Conference on Obesity
To Analyze Problems,
Suggest Research Needs

A Conference on Obesity and the
American Public: A Task Force
Analysis and Recommendations for
Public Action will be held Oct. 20-25
at NIH.

Despite increasing attention in
recent years, obesity remains one
of our Nation's major health prob-
lems, with an estimated 30 to 50
million Americans affected. Most
other affluent Nations are similarly
affected.

The 3-day scientific meeting aims
to analyze the background informa-
tion in several areas associated
with obesity, and to recommend
research needs and action for a positive attack against
this broad and prevalent problem.

The conference is sponsored by
the Fogarty International Center
in conjunction with the Nutrition
Foundation, the National Council
on Obesity, the National Institute
of Child Health and Human Devel-
opment, the National Institute on
Aging, the National Heart, Lung,
and Blood Institute, and the Na-
tional Institute of Arthritis, Me-
tabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, Di-
rector of NIH, and Dr. George A.
(See OBESITY, Page 7)

Panel Studies Breast Cancer Screening;
Working Group Recommends Continuance

On the last day of the conference, Dr. Beahrs discusses the recommendations in the report of the Working Group, which reviewed data collected in the Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration Project.

After an extensive review of data to demonstrate breast cancer screening, a National Cancer Institute sponsored Working Group recommended—through a 3-day meeting (Sept. 14, 15, 16)—that the project be continued as a demonstration program.

Led by their chairman, Dr. Oliver H. Beahrs of the Mayo Clinic, Working Group members reported eight additional conclu-
sions and recommendations bearing on the future of the project.

The report was presented to a panel of lay people and leading sci-
entists and clinicians convened by NIH and NCI to attempt to reach

a consensus on modalities for breast cancer screening.

The Beahrs Group recommended that mammography be continued in the Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration Project, co-sponsored by NCI and the American Cancer Society, as a routine screening modal-
ity for all women 50 years of age and older.

The recommendation added that mammography should be used to screen women ages 40 to 49 only when the women have a personal history of breast cancer or a his-
tory of breast cancer in first degree relatives (mother or sisters), and women ages 35 to 39 only when they have a personal history of breast cancer.

The Group's recommendations for continued use of mammography are identical with guidelines now in effect in the project for women 40 years of age and older.

CFC Helps to Make Life More Fulfilling;
Aids Many Agencies—Girl, Boy Scouts

NIH's Combined Federal Campaign began this week, with individual CFC Campaign Kickoff Days scheduled for all 19 B/1/Ds. The goal of this
year's campaign is 100 percent participation by having as many em-
ployees as possible contribute on the Kickoff Days.

Every employee should find one or more CFC agencies with a per-
sonal appeal, according to DRR's Ted Nilsen, this year's campaign coordinator.

"Too often, we think of the CFC agencies in rather narrow terms," he says.

"They have an image of being involved only with people who have desperate problems. It's true; many agencies do help individuals who are facing a crisis in their life.

"There are, however, many agen-
cies with a broader appeal . . . agencies that are helping to make

life more fulfilling for the average person on a day to day basis."

Two such agencies are the Na-
tional Capital Area Council of the
Boy Scouts of America and the
Girl Scout Council of the Nation's
Capital. The Girl Scouts will be
featured in the next issue of the
NIH Record.

The Boy Scouts Council provides activities for 67,000 young men and
women in D.C. and 15 counties in
southern Maryland and northern Virginia, making it the largest scout council in the United States.

The Council's 1977 budget is $1.1
(See CFC HELPS, Page 6)

Dr. Kenneth Sell Named
NIAID Scien. Director
For Intramural Research

Dr. Kenneth W. Sell has been appointed scientific director for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dr. Sell, who assumed the position on Sept. 19, will be responsible for the Institute's intramural research program in the areas of allergy, infectious diseases, and immunology.

Serves at NMRI

Most recently, Dr. Sell served as Commanding Officer of the Naval Medical Research Institute, where he was awarded the Legion of Merit for his contributions to the Navy medical research program.

Dr. Sell received his B.A. and
B.S. degrees in medicine at the University of North Dakota and his M.D. from Harvard University in 1966.

He completed his internship and residency in pediatrics at the Na-
tional Naval Medical Center.

Heads Tissue Bank

In 1968, Dr. Sell received a Ph.D.
degree in immunopathology from the University of Cambridge, Eng-
land, where he was a member of Corpus Christi College.

