Resources Branch, NIAID, Bldg. 31, Room 7A-11, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Dr. Robert E. Weinstein, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, discussed effects of humidification on exercise-induced asthma, based on the common observation that swimming seldom produces bronchoconstriction in asthmatics as severe or equivalent physical exertion in running and bicycling.

Dr. Keatha K. Krueger, NIAID, serves as the Committee's executive secretary.

The Committee, chaired by Dr. R. W. Lamont-Havens, NIH Deputy Director, is composed of the Directors of those seven NIH institutes designated because of their involvement in diabetes-related research.

Also included are representatives from all other Federal agencies whose programs involve health functions or responsibilities to the actual or potential diabetic.

The report is based upon recommendations proposed during three Committee meetings held last year.

Dr. Scolnick graduated from Harvard College in 1961, and received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1965.

He joined the National Heart and Lung Institute in 1967, and since 1970 has been with NCI.

While at NIH, Dr. Scolnick has contributed to understanding the mechanisms of protein synthesis and molecular mechanisms in tumor virus replication.

In the past 5 years, he has published over 50 papers dealing with biochemical and immunological techniques for the study of the life cycle of RNA tumor viruses.

Dr. Scolnick is the Chairperson of the National Cancer Institute's Commission on Civil Rights.

Recent research has begun supplying materials for allergic disease research, including ragweed antigens E, K, and Ra3, and a polyvalent ragweed antigen. Antisera raised to IgE is being produced for use in radioallergosorbent (RAST) tests.

Research Resources
The NIAID Research Resources Program—begun in 1962 to produce, test, and distribute virus reagents—later expanded to include reagents for studying microorganisms, such as mycoplasmas, and for research on interferon.

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Herman Wall, Accountant
At NIH Since 1967, Dies

Herman J. Wall, an accountant in the Division of Contracts and Grants, OD, since 1967, died March 13 at Suburban Hospital following a heart attack.

A member of the Federal Government Accounts Association, he had previously worked for the Rural Electrification Administration for 20 years.

In 1941 he moved from Nebraska to Washington, working briefly for the Civil Service Commission before serving in the U.S. Army in Europe during World War II.

He is survived by his wife Pauline, a National Cancer Institute employee, his son John, and a sister, Mrs. Eva Wilson of Kensington.

Expressions of sympathy may be made by contributions to the Patient Emergency Fund, Bldg. 10, Room 1N-254.

Some Retirees Eligible
For Less Taxes, Refunds

Employees who retired voluntarily before Jan. 27, 1975, may be eligible for tax refunds and lowered taxes.

Eligibles would be those annuitants who could have retired on medical disability grounds but chose instead to leave Government by the retirement route on the advice of their agencies, which was the appropriate information at that time.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission is mailing questionnaires to all former employees who retired voluntarily (optionally) before the above date.

If NIH employees know anyone in this category who does not receive a questionnaire within the next 10 days, they should alert the eligible retiree to contact the Commission.

Louis Carrese Discusses Nat'l Cancer Prog. Plan
At March 31 NCI Forum

NCI will hold its fourth Wednesday Forum on the fifth Wednesday of this month, March 31, from noon to 1 p.m. in Conference Room 6, “C” Wing, 6th floor, Bldg. 31.

Louis M. Carrese, NCI associate director for Program Planning and Analysis, will speak on the National Cancer Program Plan, which earlier stirred controversy among scientists who felt that their future cancer research might be preplanned.

Mr. Carrese will explain why the thinking has diminished, how the Plan was developed, what the Plan means, and how it is being used to help the National Cancer Program reach its goal.

The meeting will be open to all NIH staff members.

2 CC Freight Elevators
Converted to Passenger Use During Busy Hours

To provide faster and more efficient service in the Clinical Center, freight elevators have been converted for self-service passenger use during the busiest part of the day: elevators 9, located near the Nuclear Medicine Department, and 15 near the outpatient clinics.

For safety and access to emergency equipment, Bldg. 10 employees are asked to keep the areas around these elevators clear of equipment and supplies.

Soiled glassware must be delivered to the washing area in the B-2 level; empty gas cylinders should be chained and stored on the west wall of elevator lobby 9 and on the east wall of elevator lobby 15.

Full gas cylinders are to be chained to the west wall of elevator lobby 8 and to the east wall of elevator lobby 16, and clean GI cans may be stored along the center wall of these elevator lobbies.

