Dr. Fishman Is Honored
By Washington Academy
Of Sciences for Studies

Dr. Fishman joined NINCDS 6 years ago. His contributions are applicable to endocrinology and cancer as well as neurobiology.

Dr. Peter H. Fishman of the Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, received the Washington Academy of Sciences Award for Biological Sciences at the Academy's annual awards dinner held March 17 in Washington. Dr. Fishman was honored for his work in helping to elucidate the mechanism by which certain external messages are received by the cell and transmitted internally to the cell's machinery.

Interact With Gangliosides

This signalling system involves the interaction of specialized proteins (hormones and toxins) with specific substances on the surfaces of the cells known as gangliosides.

Gangliosides are part lipid and part carbohydrate; the lipid portion is integrated into the cell membrane, whereas the carbohydrate portion is exposed, thereby serving as a recognition site for such proteins.

The role of gangliosides as receptors has been worked out best (See DR. FISHMAN, Page 6)

IIII (center r) listen. The program announcement received extensive coverage by the press, and news camera equipment and personnel surrounded the Masur Auditorium platform.

On April 6, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Joseph A. Califano, Jr., announced the launching of a major national campaign to immunize 20 million American children against all preventable childhood diseases by the fall of 1979.

In his address to the Second National Immunization Conference in Masur Auditorium, he also called for the establishment of a permanent system to provide comprehensive immunization services to the three million children born in the U.S. each year.

Failure Is 'Shocking'

Mr. Califano described the national failure to protect children from diseases such as polio, measles, German measles, whooping cough, and tetanus as "shocking."

Almost 40 percent of U.S. children under the age of 15 are not immunized against one or more of these diseases for which safe, effective vaccines are available.

The new program will aim at raising the immunization levels of American children from today's 60-65 percent to above 90 percent.

Although childhood diseases represent minor health problems for most youngsters they can cause death and permanent physical or mental impairment.

The recent decline in immunization levels could result in serious outbreaks, such as the measles epidemics which occurred in several localities this past year.

President Carter's proposed budget for 1978 includes $19 million for the immunization effort—a four-fold increase over the 1977 funds.

Although HEW will serve as the catalyst for this program, Mr. Califano plans to contact and enlist the aid of all sectors of American society, including other Federal agencies, State and local governments, industry, labor, voluntary organizations, educational institutions, family doctors, nurses and other health professionals.

The Center for Disease Control will continue to have the responsibility for implementing the public immunization programs.

Policy Needed

The need for a coherent policy on immunization was recognized by all six of the National Immunization Work Groups which delivered their reports during the April 4-6 Immunization Conferences.

Four panels recommended a permanent National Commission or Council to advise the Secretary on immunization policies, saying that such decisions are now made by too narrow a group of specialists.

Members of these panels also See IMMUNIZATION, Page 7)
Duke Ellington’s Band: PEF Benefit April 27

Mercer Ellington, the band’s director and the Duke’s son, has been actively involved with the band for many years as a manager and playing member of the brass section. Under his leadership the band continues the Ellington swing band tradition.

The Duke Ellington band will play in the Clinical Center Masur Auditorium at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, April 27. This R&W-sponsored performance will benefit the Patient Emergency Fund.

You can hear some great sounds and deduce the $7 ticket price from your income tax, because the PEF is an NIH fund which helps CC patients and their families meet personal, emergency expenses.

Buy Tickets Ahead
Tickets can be purchased at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Room 1A18; at the CC Gift Shop, Bldg. Gift Shop, Room 10.

The R&W expects a record turnout, so buy tickets early—first come, first served. Sorry, no reservations.

The campaign will start May 2 and continue through the month. With this enthusiastic support of dedicated NIH’ers, this year’s campaign may be the most successful yet conducted here. For further information, call Mr. Gottlieb, Ext. 62461.

Cancer Screening Test Available for NIH’ers

The Occupational Medical Services will offer a cancer detection program for the detection of abnormal bleeding from the intestinal tract. This procedure, the Hemocult II Slide Test, is widely used in screening patients for early detection of colon and rectal cancer.

The test kits are available in all OMS Health Units on the NIH campus and in Federal and Westwood Buildings. The use of these kits is simple and painless. All employees will be furnished the results and follow-up will be done through the OMS when indicated.

The potential for saving lives from cancer of the colon and rectum is among the highest for any type of cancer. When this disease is found early and treated promptly and properly, almost 75 percent are saved.