Before assuming the post of Commanding Officer of the Naval Medical Research Institute, Dr. Sell served as director of the Navy Tissue Bank and chairman of the Department of Clinical and Ex-

(Continued on Page 5)
Key Control Unit Trains Locksmiths, Helps Increase Security for Facilities

Did you know that NIH employs safecrackers and lockpickers? It's true! The Key Control Unit of NIH has in its shop four "legitimate" locksmiths who are trained in all phases of entry, from the simplest lock to the most complex safes.

This unit, under the supervision of Nelson W. Stalker, is located in Bldg. 31. It helps to insure the security of Government items and protects employees' belongings while on the reservation or in the facilities of NIH.

Elizabeth Gibson is NIH's first woman locksmith. Although Ms. Gibson is a relative newcomer to NIH, locksmithing has been her means of livelihood for nearly 15 years. Before joining the NIH staff, she worked for 12 years in a lock shop in Lincoln, Neb. In 1974 she moved to the metropolitan area and resumed work in the locksmith trade in Washington.

Since coming to NIH, Ms. Gibson has completed courses at the New York School of Locksmithing and has recently attended a training seminar sponsored by the Associated Locksmiths of America in Washington. This training has kept her abreast of new developments in the field.

"Everyone in the shop successfully completes the course in New York. This enables us to understand the same terminology and methods employed by one another on the job."

"Because of all the expensive medical equipment and the high security areas at NIH we have records of every key that is authorized and assigned to NIH employees for each section."

"If keys are lost, new locks and keys have to be made immediately," said Ms. Gibson. The Key Control Unit processes almost 500 work requests per month. Fifty percent of the requests the shop receives involves lockpicking. Common problems are misplaced keys as well as broken knobs, locks, and keys. These mishaps are often due to carelessness and high traffic areas.

Bruce Changes Career

Another valuable member of the Key Control Unit is Clarence Bruce, the first locksmith to be trained completely on the NIH campus under the new career program. He was previously employed in the Rodent Control Section and has been in training for the past year and a half.

Mr. Bruce, Ms. Gibson, and two other locksmiths, Nelson Stalker and David Mineo, are responsible for all campus buildings as well as rental buildings.

The Key Control Unit was recently given an award by the Division of Administrative Services for their expeditious handling of the many security problems that arise daily.

Sailing Club Holds Picnic

On Oct. 16 in Annapolis

The NIH Sailing Association will hold its fall picnic in Annapolis on Thomas Point Park on Sunday, Oct. 16, from 11 a.m. until dusk.

Everyone is invited to attend and participate in sailing the club's boats and socializing. Boat owners may bring their own boats as well.

The park overlooks the bay and has a shelter with tables and grills. Please bring your own food and drink.

Directions to the park are available at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Room 1A-18.

If the weather is inclement, the picnic will be cancelled.

For further information, contact Warren Rumble, Ext. 64803.

The NIH Record

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Beneficiary Designation

Has Precedence Order; NIH’ers Should Review

Is it necessary to designate a beneficiary in order to make certain that survivors will receive death benefits to which they are entitled? Generally the answer is "No."

There is an automatic line of beneficiary on the regular and/or optional Federal Employees Group Life Insurance, Civil Service Retirement, and unpaid compensation. Employees do not need to name a beneficiary in order to make certain that the survivor benefits are paid to the person of their choice.

Children Share

2) Child or children in equal shares, with the share of any deceased child distributed among the descendants of that child.

3) Parents in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent.

4) The duly appointed executor or administrator of employee's estate.

5) Next of kin under the laws of employee's domicile at the time of his or her death.

If employee wants to deviate from the above order of precedence, a specific Designation of Beneficiary is necessary.

Designation of Beneficiary for Retirement affects lump-sum benefits only, and has no effect on the

(See BENEFICIARY, Page 8)
Julian Morris Appointed
Chief, Program Planning, Scientific Reporting, NEI

Julian M. Morris has been appointed chief of the Office of Program Planning and Scientific Reporting, National Eye Institute.

Mr. Morris, who has been information officer of the Institute since 1970, has been increasingly involved in NEI program planning activities since 1974.

In 1975 he served as the key member of the NEI management team which assisted the National Advisory Eye Council in preparing the first comprehensive national plan for vision research, Vision Research Program Planning.

The office Mr. Morris heads is responsible for all of NEI's program planning and evaluation activities. This includes contributions to the HEW planning process such as the NIH and Public Health Service's Forward Plan for Health.

