Dr. Matilda White Riley Heads NIA's Social and Behavioral Research Program

Dr. Riley's stature in the social science community will help to attract outstanding researchers to study the social, cultural, and psychological factors that affect the aging process and the place of older people in society.

Dr. Matilda White Riley, an internationally recognized pioneer in the sociology of aging, recently joined the National Institute on Aging as head of the social and behavioral research program.

Upon approval of a reorganization of the Institute, she will assume the title of associate director for Social and Behavioral Research.

Dr. Riley brings to the Institute many years of research and teaching experience at New York University, Harvard, Rutgers, and most recently at Bowdoin College in Maine as Fayerweather Professor of political economy and sociology.

During the 1978-79 academic year she conducted a seminar on The Life Cycle and Aging at the Center for Advance Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, Calif.

Earlier this year, she was one of four scientists elected to senior membership in the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences.

Among her extensive writings in the field of sociology, perhaps the best known are her two-volume text on Sociological Research and her three-volume Aging and Society. Her latest work, the recently published Aging from Birth to Death, an edited symposium sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, focuses on sociocultural influences on aging processes.

Some of Dr. Riley's very early books include Gliding and Soaring, written with her father, Percival White, in 1931 while she was an undergraduate at Radcliffe. The year before, she had written a book, How to Fly An Airplane, but only her father's name went on it because the publishers believed no one would read a book about flying by a woman author!

Among Dr. Riley's first sociological inquiries was a national survey of contraception, published in the mid 1930's with her husband, also a well-known sociologist, Dr. (See DR. RILEY, Page 8)

Paid Parking Begins Nov. 1

Parking is no longer free at NIH. Beginning Nov. 1, most employees will pay $12 per month to park on the campus. NIH requested an exception from the requirement that Federal employees pay for parking, but the request was denied.

Under the new system, special parking areas for preferential, handicap, carpool, and visitor parking will remain effective initially, the only difference being that cars will no longer be assigned to specific carpool lots. A car with a carpool permit can now park in any of the 14 carpool areas.

The only persons exempt from paying for parking at NIH are:
* Shift workers who work fewer than half of their hours between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
* Rotating shift workers whose work tour changes more often than once per month.
* Weekend workers. (See PARKING, Page 3)
Norman Brown Comes Face to Face With His ‘Bloopers’

How would you like to be faced with your “bloopers” when you retire? This happened to Norman Brown of the Audiosvisual Branch, Division of Public Information, Office of Communications, OD.

On Oct. 5, Norm was honored by a large group of his friends at a retirement luncheon. Known to his friends as “the voice of NIH,” Norm completed 37 years of Government service, the last 10 at NIH, where his voice was heard on television and radio programs and in motion pictures.

His “mistakes” were the hilarious highlight of the afternoon when a tape—composed of his “outtakes” salvaged off the cutting room floor for many years—was played.

Before coming to NIH, Norman was an announcer at a commercial radio station, and then station manager of the closed-circuit Armed Forces Radio Station at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. During those years he was host to celebrities and VIP’s from all over the world.

His NIH public service announcements on health, aired on stations around the country, have drawn as many as 20,000 pieces of mail a year from listeners. During the past year, among other duties, he has served as host of an interview program with NIH scientists, heard on Sunday afternoons on Station WGMS during Boston Symphony intermissions.

His friends gave him a variety of gag gifts plus a 35mm camera and carrying case, which he plans to enjoy during his winters in Florida.

‘Open Season’ To Enroll, Alter Health Benefits Is Nov. 12 Through Dec. 7

During the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program’s “Open Season,” Nov. 12 through Dec. 7, eligible employees may enroll in 1 of 17 different plans, change options or types of enrollment, or any combination of these.

A booklet, titled Open Season Instructions, BR 41-117, will be distributed in a packet to all employees. Brochures on the major plans and premium rates for all plans will be included.

The general plans are: Indemnity Benefit Plan (Aetna Life and Casualty Company); Service Benefit Plan (Blue Cross-Blue Shield); Group Health Association of Washington, D.C. Plan; Georgetown University Community Health Plan; George Washington University Health Plan; and Health Plus, Inc. Plan.