To remove surplused items, contact NIH Environmental Sanitation Control Department, Ext. 62417.

Listed below are the names of committees, among them, the DEH Vacancy Panel on Hyperkinesia, the Committee of Maternal and Child Health Research of the National Research Council, and the Interagency Committee on Aging Research.

He is a member of the NIH Coordinating Committee on Low Birth Weight and a liaison member of the PRIME (Pediatric Research, Informed Consent, and Medical Ethics) Committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics.
Versatile Radio Hams Keep NIH Tuned In And On the Air—Sometimes Via Satellite

A highly diversified group of technological wizards has been meeting in the basement of the Clinical Center at least once a week for about 15 years. They talk about such things as OSCAR 6 and 7, piggyback ballast, FM demodulator circuits, Doppler shift, Mode B 2 meter downlink, and megahertz.

They are variously called NIH-RAC (NIH Radio Amateur Club), K3YGG (the club's call letters) and "a bunch of hams"—ham radio operators, that is.

Meetings are held from noon to 1 p.m. the first Thursday of each month and informally each Thursday in Bldg. 10, Room B2-N104. Their roster includes about 40 members—men and women. Their equipment, which can be activated as part of NIH's civil emergency preparedness planning, is tested weekly.

Once a year there is a 24-hour test of the emergency communications in which NIH-RAC members voluntarily participate. There is an emergency generator and a voice network, which includes Ft. Detrick, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and the Social Security Administration, in addition to the amateur radio transmitters.

Members spend several hours a week learning to operate the sophisticated electronic gear which can receive or transmit signals worldwide.

Members Earn Licenses

Although most of the club members are already licensed amateurs and have their own home stations, the group trains members for licensing examinations for all classes, from novice to technician to general to advanced to extra.

NIHRAC members willingly volunteer time and expertise to maintain and improve the emergency network and train new members. But they are concerned about the confusion in the public's mind between citizen's band (CB) operators, who may obtain operating licenses without examinations, and hams, who pursue training in rules, Morse code, and increasingly difficult communications theory in order to pass rigorous examinations.

At a recent Thursday meeting, some members were listening to Morse code and watching messages coming in on the radio teletype from a paraplegic ham in New York. Another group watched a demonstration of a slow scan stationary TV image transmitted by a ham in Florida.

At the same time, they discussed continuation of experimental electrocardiogram transmissions begun in October 1975, between station W6ELT in Santa Ana, Calif., and NIH's station K3YGG.

Two Satellites Now in Orbit

The signals for the ECG are retransmitted by one of two communications satellites, currently in orbit 900 miles above the earth, which extend the VHF ham radio stations' range to 4900 miles.

Either OSCAR 6 or 7 may be used, depending on orbital pattern timing.

All seven Orbital Satellites Carrying Amateur Radio launched thus far have been orbited as piggyback riders on rockets blasting Government satellites into space. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration uses OSCARs—instead of deadweight ballast—to further public education in science.

OSCAR 6, launched Oct. 15, 1973, is a 40-pound active repeater satellite which can store messages and repeat them. Turned on or off by ground command, it has one-watt transmitter power.

OSCAR 7, launched Nov. 15, 1974, was built as a cooperative effort by ham operators in Germany, Canada, Australia, and the U.S. Weighing 65 pounds, its two communications repeaters, each with two-watt power, have improved capability for transmitting medical data, weather bulletins, and emergency communications.

They are powered by nickel-cadmium batteries recharged by the solar cells on the skins of the satellites.

Signals Easily Received

Signals passing through OSCAR are in voice and Morse code, with many conversations taking place simultaneously. Fancy equipment is unnecessary to receive OSCAR signals—only a short-wave receiver and a long wire antenna are required.

As the earth moves under the satellite, OSCAR seems to be moving west. Since OSCARs 6 and 7 are in slightly different orbits, they are not usually overhead at the same time.

The February issue of The Worldradio News included an article by Dr. William Hook, a research microbiologist in the National Institute of Dental Research and NIH-RAC member, describing OSCAR medical data transmission tests.

He explained the method for comparing direct transmission of the ECG from California to the paper strip recorder at the NIH station with the indirect transmission through another Bethesda ham station, WRUN, operated by Ed Clammer.