Supports Advisory Council

More importantly, the office provides staff guidance and support to the National Advisory Eye Council in its planning activities. The Council's second report, Vision Research—A Five-Year Plan, will be published shortly.

As chief, Mr. Morris is also responsible for NEI public information activities which include dissemination of scientifically evaluated information to eye care professionals, the Congress, and health consumers.

Additionally, the office maintains liaison with the news media, clears all types of scientific and eye health information materials prepared within the Institute, and is generally responsible for reviewing NEI communications to ensure that the scientific perspective of the Institute is clearly, accurately, and effectively presented.

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin with a degree in journalism, Mr. Morris came to NIH in 1963 as an information intern. He joined the NIH central Office of Research Information in 1964 and, over the next 6 years, assumed increasing levels of responsibility in its News Branch before being appointed NEI's first information officer.

SHER Meets on Oct. 6, Downingrating Petition Will Be Discussed

Downgrading in the Civil Service: Impact on Women will be the topic of a meeting sponsored by Self Help for Equal Rights on Thursday, Oct. 6, at noon in the Masur Auditorium.

Speakers will include John Cole, director of Personnel Management Evaluation, and Carol Bonosaro, director of the Women's Rights Program, both in the Civil Service Commission; Joel di Genova, legislation expert on Civil Service from the office of Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.; and Margaret Roark, representing the NIH Secretaries Task Force.

Over 200 Attend

More than 200 persons attended a meeting held by the Secretaries Task Force on Sept. 22 concerning Downingrating actions.

Copies of a petition regarding job audits are currently circulating and should be returned to the coordinators of the Secretaries Task Force by Oct. 6.

Call Sally Linn, Ext. 65877, or Margaret Roark, Ext. 61613, for further information.

Sign Language Course Spurs Enthusiasm, Improves NLM Employee Communication

Left, Lillian Scanlon and Clarence Johnson follow a "finger spelling" exercise. Finger spelling is a form of sign language that interprets the alphabet through hand symbols. Right, Ms. Saltzman, who instructs the NLM sign language class, also broadcasts the morning news for the deaf on WTOP-TV, Channel 9.

By Melvonna Ballenger

The challenge of learning a new "language" has not proven difficult to many employees of the National Library of Medicine who are enrolled in a sign language course.

In an effort to create more effective communication between hearing and hearing-impaired employees, NLM offers a 36-hour course in manual communication.

With over a dozen hearing-impaired employees on the NLM staff, a need and an interest for such a course was recognized by Carol Evans, a staff member of the Library's Technical Services Division.

Fourteen members of the NLM staff were nominated for the basic sign language course with priority given to supervisors and coworkers working directly with hearing-impaired employees. The class meets from noon to 2 p.m. on Wednesdays.

The instructor is Cynthia Saltzman, who broadcasts the morning news for the deaf on WTOP-TV and is a graduate of Gallaudet College.

Ms. Saltzman says, "There are 184,000 hearing-impaired people in metropolitan Washington. Sign language is becoming popular with the help of the media and has made an impact on the audience. It makes them aware of what society is not doing for the hearing-impaired visually."

"It makes me very happy to know that sign language is being implemented in a work situation for hearing employees. The hearing-impaired have a need to communicate. No social contact and just doing a job can drive a person crazy. Hearing people learning sign language makes the hearing-impaired individual a much happier person."

"Sign language is not hard to learn, the more you practice and use it, the easier it is."

Successful continuation of the course depends partially on feedback from the first group of participants.

Since the initiation of the course, response from an informal survey has been positive, resulting in enthusiastic and improved communication between hearing and hearing-impaired employees.

Diane Hairston, a library technician (See LANGUAGE, Page 6).
A group of scientists at UCLA are studying a possible determining factor for multiple sclerosis. Sixteen hundred miles away in Minneapolis—

Seeks Research Solutions

The NIAID Serum Bank is the world's chief source of histocompatibility (HLA) typing sera. This bank is a key element in the Institute's support of research aimed at the development of immunologic tools to solve a variety of disease problems.

Primarily, the bank's sera are used in connection with most transplant operations since scientists depend on these materials to establish whether or not organ donors and recipients are compatible.

The sera are also used to type for "matches" in white blood cell antigens, which is the basis for determining the potential for a successful transplant.