Other plans available to NIH staff are: American Federation of Government Employees Plan, Alliance Health Plan, American Postal Workers Union Plan, Government Hospital Association Plan, Mail Handlers Benefit Plan, National Association of Letter Carriers Health Plan, Postmasters Benefit Plan, National Association of Government Employees, and National Federation of Federal Employees. To enroll in one of these, an employee must be or must become a member of the sponsoring employee organization.

Employees living in the area surrounding Columbia, Md., may enroll in the local comprehensive Columbia Medical Plan. Employees living in the service area of Baltimore and Calvert County, Md., may enroll in a plan, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Comprehensive Medical Plan Network.

During the “Open Season,” registration assistants will be available to answer questions on the program and help employees complete forms. The names of these assistants will be listed on official bulletin boards.

Representatives of various Federal health plans will be available to answer individual questions concerning coverage under their plans. The session will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 28. The representatives will be located in Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall, from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. All employees are invited, but permission to attend should be cleared with supervisors.

New Rates for Employees

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Supervisors Can Learn To Cope With Behavioral Problems

A series of five weekly seminar-discussions on behavioral problems of employees is scheduled to begin on Thursday, Nov. 8. These seminars, open to NIH supervisors at all levels, are designed to assist them in understanding and dealing with some common employee behavioral problems.

Sponsored jointly by the Division of Personnel Management and the Occupational Medical Service, they will be conducted by Dr. Angela Hill and Rachelle Selzer of the Occupational Medical Service.

Supervisors interested in attending should contact their personnel office by Friday, Nov. 2.
NIH'ers Protest Paid Parking

Dustin Finney, legislative assistant to Congressman Michael D. Barnes (D-Md.), discusses paid parking with NIH'ers. The congressman's office receives many questions and comments on the sensitive issue from constituents.

A large, vocal group of NIH employees gathered on the patio between Bldgs. 36 and 37 at noon Oct. 16 to protest plans to charge them for parking.

The meeting, which was sponsored by the EEO Advisory Council, was led by J. Harrison Ager, EEO coordinator for the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. Otis Ducker, director of the Division of Administrative Services, was on hand to answer questions.

The main thing that came across during the meeting, said Mr. Ducker, was that “everybody is violently opposed to paying for parking.” They feel that if paid parking is inevitable, then there should be no preferential parking and that alternatives to a flat fee for everyone—a sliding scale based on salary, for example—should be considered, he said.

**PARKING**

(Continued from Page 1)

- Stay-in-School employees.
- Part-time employees who work 20 or fewer hours per week. This exemption does not apply to Stride employees, who will be required to pay.
- Visitors, at least initially.
- Patients.
- Persons commuting on two-wheeled vehicles.
- Persons in vanpools with eight or more riders.
- Handicapped employees who drive specially equipped vehicles.

For employees' convenience, parking permits valid for periods ranging from 1 to 12 months will be sold beginning in December. During November, only 1- and 2-month permits will be available.

The laminated permits, which must be displayed on the dashboard, can be transferred among cars. If three people carpool, for example, they need purchase only one permit.

Volunteers Needed for Widowed Persons Service of Silver Spring

The Widowed Persons Service of Silver Spring is offering its fall training sessions at Christ Congregational Church, 9525 Colesville Rd., Silver Spring, from 7 to 10 p.m. on Nov. 6, 7, 8, 13, and 14.

Men and women volunteers are needed who have been widowed at least 2 years, are in good health, and would like to serve in a supportive relationship to a newly widowed person.

For further information, call 588-7019 between 9 and noon weekday mornings.

Self-Assessment, Career Options Workshop Offered to GS 9-12 Employees

Have you ever thought about the skills you possess or tried to explain what your skills are? Have you ever explored how or where your skills might be used? Have you considered the importance of goals to your life?

Have you ever tried to summarize your goals, values, and interests so that someone else could understand them? If you haven’t and would like to learn how, the Career Development Branch is sponsoring a workshop on Self-Assessment and Career Options. The principal aim of this workshop is to teach participants how to define their skills and goals as well as to identify organizations or institutions consistent with their needs.

The workshop is an excellent orientation to the concepts of career development and self-assessment, and is an initial module in a series on career development. Interested employees should complete a DHEW 350 (Training Nomination and Authorization) and forward it through appropriate channels to the Career Development Branch, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C-39.