Employee Injury Claims Now Available From OMS

Employees should report to the Occupational Medical Services every injury sustained while in the performance of duty.

The Occupational Medical Services will provide the employee with the Notice of Injury form that should be completed within 48 hours.

For additional information or assistance in filing a claim, the employee may contact the NIH Compensation Officer on Ext. 65323.
NIH Women's Advisory Committee Provides Forum And Helps Identify Problems, Recommends Action

The NIH Women's Advisory Committee first met last October and is now in full operation. The committee—chartered in response to a recommen-
dation in the 1975 NIH Affirmative Action Plan—is made up of approximately 35 delegates representing the various NIH Institutes and em-
ployee groups.

The purposes of the committee, which is advisory to the Federal Women's Program Coordinator, June Caldwell, are to:
• Interpret and coordinate the goals and concerns of women at NIH;
• Distinguish between a woman and her sex role as a woman;
• Maintain active liaison with NIH Divisions, B/L/D's, and NIH Divisions, B/L/D's with the FWPC, June Caldwell.

In response to those concerns the committee has organized itself into six working committees to focus on particular issues:
• Maintain active and continuing liaison with employees in the NIH; and ensure that seating space is available for all B/L/D employees, to form a discussion/support group to share experiences and suggest solutions to common problems.

Meet Twice a Month

Meetings of the full committee are held twice monthly, on Wednesdays of the weeks preceding Civil Service paydays, from 9 to 11 a.m.

Meetings are open, but visitors are encouraged to contact their delegates to ascertain the location and ensure that seating space is available. All women of NIH are encouraged to share their concerns with their B/L/D delegate and alternate.

Women's Golf Association Meets Thursday Evening

The first evening meeting of the NIH R&W Women's Golf Association will take place Thursday, April 21 at 7:30 p.m. in the Bldg. 1 cafeteria (third floor). Parking restrictions will not be applicable.

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Barbara Menick (above, 1) in DRR's Office of Science and Health Reports handles public requests for information. Here she measures the size of one Freedom of Information response she recently prepared. Letha McWhirter, Veterinary Resources Branch secretary, speaks through a pathogen-free barrier. These animal foundation colonies provide clean breeding stock for NIH. Colleen Keegan (c) in the Data Management Branch of DCTR calls out of the WYLBUR computer memory banks a report for updating. Elizabeth Long's duties as a CC unit clerk involve daily contact with nurses, like Carmen Williams (r).

Mary E. Dietterle, a Certified Professional Secretary (above 1), keeps pace with Pulitzer Prize winner Dr. Robert N. Butler, Director of NIH's youngest Institute—the National Institute on Aging. Meeting the daily challenges of his leadership in the growing national interest in the needs of older Americans is testimony to her high level of professionalism. A delegate to the NIH Women's Advisory Committee, she was the Bethesda-NSA Secretary of the Year in 1973.

Dr. Estelle Ramey, professor of physiology, Georgetown University Medical Center, will speak Monday, April 25 at 11 a.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, on How Far Can a Secretary Advance at NIH. In addition to her academic honors, distinguished career in endocrinology, and service on numerous boards and commissions, she and her husband (an atomic energy advisor) have raised two children. She has written over 150 papers, two books, articles such as The Fragility of the Male Sex, and was a Washingtonian of the Year in 1972.

Mildred Swenson, a secretary in Fogarty International Center's Stone House, converses with Dr. Olave Makela, a pathologist. She assists Scholars-in-Residence, and helps them prepare books and articles for publication and for lectures, seminars, conferences. Getting an early start in the NIH Director's office—sorting the volume of priority matters—are (center, 1 to r) Nancy Law, secretary to Dr. Stetten, NIH Deputy Director for Science; Belia Ceja, special assistant to Dr. Fredrickson; and Margaret Quinn, secretary. A loom is behind Tillie Goldstein in the CC's Rehabilitation Department, where she is one of three secretaries who plan activities and encourage patients in the program.
The 26th annual observance of Secretaries Week, April 24-30, is sponsored by the National Secretaries Association (International).

NSA, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, originated Secretaries Week to bring recognition to all secretaries and to inform the public of the secretary's contribution to the educational, professional, and civic growth of the community, as well as to remind secretaries of their responsibilities to their profession.

During the second annual NIH observance, posters will announce a variety of programs to be conducted throughout Secretaries Week, including a talk by Dr. Estelle Ramey, How Far Can a Secretary Advance at NIH. Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Deputy Director, will introduce Dr. Ramey at 11 a.m., Monday, April 25, in Wilson Hall.