The sera from the bank identify HLA antigens found on both tissue and white blood cells. These are coded for by genes located on the sixth chromosome within an area known as the major histocompatibility complex. This consists of a group of inherited genes that affect histocompatibility (regulate a person's immune response).

Each person possesses eight HLA antigens, receiving four from each parent. Fifty-one different antigens are known at this time and it has already been established that, among family members, the closer the "match" of antigens on cells of the organ donor and recipient, the more likely the transplant is to "take" and not be rejected by the recipient's body.

The serum bank was set up in 1966 at a time when there was a growing public and scientific interest in organ transplantation. NIAID realized that there was a need for a central place for receiving and distributing sera and, therefore, initiated what was to become the only serum bank of its kind in the world.

Since then, the bank has grown to be an extensive repository and presently contains over 1800 different reagents.

Researchers Utilize Reagents

During 1976, 355 investigators throughout the world received these reagents from the bank. Over the years, an increasingly important function of the serum bank has been to assist NIH-supported scientists to conduct a variety of research projects utilizing HLA reagents.

While intended primarily as a research resource for NIH contract-sponsored programs and for Institute grantees, approximately one-half of the serum recipients in the U.S. for 1976 were contractors or grantees of NIH Institutes other than NIAID.

In addition to sending investigators bulk sera for typing and other research purposes, the bank loads 69 of the most reliable HLA reagents which recognize 37 different antigens into typing trays. These trays are then distributed without cost to clinical labs in the U.S. for the purpose of evaluating the typing of donors and recipients of solid organ and bone marrow transplants. The fact that most U.S. transplantation centers use NIH trays in clinical research attests to their value.

During 1976, 124 labs used over 30,000 trays to type for more than 3,000 kidney transplants, which was over 90 percent of all kidney transplants performed that year in the U.S.

NIAID stocks its serum bank, which is located at Flow Laboratories, in Rockville, Md., with reagents obtained through contracts, by donation from serum users, or by direct purchase.

New serum arrives at Flow Labs in a frozen state and is thawed, centrifuged, filtered, and packed into 1 ml quantities. The serum is then refrozen and, subsequently, selected quantities are freeze-dried.

General requests are filled from the supply of freeze-dried sera; whereas, the frozen reagents are distributed in the standardized typing trays.

Diagnosis Potential

An area of most exciting potential for utilization of HLA typing now lies in diagnosis.

Recent findings have shown that several different diseases occur in statistically higher frequencies within a specific HLA type. These conditions include ankylosing spondylitis—an arthritis-like disease of the spine—multiple sclerosis, and gluten sensitive enteropathy—an intolerance to wheat and rye proteins.

Currently, 199 U.S. laboratories use NIAID's typing sera to study the relationship between HLA antigens and disease.

Scientists who wish to use freeze-dried sera, or NIH trays, receive them free in exchange for information regarding their use.

Information provided by investigators is incorporated into each biennial edition of the Catalog of Tissue Typing Antisera. This results in the continuing accumulation of information on individual sera and results in a unique pedigree which in turn increases their research value.
Minority Students Get Training Aid to Prepare For Graduate Careers

Twelve undergraduate schools have been awarded first-year grants totaling almost $1 million by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences to increase opportunities for minority students to achieve biomedical research careers.

According to Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein, Institute Director, the grants will aid in developing new training programs in the biomedical sciences for outstanding students who wish to prepare for graduate studies in biomedical research and teaching.

Schools Choose Students

Students chosen by the schools to enter programs will receive funds to pay tuition costs and living expenses.

The MARC Honors Undergraduate Research Training Award, as the grant is known, was initiated by the Minority Access to Research Careers Program of NIGMS in March.

This grants program is the first at NIH to give direct support for research training at the pre-baccalaureate level.

Institutions eligible for the awards include all of the Nation's 4-year undergraduate colleges and universities in which student enrollments are drawn substantially from ethnic minority groups known to be under-represented in the health sciences.

These minorities include American Indians, blacks, Hawaiians, Mexican Americans, and Puerto Ricans.

The first of these grants were awarded early in September with fiscal year 1977 funds specifically appropriated by Congress. Financial support for the recipient schools is expected to continue annually for at least 5 years.

Applications Reviewed

The awards were based on the review of applications submitted by 64 institutions in May. The review for scientific merit was performed by a committee of scientific peers from the academic community, followed by a second-level review at a special meeting of the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council in August.