The workshop is offered at no cost to individuals or their B/I/D’s, and is open to NIH employees at the GS 9-12 levels.

This 1-day workshop will be held Wednesday, Dec. 5, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and is limited to 20 participants. Questions regarding the workshop may be addressed to Dr. Ursula Lohmann, 496-6211. Nomination deadline is Nov. 16.

Lili Kraus Featured in FAES Concert Nov. 11

The second concert in the 1979-80 Chamber Music Series, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, will feature Lili Kraus in a Mozart-Schubert piano recital.

The concert will be held on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 4 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Admission is by ticket only.

Briefing on Bike Path Plans To Be Held Nov. 7

A briefing about present and future plans for bike paths at NIH and in Montgomery County will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at noon in the Masur Auditorium.

Joe Anderson, a representative of the M.C. Park and Planning Commission, Department of Transportation, will speak. There will be an opportunity to ask questions and offer suggestions.

For more information, call Huly Bray, 496-4713.

The NIH Record

October 30, 1979

Page 3
Neutron Therapy for Cancer Patients
To Be Developed Under NCI Contracts

By Don Clayton

Three contracts totaling more than $40 million have been awarded by the National Cancer Institute for the development and study of high-energy neutron radiotherapy over the next 10 years. Contract recipients will construct treatment facilities, purchase neutron generators, and provide nearly 3,000 cancer patients with neutron radiotherapy treatments.

Departments of radiology at the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Washington at Seattle will be given $15.3 million and $13.1 million, respectively. University Hospital in Seattle and Wadsworth Veteran's Hospital in Los Angeles, both university-affiliated hospitals, have been selected as sites for new treatment facilities. Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philadelphia will receive $11.7 million and will be the site of a third treatment center.

Neutron generators, which weigh up to 50,000 pounds and must be enclosed behind concrete walls 6 feet thick, produce beams of high-energy neutrons. Traveling at close to the speed of light, the neutrons collide with atoms inside cancer cells, causing molecular damage that leads to cell death.

According to Dr. David A. Pistenma, project officer for the contracts, the new generators are among the most sophisticated radiotherapy devices available and have the extra advantage of being located directly on hospital premises.

"In the past, physics research cyclotrons have been converted to supply neutrons for cancer therapy. Because the research cyclotrons were built near physics laboratories instead of hospitals, patients often had to travel great distances to receive treatments," Dr. Pistenma said.

Treatment of cancer patients with research cyclotrons has many limitations, most of which have been overcome by the design features of the new clinical neutron generators. "Besides being able to treat a wider variety of solid tumors located anywhere in the body, we should now be able to get a fair comparison between neutron therapy and other types of radiotherapy currently in use," Dr. Pistenma explained.

Neutron therapy does have some advantages over gamma and X-ray therapy, which currently supply the majority of radiation treatments. The ability of X-rays to kill cancer cells depends on the presence of oxygen. Many large tumors have oxygen-deficient (hypoxic) regions that are more resistant to X-rays. Preclinical studies of neutrons' effect on cancer in animals or cancer cells in the laboratory indicate that neutrons are less dependent on the presence of oxygen. Treatments of cancer patients to date suggest that high-energy neutrons can successfully eradicate large, hypoxic tumors.

Few Cells Recover

While X-rays are sometimes ineffective against cancer cells in certain stages of reproduction, neutron therapy seems to operate independently of cell age and kills cancer cells in the various stages of replication.

In some cases, cancer cells can repair the damage done by X-rays. However, neutron therapy inflicts damage most cancer cells cannot repair—few recover from neutron radiation.

These contracts are the most recent phase of NCI's support for neutron therapy. NCI interest in neutron therapy was already taking shape in the mid-1960's through its support of equipment development. In the early 1970's, several clinical therapy programs using physics research facilities were initiated.

Remember? It snowed Oct. 10.

Physics Professor Earns Nobel Prize
For Research on CAT Scanners

NINCDS radiologists were especially gratified at the award of the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine to Allan M. Cormack, professor of physics at Tufts University, for his contribution to computerized axial tomography (CAT). CAT has been hailed as "probably the most important advance in radiology in 50 years," with installations of the equipment in 50 countries and more than 1,100 CAT scanners installed in the United States alone in the past few years.