Hundreds of secretaries help carry out important programs at NIH. Their responsibilities and activities—some shown in photos on these pages—add a new dimension to the traditional definition of "secretary."

A "typical day" often takes them away from the desk, telephone, and typewriter to duties that demand some expertise in such areas as management, communications, human relations, modern technology, and domestic and world affairs.

For example, communications may involve working on the writings of a foreign Scholar-in-Residence at the Fogarty International Center. Another secretary may be assisting the family of a patient in the Clinical Center, while still another may be communicating with a computer.
Breathing Complexity of Domestic Birds May Explain How They Cope With Flight

Mr. Escobedo (standing I) and Mr. Samaniego compare oscillograph readings as Mr. Gonzales (seated) places the lightly restrained pigeon in position for heat stress breathing examination. These biologists at New Mexico State University are studying the respiratory pattern of pigeons in an effort to further understand how the birds cope with flight at high altitudes without oxygen loss.

The breathing complexity of domestic pigeons at high temperatures may explain the mystery of how birds cope with the physical ordeal of flight, according to New Mexico State University biomedical researchers.

Their studies, although base line, could eventually enable scientists to gain new insights relevant to human problems of oxygen starvation.

The researchers have advanced the explanation that compound ventilation during heavy breathing makes it possible for birds to experience heat stress, such as that associated with flight, without disrupting the delicate acidity balance of the blood.

Monitors Patterns

Dr. Marvin Bernstein, associate professor of biology, and a team of undergraduate scientists have been monitoring breathing patterns and blood chemistry of domestic pigeons by use of thermal control boxes and hot-wire platinum sensors in their laboratory at Las Cruces, N.M., in an effort to develop a possible mechanism for minimizing hypopacmic alkalosis (deficiency of carbon dioxide in the blood).

The research is under the Minority Biomedical Support program activity sponsored by the Division of Research Resources and in part by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Because birds do overheat in flight, as a human might in running, they pant to cool off. This process is called evaporative cooling. During such panting or hyperventilation, a mammal would lose an excessive amount of carbon dioxide causing a drastic drop in blood acidity and eventual death.

While monitoring a pigeon's respiration, the researchers found that during rest, the bird breathed like a mammal with deep, even inhaling and exhaling.

Under mild heat stress, it appeared that the bird's breathing became shallow and rapid, as would a mammal's.

But under closer testing, they found that the heat-stressed bird practiced both methods of breathing, one superimposed upon the other.

Enough air goes deep into the bird's lungs to carry on body processes, but most is confined to the mouth where the evaporative cooling takes place. They then found that under extreme stress, both components (maxi and mini breaths) became deeper.

Air to the lungs increased, carbon dioxide in the blood decreased, which should have reduced blood acidity to dangerous levels. But the blood acidity did not go down as expected.

Blood acidity is dependent on temperature as well as carbon dioxide. With rising temperature, acid in the blood increases.

The researchers now believe birds lose carbon dioxide by hyperventilating, which would decrease blood acidity; but this decrease is offset because the bird allows its body temperature to rise, which would increase acidity.

"Thus, caught between these equal and opposing factors, the bird's blood acidity remains steady at healthy levels," Dr. Bernstein reports.

To investigate the compound breathing response in minute detail a small micro-anemometer flowmeter, encased in a mouth piece, was used.

The lightly restrained pigeons wore the mouthpiece so that all respiratory air passed through the flowmeter with no increase in dead space or resistance to air flow.

After suitable signal conditioning, the flow information was integrated after each respiratory half cycle. The volume of air inspired and expired with each breath was recorded continuously on an oscil-lograph.

Four undergraduate scientists working with Dr. Bernstein are: John Ramirez, Felipe Samaniego, Miguel Escobedo, and David Gonzales.

Howard Brubach Retires, Ending Inventive Career

"In those days, 20 cents got you a lunch of two sandwiches, a bowl of soup, and a cup of coffee."

What days where those? Why, 1938—the worst of the Great Depression—when Howard Brubach avers he felt lucky to have a job at NIH.

Born in Pittsburgh, he graduated from Westminster High School in 1924 and went to work for the Bureau of Mines, where he assisted in toxicological and physiological studies of the effects of gases, vapors, fumes, and dusts.

Joined Band

From 1925 until 1931, however, evening and weekend engagements playing banjo in a band brought in more folding money than his daytime job.