The first 12 schools to receive the MARC Honors Undergraduate Research Training Grants are: Talladega College, Alabama; Atlanta University Center, Georgia; Jackson State University and Tougaloo College, Mississippi; and New Mexico State University and University of New Mexico, New Mexico.

Also, Medgar Evers College, New York; Johnson C. Smith University, North Carolina; Northeastern Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma; Benedict College, South Carolina; and Prairie View A&M University and Texas Southern University, Texas.

In continuation of the MARC program, NIGMS has invited the further submission of applications with a deadline of Jan. 15, 1978.

In general, the individual school training programs will accommodate up to 10 students per year, with trainees chosen to enter in their junior year on the basis of academic performance and scientific interests.

Special curricula encompassing advanced courses in biology, chemistry, physics, and psychology will be further enriched by field trips and scientific seminars.

Students will also participate in laboratory investigations at major institutions where nationally recognized research in the student's field is being performed.

New Book on Training, Construction, Medical Libraries Grants Issued

The publication, National Institutes of Health Grants for Training, Construction, Medical Libraries, Fiscal Year 1976 and Transition Quarter Funds, has recently been issued.

Presented in the volume are 3,776 training grants, traineeships and fellowships, cancer research facilities construction, and medical library grants awarded by NIH components from fiscal year 1976 funds and from funds made available for the transition quarter, July 1 through Sept. 30, 1976.

Single copies of the DHEW Publication No. (NIH) 77-1043 volume are available free of charge from the Division of Research Grants.


PANEL RECOMMENDS SCREENING CONTINUE

(Continued from Page 1)

used for screening in the BCDDP, which records heat patterns on the surface of the breast, "does not appear to be suitable as a substitute for mammography in routine screening in BCDDP," the Group's report states.

Randomized controlled studies in breast cancer screening should be started on questions not answerable with data available from the BCDDP, the Beahrs Group recommended.

These questions include the magnitude of benefit and the net benefit (benefit-less-risk) in use of mammography, benefit in screening at ages 40 to 49, and the effect of increasing the interval between screenings.

The Beahrs Working Group was established in January 1977 by NCI's Division of Cancer Control and Rehabilitation. The Group was asked to review the current breast cancer project to determine, first, what scientific information is now available from the BCDDP, which was established as a demonstration project rather than as a controlled, clinical trial.

Second, the Group was to determine whether the projects provide any suggestive evidence that could guide the development of a clinical trial.

Third, and if appropriate, the Group would develop a plan for such a clinical trial and consider the use of the BCDDP to conduct such a trial.

Copies of the Beahrs report are available from the Office of Cancer Communications, NCI, Bethesda, Md. 20014.
Mr. Edwards received the Wood Badge Award, scouting’s highest international training award in 1964, and he also holds the District Award of Merit, the highest award given in his scouting district.

“The Explorers is one of the fastest growing youth programs in the country and provides young men and women with experiences that they just couldn’t get in their school classrooms,” says Toby Rhodes, director of finance for the National Capital Area Council.

“If it weren’t for the contributions of myself and my fellow employees to the CFC . . . it might put the cost out of reach for many boys and girls,” notes Mr. Edwards.

“The scouting program is an example of where the CFC money goes,” says campaign coordinator Nilsen. “It’s a program that many employees can identify with and one which touches the lives of many people . . . There are many other similar programs which receive money from the CFC . . . Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Boy’s Clubs.

“They are agencies which many of us might take for granted, but every community would miss their programs if they weren’t around.”

Dr. D. G. Seigel Named Fellow American Statistical Assn.

Dr. Daniel G. Seigel, deputy chief of the Office of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Eye Institute, has been named a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, the highest general honor the Association bestows.

Dr. Seigel was given the award in recognition of his outstanding contributions to statistical methodology in epidemiological research.

Reading furnishes our mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.—John Locke