In both instances, the received pattern was an acceptable ECG pattern closely resembling the original waveform, indicating that satellite-mediated communications could be used effectively for this or similar medical diagnostic techniques.

‘Fun and Fancy Free’ Is Next Film in Children’s Sunday Series Mar. 28

“fun and Fancy Free” is next in the Children’s Sunday Film Series to be shown on Mar. 28 at 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. in Bldg. 10, 14th floor auditorium.

Parents of Preschoolers, Inc., is presenting the film—73 minutes of action and animated color with Bongo, a circus bear who escapes carnival life to find freedom in the forest, and Mickey and the Beanstalk with Mickey, Donald, Goofy, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in an adaptation of the familiar tale.

Tickets, $1 each, will not be sold at the door. They may be obtained at the FAES Bookstore, Bldg. 10, Room B1-L-101, or at the Preschool in Bldg. 35.

Ticket money is a tax deductible contribution. It will go to the Tuition Aid Fund of the NIH Preschool program.

For information, call Ext. 65144 on weekdays and 770-3588 or 839-7340 evenings and weekends.
Safety Tips for NIH

Look in the Yellow Pages

The NIH Telephone and Service Directory can be an excellent source for safety and health information.

When a safety question or problem arises, consult the yellow pages for information on waste handling and disposal, the safety program, radiation safety, and protective clothing and equipment.

LECTURERS

(Continued from Page 1)

still lacking for vaccine development, the problem of immunization against gram negative organisms, and research regarding genetic control over the immune response.

Dr. Krause was professor and senior physician at Rockefeller University and Hospital before assuming the leadership of NIAID last fall.

Studies Genetics, Antigens

Recently, his research has been focused on the genetics of the immune response to infection, and the biological significance of antigenic substances exemplified by his studies with staphylococcal polysaccharides.

The Harvey Lectures—delivered eight times a year—have in the past been given by several Nobel notables. The lectures are sponsored by the Harvey Society, devoted to the dissemination of knowledge of the basic sciences and medicine.

The Maxwell Finland Annual Lectureship honors an internationally famous bacteriologist and epidemiologist. Dr. Finland, now professor emeritus, was formerly professor of medicine and director of Harvard's Thorsdale Memorial Laboratory.

The first Finland Lecture was given in 1969 by Dr. Philip Lee, former HEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs.

Writers' Seminar Hears How Scientists Study Hazards in Environment

Current research on the environment and its effect upon health was discussed by several NIH scientists at a recent Science Writers' Seminar held here early this month.

A possible approach to prevention of some types of cancer was discussed by Dr. Michael B. Sporn, National Cancer Institute.

Synthetics Tested

Dr. Sporn described the successful use in animals of the recently synthesized artificial chemical relatives of Vitamin A, called retinoids, and indicated that human testing might be possible within a year.

He emphasized that Vitamin A itself could not be used safely for anticancer use. Also, Dr. Sporn does not believe the method under consideration would be useful in treatment of cancers already established.

After Dr. Edward D. Korn, chief of Laboratory of Cell Biology, NHI, welcomed the writers, Dr. David Platt Rall reviewed the research being conducted at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, which he heads, and discussed Polychlorinated Biphenyls: Problems in Perspective.

Dr. Umberto Saffiotti, NCI, spoke on Assessment of Carcinogenic Effects of Chemicals: Gathering, Analyzing, and Disseminating the Information.

Worth I. Capps, Retired NCI Technician, Dies

Worth I. Capps, a former research technician in NCI's Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention who retired in 1975, died recently at the Clinical Center.

Mr. Capps joined NIH in 1959 as a technician in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. He worked closely with Drs. Wallace P. Rowe and Janet W. Hartley on studies delineating the wide spectrum of viruses that occur in laboratory and wild mice.

Moved to NEHS

In 1968 he was assigned to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences at Research Triangle Park, N.C. until 1976 when he returned to Bethesda to work in NCI's Carcinogenesis Branch.

There he was responsible for the operation of a tissue culture laboratory in support of Dr. Robert J. Huebner's research on the role of viruses in cancer.

Prior to joining NIH, Mr. Capps was a technician for the Department of Navy, 1949-59.