After a full-time tour in 1933 with a traveling band, he moved to Washington, D.C. for a position in the PHS Industrial Hygiene Division and ended his musical career.

At that laboratory, he worked as a medical technician, sampling and determining the contaminants in various industrial fields before the laboratory moved to Bethesda in 1938-39 and became part of the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, the forerunner of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, from which he is retiring as a technical biologist.

During his NIH career, Mr. Brubach has contributed to research on respiration and stress physiology, specifically in the design and fabrication of pressure regulating devices.

He has received awards and commendations for proficiency and for his inventions, particularly the Dessicator Cover Remover, an oxygen-helium breathing apparatus; a multiple slide staining device, and many safety devices.

He holds a patent and has authored or co-authored more than 40 publications, several on aviation medicine.

One of the NIAMDD workers who surveyed the effects of pressure on divers during construction of the Queens mid-town tunnel in New York City, he also participated in studies of lung diseases incurred by coal, silver, and silica miners in Utah and North Carolina.

What's he going to do now? "I want to tour the Northwest and help my wife with her gardening," he says.

DR. FISHMAN

(Continued From Page 1)

for the toxin produced by the bacteria Vibrio Cholera, which causes the disease cholera.

Dr. Fishman and colleagues in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute were able to insert ganglioside into ganglioside-deficient cells and thereby make the cells sensitive to the toxin. Gangliosides may also serve as receptors for hormones.

The Academy's awards program was established in 1939 to recognize young scientists in the Washington area for "noteworthy discovery, accomplishment, or publication" in the biological, physical, and engineering sciences.

Distinguished scientists who have been honored in the past by the Academy for their early scientific achievements include Nobel prize winner Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, Dr. Leon Jacobs (presently NIH Associate Director for collaborative research), and Dr. Robert Huebner, Earl Stadtmann, Maxine Singer, and French Anderson.
Hormones Stimulate Lecithin Production; May Prevent Premature Babies’ IRDS

Premature infants are susceptible to a variety of disorders associated with insufficient development of key organ systems. One of the most frequent problems, infantile respiratory distress syndrome (IRDS), is characterized by diffuse collapse of the lungs and severe breathing difficulty.

Epidemiologic studies conducted by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Center for Health Statistics indicate that nearly 12,000 newborns die annually because of this disease and that the total number of afflicted infants approximates 40,000 a year.

Infantile respiratory distress syndrome is caused by a deficiency in pulmonary surfactant, the phospholipid-rich material that lines the airways and prevents collapse of the tiny sac-like alveoli during the expiratory phase of breathing.

Scientists have known that the major phospholipid of the surfactant complex is lecithin, but until recently, very little information was available on lecithin metabolism in developing lung tissue, particularly mechanisms regulating its synthesis.

Infants with respiratory distress syndrome are severely ill during the acute phase of the disease. As a consequence of this, and because of the difficulty of assessing lung function and biochemistry in human infants, NICHD Intramural scientists study lung lecithin metabolism in fetal and newborn Rhesus monkeys.

Identify Mechanisms

Dr. Philip Farrell and Dr. Ronald Chez collaborated in studies designed to identify the primary mechanisms of lung lecithin synthesis and the role of biochemical events in the overall maturation of the fetal lung.

They found that the choline pathway is predominantly responsible for production of lecithin in fetal lung, a hypothesis under dispute among researchers for some time.

Furthermore, the conversion of choline to phospholipid is markedly accelerated during the last weeks of gestation. Increases in this activity correlated with maturation of pulmonary function and with prenatal indicators of lung maturity, such as the lecithin/sphingo-myelin ratio in amniotic fluid.

In a related study, Dr. Farrell and Dr. Rodney Ulane succeeded in isolating the first enzyme of the pathway, choline kinase, in a highly purified form.

This accomplishment led to detailed studies of the enzyme’s chemical properties, which explain...
Grantee Dr. Stanley Cohen Wins Award For Research on Immunity, Lymphokines

Dr. Stanley Cohen, professor and associate head of pathology at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine in Farmington and currently holder of grants from NIAID and NCI, received the 21st Parke, Davis Award of the American Association of Pathologists on April 7 during the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology held in Chicago.

The award is given annually to the AAP member under 40 years of age “who has made most to the conquest of disease.”

Dr. Cohen delivered a lecture on The Role of Cell Mediated Immunity in Induction of the Inflammatory Response.