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

9/1—Dr. Alan G. Trudgett, United Kingdom, Neuro-Immunology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Dale McFarlin, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 5D12.
9/7—Dr. Ananda Weerasuriya, Sri Lanka, Laboratory of Biophysics. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Taylor, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 2A29.
9/11—Dr. Rainer Dusing, Germany, Hypertension-Endocrine Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Frederic Bartter, NHLBI, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N224.
9/11—Dr. Hans-Georg Gullner, Germany, Hypertension-Endocrine Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Frederic Bartter, NHLBI, Bg. 10, Rm. 8N214.
9/11—Dr. Christine Ziouodrou, Greece, Laboratory of General and Comparative Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Werner A. Klee, NIMH, Bg. 36, Rm. 5A19.
9/12—Dr. Ken-ichi Kawai, Japan, Laboratory of Chemical Physics. Sponsor: Dr. Herman Ziffer, NIMMDD, Bg. 2, Rm. B106.
9/12—Dr. Colin Masters, Australia, Laboratory of Central Nervous System Studies. Sponsor: Dr. D. C. Gajdusek, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 5B25.
9/12—Dr. Panagiotis Pantazis, Greece, Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Smith, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6B04.
9/19—Dr. Malcolm Dunlop, Australia, Laboratory of Microbial Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. Herbert C. Morse, NIAID, Bg. 5, Rm. 224.
9/19—Dr. Radha Maheshwari, India, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology. Sponsor: Dr. Robert M. Friedman, NIMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 310.
9/19—Dr. Lars Mathiesen, Denmark, Laboratory of Infectious Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Robert H. Purcell, NIAID, Bg. 7, Rm. 202.
9/19—Dr. Evelyn Ralston, Belgium, Laboratory of Theoretical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Blumenthal, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B52.
9/19—Dr. Ashok Singh, India, Biometry Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Joseph Hayesman, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N. C.

LANGUAGE

(Continued from Page 3)

... to hearing employees.

Recognizing the decreased frustration between hearing and hearing-impaired employees when relaying information and messages, she notes, “I think people who participate in the sign language class begin to communicate with me more and are thrilled at talking with me in sign language.

“I really appreciate talking with them in sign language and hope they continue. I wish them good luck.”

Notes Employee Reaction

Philip Coleman, a supervisory staff assistant in NLM’s photoduplication section, perhaps best sums up the reaction of both hearing and hearing-impaired employees to the sign language class: “Deaf employees now might feel more as a part of the working operations of the library with more people communicating with them. This makes better work attitudes and relationships.”

We have no more right to consume happiness without producing it than to consume wealth without producing it. —George Bernard Shaw

CFC HELPS

(Continued from Page 1)

million with $315,000 or 27 percent allocated from the United Way (CFC).

In this area, organizations like the Boy Scouts are dependent on individual contributions. In other communities, the Scouts are financed largely through local corporations, but the Washington area lacks the very large companies on which other scouting councils rely.

NIH’ers Participate

In addition to providing the Boy Scouts with a large chunk of its budget through the CFC, many NIH employees make up part of the 22,000 volunteer adult leaders.

One of these volunteers is John Edwards, who runs the Production Desk in Bldg. 12A for the Division of Computer Research and Technology.

Mr. Edwards has been an adult leader in scouting for 16 years. When his son left scouting after achieving the highest rank of Eagle Scout, Mr. Edwards continued in the program because of the satisfaction he was deriving from his involvement.

As an assistant commissioner for the Marlboro District of the National Capital Area Council, Mr. Edwards serves as a “father” to nine Boy Scout troops in the district. He also is on several scouting committees.

There are actually three levels of scouting—Cub Scouts for boys 8 to 10 years old; Boy Scouts for boys 11 to 14 years old; and Explorers for young men and women 15 to 21 years old, a vocation and career interest activity.

Scouting Coeducational

“One of the biggest changes that’s taken place in scouting has been making the Exploring program coeducational. About 60 percent of the Explorers are young women. . . .

NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE OBSERVANCE held Sept. 12 and 13 at the CC, included performances by flamenco and folk dancers, singers, and musical ensembles. Dr. Donald Fredrickson, NIH Director, opened the 2-day observance with welcoming remarks.

Dr. Daniel G. Seigel, deputy chief of the Office of Biometry and Epidemiology, National Eye Institute, has been named a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, the highest general honor the Association bestows.

Dr. Seigel was given the award in recognition of his outstanding contributions to statistical methodology in epidemiological research.

Reading furnishes our mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours.—John Locke
Latest NCI Report Says Cancer Survival Rates Improve Since 1960's

Survival rates for 6 of the 10 most common forms of cancer in the U.S. have improved gradually since the early 1960's, according to a newly published report by the National Cancer Institute.

Increased survival was noted for patients with cancers of the bladder, breast, colon (large intestine), prostate, rectum, and uterus (the body of the uterus, excluding the cervix).

Rates have remained unchanged for cancers of the cervix, lung, pancreas, and stomach.