Joggers Join Meets, Marathons, and 'Spirit of '76'

Sporting their HEALTH'S ANGELS winged-running-rabbit shirts at the Friday noon rally on March 5 are five of seven NIH participants in the Washington's Birthday Marathon. L to r: Jogging Club co-presidents, Jay Miller and Dr. Young, Pat Carmichael, Allen Lewis, and Linda Carter. Marathoners not present were Hiroshi Morato and Dr. Robert Pearce. Three NIH'ers finished the 26.2-mile course. Right: Jay Miller limbers up before a noon-time jog. He also "commutes" on foot—2 miles in less than 15 minutes.

Reference List Helpful To Those With Hearing Or Speech Problems

To help handicapped persons, teachers, and parents—who often find that getting answers to their questions about speech and hearing impairments can be difficult—the American Speech and Hearing Association has published A Reference List: Speech, Language and Hearing.

The publication describes brochures, pamphlets, and books available to individuals concerned with these problems.

A teacher, for example, might be interested in a booklet on Helping Children Talk Better. A deaf person might find what he is looking for in Opportunities for the Hard of Hearing and the Deaf.

A pamphlet called Bright Promise: For Your Child with Cleft Palate might encourage the parents of a baby born with this disorder.

The project was developed through a contract between ASHA and the Growth and Development Branch of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development with Dr. James F. Kavanaugh as the project officer.

Topics Listed

The publication, which was prepared by a panel of experts selected by ASHA, covers topics on speech, hearing, and language development, deafness, stuttering, cleft palate, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and information for the laryngectomee.

Single free copies can be obtained from American Speech and Hearing Association, 9030 Old Georgetown Road, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

NIH Jogging Club members continue to log many mile laps at noon-time rallies held the first and third Fridays each month, beginning at the Cell East of Bldg. 1. All runners, walkers, and joggers are invited to participate in the next rally scheduled for April 2.

Three Finished Marathon

Seven NIH'ers were among the 406 starters—including two of the 16 women—in the Washington's Birthday Marathon. Competitors ranged from 11 to 58 years of age and represented 16 states, the District of Columbia, Bermuda, and Canada.

The Spirit of '76 Jog is an official Bicentennial program which recognizes accumulation of 76, 200, or 1776 miles—in increments of as little as ½ mile—by July 4, 1977. Applicants must enroll before July 4 this year.

Join Bicentennial Joggers

Contact Dr. David Young, Ext. 65433, for application forms or for information on Interagency Runs, the next to be held at Hains Point, beginning at the Jefferson Memorial, on April 21. NIH plans to send teams of at least five persons for the 3000 meter (1.86 mile) and 6000 meter (3.72 mile) events.

Contact Jogging Club treasurer Allen Lewis, Bldg. 10A, Room 1E33, to order T-shirts with the club logo or to be added to the mailing list for a $1 contribution.

At press time, 10 Health's Angels were planning to enter the Fourth Annual Cherry Blossom Classic, to be held at Hains Point, Saturday, April 4. Contests include a 10-mile run, 2-mile run, and 10-mile walk. Commemorative awards will be given to all who finish the AAU Team Certified Event.
**Dr. Albert New Named Director of Laboratory Animal Science at NCI**

Dr. Albert E. New has been appointed director of Laboratory Animal Science, National Cancer Institute.

As an expert in laboratory animal medicine, he will advise NCI investigators on matters involving animal research. He will also be responsible for implementation and maintenance of animal care programs throughout the Institute.

**Joined NCI in 1973**

Dr. New came to NIH in 1973 as head of the Primate Quarantine Unit, Division of Research Services. The following year, he was appointed assistant chief of the Veterinary Resources Branch in that Division.

He has been instrumental in implementing breeding programs to establish domestic resources for the PHS and NIH.

Dr. New received his B.S. and D.V.M. degrees from Kansas State University, and an M.S. degree in Laboratory Animal Medicine from Texas A & M University.

**Served in Air Force**

From 1960 to 1973 he was an Air Force Veterinary Corps Officer, serving in Texas, Florida, Taiwan, and Ohio.

The author of 20 scientific publications, Dr. New is a consultant to the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care and is active on several committees involving laboratory animal medicine and science.

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**Italian Academy Cites Dr. Goldin’s Work In Assessing Anticancer Drug Therapy**

Dr. Goldin has received the Palkyje Award from the Medical Society of Czechoslovakia; the Mayor’s Award from the city of Milan, the Yamagawa Award from Tokyo, the Tohoku Award from the University Medical School, Sendai, Japan, and the Outstanding Graduate Award from Brooklyn College.