Dr. Cohen was honored for helping demonstrate the importance of cell mediated immunity in protecting the body against disease-producing organisms and malignant cells.

Working through lymphocytes known as T cells which originate in the thymus and B cells which originate in the bone marrow, the system combats diseases that cannot be controlled by antibodies of the humoral immune system.

Can Prevent Metastases

Dr. Cohen's major contributions have been in the study of lymphokines, the active substances of lymphocytes that can in some instances prevent cancer cells from spreading.

He was the first to show that lymphokines are produced not only by T cells—as previously known—but also under certain conditions by B cells. Dr. Cohen's observations of B cells have changed many concepts in this field and have since been born out and expanded by other investigators.

With his University of Connecticut associate, Dr. Takeshi Yoshida, he has also demonstrated that some lymphokines that were believed to interact only with inflammatory cells can also be made to halt the spread of tumor cells.

Demonstrated in Animals

While most lymphokine studies have been done in vitro, Dr. Cohen has demonstrated lymphokines in animals and has been the first to detect circulating lymphokines in patients with certain lymphoproliferative disorders.

Dr. Cohen is now working at finding the regulatory mechanisms which control the sequence of events along the cell mediated immune response pathway.

Problems of transplant rejection, for example, might be overcome, he said, could be overcome by selectively “switch off” the production of certain kinds of lymphokines.

Dr. Cohen currently serves on the Immunological Sciences Study Section for the National Institute for Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

NIAMD's Dr. Krause Outlines Task Force For Asthma, Allergic Diseases Program

Speaking in New York at the recent American Congress of Allergy and Immunology, Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, called for a national program for asthma and other allergic diseases.

Dr. Krause also announced that, to catalyze such a program, he is establishing a special Task Force.

As outlined by Dr. Krause, the program would include four components: basic research on the biology and biochemistry of the immune system; research on the pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of the allergic process; training to increase the number of physicians and researchers specializing in allergy, and expansion of demonstration programs, continuing medical education in this field; and hastening the transfer of existing and new knowledge to the care of the patient.

Stresses Partnership

In presenting the annual Cooke Memorial Lecture sponsored by the American Academy of Allergy, Dr. Krause stressed that the national program would be a partnership between Government agencies, lay groups, and professional organizations with special concern for the allergic patient.

According to Dr. Krause, recent basic research advances have opened up a number of clinical research opportunities.

He mentioned specifically the availability of purified antigenic fractions of such common allergens as ragweed pollen which may be used to improve the specificity of skin tests and subsequent immunotherapy.

New Procedures Used

Other new diagnostic procedures might involve assays of IgE—the class of antibodies most frequently associated with allergies—as well as respiratory tract inhalation tests to pinpoint causative factors in asthma and other allergic diseases.

In describing such opportunities for the development and use of new diagnostic and treatment methods, Dr. Krause spoke of the need for reaching agreement by all appropriate interested parties—the Government agencies, the medical profession, the patient and family.

He noted that evaluation and demonstration programs should be the result of community efforts tailored to suit the special needs of each locality.

Although NIAMD's primary mission is research, Dr. Krause pledged that NIAMD would work with communities in trying to meet the needs of patients with asthma and allergic diseases.

Role of DCRRC Is Topic Of NCI 4th Wed. Forum

Dr. Thomas J. King, director of NCI's Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers, will speak on that Division's role in the National Cancer Program at the Fourth Wednesday Forum on April 27. The meeting, open to all NIH staff, will be held in Wilson Hall from noon to 1 p.m.

The Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers administers most of the grants awarded by NCI. The Division provides for review of grant applications; awards funds for research, training, construction and the development of centers; and monitors the progress of supported projects.

Approximately half of the total NCI appropriation is allotted annually to DCRRC. An additional third of the total resources of the National Cancer Program are administered and managed by the Division's program directors.

Native American Program Is Planned For This Week

The NIH Cultural Committee will sponsor a Native American Program April 20, 21 and 22 in Masur Auditorium.

The 1-hour programs on April 20 and 21 beginning at noon will feature music and dancing of Native Americans.

The program on April 22, from 1:30 to 3 p.m., will feature a Native American Fashion Show.

All NIH employees are invited to attend.

Dr. David F. Johnson has been elected chairman of the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges for 1977-78. An NIAMD chemist, he is also on the Prince Georges Community College board of trustees, and on the board of directors of FAES, where he teaches organic chemistry.

Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, speaking at the 1977-78 NIH Record Annual Meeting.