No. 5 is Latest Report

Cancer Patient Survival, Report No. 5 is the latest in a series of comprehensive reports on the survival experience of cancer patients. The 315-page report provides data for the period 1950 through 1973, analyzed with respect to age, race, sex, primary site, cell type, extent of disease and treatment.

Editors of the report were Dr. Max H. Myers, Lillian M. Axtell, and Ardyce J. Asire, of the NCI End Results Section. Nine other NCI statisticians participated in the review of data for 39 forms of cancer.

The scientists analyzed data for 453,467 patients whose initial diagnoses and subsequent treatment progress were reported to one of four registries: California Tumor Registry, Berkeley; Charity Hospital of Louisiana, New Orleans; Connecticut Tumor Registry, Hartford; and State University of Iowa Hospital, Iowa City.

Improvement Is Gradual

For many of the 10 leading forms of cancer (as reported in the NCI Third National Cancer Survey of 1971), 5-year survival rates have improved gradually since the early 1960's, although rates in general were higher for whites than for blacks.

In the current study these 10 forms of the disease accounted for 65 percent of cancers in white patients and 65 percent in black patients.

The 5-year relative survival rate for all types of cancer combined increased slightly from 39 percent for 1950-59, to 40 percent for 1960-65, to 41 percent for 1966-73.

Rates for Blacks Lower

For blacks, the rates were 29 percent, 28 percent, and 32 percent, respectively.

Complete 5-year followup is not yet available for cancers diagnosed in 1970 or later. The latest 5-year rate therefore represents an extrapolation of available data to 5 years.

Medicine for Layman Series Features Talk on Diabetes

Medicine for the Layman, the weekly series of seminars to which the Clinical Center has invited NIH employees, their guests, and friends, continues tonight, Oct. 4, at 8 p.m., in the Masur Auditorium with a talk on diabetes.

Dr. Jesse Roth, chief of the Diabetes Branch, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, will speak on different types of diabetes, detection of the disease, and treatment.

On Tuesday, Oct. 11, CC Director Dr. Mortimer Lipsett will discuss the menstrual cycle and fertility.

The lectures are being held every Tuesday at 8 p.m. (except Nov. 8) through Dec. 13 in the Masur Auditorium.

Immunity is the topic to be discussed by Dr. Michael Frank, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, on Oct. 18.

DR. SELL

(Continued from Page 1)

perimental Immunology at the same facility.

While at the Naval Medical Research Institute, Dr. Sell also served as director of NNMC's Clinical Program for Bone Marrow and Kidney Transplantation.

Dr. Sell's major medical research activities have been in the field of transplantation and immunology.

An interest in tissue and organ preservation culminated in his selection as President of the newly-formed organization, The American Association of Tissue Banks, which was founded to promote regional programs for human tissue banking and transplantation, as well as the development of safe standards for collection and storage of human tissue.

Teaches at Georgetown

For the past several years, Dr. Sell has been a clinical professor of pediatrics at Georgetown University Medical School, participating in the pediatric residency training program as well as in the basic science course curriculum in immunology.

Also, Dr. Sell has served as an advisor to a number of NIH programs, including NIAID's Transplantation and Immunology Committee.

In 1970, he was a member of the U.S. State Department's Scientific Exchange to Russia to review transplantation programs.

In addition to being the author of numerous scientific publications, Dr. Sell serves in editorial positions with both Transplantation Proceedings and Cytobiology.

STEP Offers Modules On Extramural Program, Lectures, Seminar Series

The Staff Training-Extramural Program Committee is offering several new subjects in its Continuing Education Program for 1977-78.

The special short course "modules" have been designed primarily for public health scientist administrators, grants management specialists, contract specialists, and others working with grants and contracts.

Advanced registration is requested. Training credit will be given for attending the modules.

Enrollment preference will be given to personnel in the extramural programs, but applications from other NIH employees will be considered.

The modules scheduled are:

1) Introduction to the Extramural Program of the NIH, Nov. 28-Dec. 1
2) Contract and Grant Policy Issues and Impacts, Feb. 8-10
3) NIH Interaction with Related Agencies, March 9-10
4) The Politics of Health, April 5-7
5) Social and Behavioral Issues Relevant to the NIH Health Mission, May 31-June 2

Application form NIH-2245 and the brochure detailing course content may be obtained from B/1/D personnel offices or from the Special Program Office, Bldg. 1, Room 314, Ext. 65358.

STEP will also present lectures on Provocative Issues in the Health Sciences. Authorities from the Federal Government and the private sector will be guest lecturers during this series.