Dr. Abraham Goldin, National Cancer Institute, was recently honored by membership in the 174-year-old Academy of Anatomy and Surgery of Perugia, Italy.

This prestigious award cites Dr. Goldin for significant accomplishments in the field of preclinical cancer chemotherapy, particularly as related to clinical application.

Membership in the Academy has been awarded in the past to a small number of internationally recognized scientists.

From 1946 to 1949—while chief of the Biology Section of the Medical Division at the Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md.—Dr. Goldin investigated a large number of internationally recognized scientists.

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**Developed Screening Program**

In collaboration with the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research and the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, he developed a five-phase screening program in which over 2,000 compounds were tested for anticancer activity.

This program provided a framework for subsequent studies by Dr. Goldin and others, which led to development of drugs effective in the treatment of lymphomas and breast, bone, and other cancers.

Since 1949 at NCI, Dr. Goldin has been instrumental in the development of quantitative methodology for assessment of drug effectiveness against cancer in animal models.

These models have proven useful in selection of drugs with potential for the treatment of human cancer.

Some of the animal systems, such as leukemia L1210, B16 melanoma, and Lewis Lung carcinoma, are now used in drug research in a number of countries.

Dr. Goldin has done extensive research on methotrexate, a folate acid anagram that interferes with synthesis of DNA, the genetic material of the cell.

He demonstrated in animal studies that massive and potentially lethal doses of the drug can be administered safely when followed by citrovorum factor, which nullifies the toxic action of methotrexate. This "rescues" the animal from an otherwise fatal dosage.

Other investigators have found this therapy to be effective in humans, particularly in the treatment of bone cancer in children.

Because cancer cells multiply rapidly, they are more sensitive to methotrexate than normal cells.

Dr. Goldin has been instrumental in setting up international collaborative chemotherapy and information exchange programs at the Jules Bordet Institute in Brussels; the Japanese Foundation for Cancer Research in Tokyo; Institute of Pharmacology at the Medical School in Perugia; Cancer Institute, Mario Negri Institute, and Institute of Pharmacology in the Medical School in Milan; Chester Beatty Institute in London; Weizmann Institute in Israel, and Cancer Research Center in Moscow.

Dr. Goldin is the co-editor of several medical texts and is on the editorial board of the International Journal of Chemotherapy and Chemical-Biological Interactions.

He also is a foreign correspondent for the Society Italiana di Cancrologia and an honorary member of the Hungarian Cancer Society.

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**More Women, Minorities Are Appointed Members Of NIH Advisory Groups**

At the end of 1975, women comprised almost 30 percent and minorities made up 24 percent of the membership of the NIH Advisory Councils, Boards, and Commissions.

NIH has a total of 15 Policy Advisory Councils, Boards, and Commissions, including the Institute and Division Advisory Councils, the Commissions for Arthritis and Diabetes, the National Library of Medicine's Board of Regents, the National Advisory Cancer Board, and the Cancer Panel.

While most of these groups are appointed by the Secretary of HEW, the cancer groups are appointed by the President. The NLM Board of Regents is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

At NIH, as of Dec. 31, 1975, women minorities comprised 51 persons, or 24 percent of the total of 214 members of councils, boards, and commissions, as follows:

- American Indian or Alaskan Native 5—2%
- Asian or Pacific Islander 9—4%
- Black, not of Hispanic Origin 29—14%
- Hispanic (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuba, etc.) 8—4%

Total 51—24%

In January 1974, 100 of 1,561 members—or 6 percent—of all NIH committees were minorities. Figures for that year are not available on policy groups only.

In January 1974, women represented 36 out of 154, or 23 percent of the membership of policy groups. As of December 1975, women comprised 29.9 percent of the membership of policy groups, or 64 of the 214 members.

**Vacancies Filled**

Recently, Secretary David Matthews announced that no regularly scheduled vacancies existed on any Secretarially-appointed HEW Advisory Councils or Committees as of the last day of 1975.

“The committees and councils provide valuable assistance and expertise in the conduct of the Department’s programs,” Secretary Matthews said.

“The Department has made a conscientious effort to place more women, young people, and minority group members in these positions,” he continued, “and I think the success of these efforts is evident in the numbers placed. We can do more, however, in this area—and will. More than ever we need their expert advice and counsel.”

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