Subjects and the time and place of the lectures will be announced later.

The Biomedical Ethics Seminar Series will also continue under STEP sponsorship. Those scheduled for 1977 will be held Oct. 12, Oct. 26, Nov. 9, and Dec. 14.

A schedule for the lectures and the seminar series may be obtained by calling Ext. 65558.

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5 Diabetes Research and Training Centers Funded by NIAMDD

The National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases has awarded nearly $5 million in grants to establish five Diabetes Research and Training Centers to increase the scope and tempo of Federally-supported research and training activities on this disorder.

The five institutions awarded the initial grants are the University of Chicago, the University of Indiana, Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., the University of Michigan, and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine.
Dr. Dorothy Sogn Serves As NIAID Special Ass’t; On Asthma Task Force

Dr. Dorothy Deacon Sogn has been appointed special assistant to Dr. Sheldon G. Cohen, director of the Immunology, Allergic and Immunologic Diseases Program, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

In Dr. Sogn’s work for the Allergy and Clinical Immunology Branch of the NIAID Program, she will be dealing with the Institute’s network of Asthma and Allergic Disease Centers.

Serves as Executive Secretary

She has also been given the responsibility of serving as executive secretary of NIAID’s newly formed Task Force on Asthma and Other Allergic Diseases.

The Task Force is made up of some 110 professionals and non-professionals sharing a common interest in the problems of asthma and other allergies.

The members, representing many relevant endeavors and geographic areas, have been asked by Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of NIAID, to survey the field and identify research objectives which may be expected to advance the basic understanding of asthma and allergies and the development of better means of diagnosing, treating, and preventing these diseases.

Their final report, to be edited by Dr. Sogn, is expected to provide new knowledge as to the real incidence and impact of asthma and other allergic diseases which affect more than 35 million Americans.

Other allergic diseases which affect some 35 million Americans include such conditions as hay fever, bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, and contact dermatitis.

Since five of the weekly runs remain, it’s not too late to participate in four or more and receive a trophy. Running time doesn’t matter—only participation. Runners range in age from 5 to somewhere over 50 years of age.

Dr. Dorothy Sogn has completed an NIH postdoctoral fellowship in immunology at Cornell University Medical College.

Dr. Sogn’s husband, Dr. John Sogn, formerly with the Rockefeller University, has an assignment with NIAID. He is now a member of the Institute’s newly created Laboratory of Immunogenetics.

New 1977-78 General Pay Schedule for Federal Employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>GS-1</th>
<th>GS-2</th>
<th>GS-3</th>
<th>GS-4</th>
<th>GS-5</th>
<th>GS-6</th>
<th>GS-7</th>
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<th>GS-16</th>
<th>GS-17</th>
<th>GS-18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>$6,219</td>
<td>$6,426</td>
<td>$6,633</td>
<td>$6,840</td>
<td>$7,047</td>
<td>$7,254</td>
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<td>$9,117</td>
<td>$9,324</td>
<td>$9,531</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The rate of basic pay for employees at these rates would be limited by section 5308 of title 5 of the United States Code to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule which, pursuant to Public Law 95-66, would remain $47,500.

The raise is effective for the first complete pay period which begins after Oct. 1. At NIH this is from Oct. 8 through Oct. 28. NIH employees—except those in special categories—will receive the increase in their Nov. 1 paychecks.

Pile Up Some Mileage With Health’s Angels Wed. Afternoon Runs

Over 40 runners have turned out for each of the first several Health’s Angels 1-mile runs at 5:30 p.m. on Wednesdays, starting in front of Blg. D.

Since five of the weekly runs remain, it’s not too late to participate in four or more and receive a trophy. Running time doesn’t matter—only participation. Runners range in age from 5 to somewhere over 50 years of age.

Health’s Angels T-shirts are available in R&W stores on campus—only a few remaining. New members are welcome at any time. Call Pat Carmichael, Ext. 61096, Bldg. 1, Room 118.

The Jogging Club sponsors several annual events and lists events sponsored by other running clubs and gives running tips in its newsletter distributed to members.

New Data Book Surveys Kidney Disease Research

A new data book surveying information about the incidence and prevalence of kidney and urinary tract diseases and the extent of NIH support of research in these areas has been published by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

Copies of the publication, Research in Kidney and Urinary Tract Diseases Data Book, Fiscal Year 1976, can be obtained from the Kidney and Urologic Diseases Program, NIAUMDD, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.