Drs. Giovanni Di Chiro and Rodney A. Brooks, NINCDS, have worked in close association with Mr. Cormack for many years, and are currently coinvestigators with him and A. M. Koehler, Harvard Cyclotron Laboratory, in a project using protons instead of X-rays for computerized scanning. Since 1976, NINCDS has provided support for technical services at the laboratory.

Mr. Cormack shared the $190,000 Nobel Prize with Godfrey N. Hounsfield, the British engineer credited with producing the first working CAT scanner. Mr. Cormack's contribution, dating back to a paper published in 1963, dealt with the underlying physics and mathematics of the achievement.

The Nobel Committee said in its citation: "It is no exaggeration to state that no other method within X-ray diagnostics within such a short period of time has led to such remarkable advances in research and in a multitude of applications as CAT scans."

"These new contracts are NCI's positive response to the committee's 1978 recommendations that several neutron generators be installed directly in hospitals," Mr. Cormack said.
Scientists Discover How Acid Proteases Work; Medical Benefits Foreseen

Research completed recently by scientists in the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases provides the first understanding of how acid proteases—an important class of enzymes that cleave peptide bonds—actually work.

The crystallographic results obtained by Drs. David Davies, Richard Bott, Mamie Liu, and E. Subramanian in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology may be useful in designing drugs to treat hypertension and other disorders, says Dr. Bott.

Peptatin Binding Analyzed

The researchers succeeded in binding a naturally occurring inhibitor, pepstatin, to an acid protease in crystal form. Pepstatin is a competitive inhibitor, so it probably binds much like a substrate would, says Dr. Bott. From analyzing the binding of pepstatin with the enzyme, therefore, it is possible to deduce the arrangement of a substrate in an acid protease and the mechanism of action for this class of enzymes.

The acid protease they used, rhizopus pepsin (from *Rhizopus chinesis*), crystallizes in a particularly advantageous crystal form, according to Dr. Bott. The entire active site of the enzyme is accessible to solvent channels running through the crystal, so it allows diffusion and binding of the inhibitor without perturbing the crystal lattice. This crystal packing makes rhizopus pepsin a particularly good model for studying the interaction of an inhibitor with an acid protease.

The results of their crystallographic study apply not only to rhizopus pepsin, but to all acid proteases, says Dr. Bott. There is a great deal of evidence, he explains, that all acid proteases have a common mode of action. The backbones of the molecules are similar, they all clip the same type of peptide bonds, they are all inhibited by the same set of inhibitors (which indicates that they have the same active site), and they all have two aspartic acids believed to contribute to the activity of the molecule.

Perform Diverse Functions

Acid proteases perform diverse functions and in many cases give rise to pathological conditions. Included in this class of enzymes are many important human enzymes such as renin, which is involved in the production of angiotensin—a hormone that controls blood pressure; pepstatin, a digestive enzyme; and cathepsin D, a lysosomal enzyme that is overproduced in osteoarthritis.

Betsy Singer Named Public Information Officer for NIAMDD

Betsy Singer has been appointed public information officer for the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

Prior to joining NIAMDD's information staff in July 1978, Ms. Singer was the information officer for HEW's National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects.

She has a B.A. degree in journalism from Louisiana State University, and is a candidate for the master's degree in public relations at American University.

Ms. Singer is also the national public relations chairperson for Federally Employed Women, Washington, D.C., and is a former regional representative and chapter president of that organization.

A native of New Orleans, La., Ms. Singer began her career with the Corps of Engineers' New Orleans District in 1969. In 1976, she was selected by that agency to receive its "Woman of the Year" award for her professional and community activities. She was also recognized by the New Orleans Federal Executive Board for her work in the communications field.

Dr. Jacobs Appointed NIH Scientist Emeritus

Dr. Leon Jacobs recently received a certificate appointing him an NIH scientist emeritus.

Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, made the presentation to Dr. Jacobs in recognition of his long and distinguished career at NIH, much of which was spent with NIAID.

Was Acting Scientific Director

Early in his career, Dr. Jacobs was with the Laboratory of Tropical Diseases. When this laboratory later became NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, Dr. Jacobs served as its chief for 5 years. He also served as acting scientific director of the Institute in 1964-65.

Recently retired as the second Director of the Fogarty International Center, Dr. Jacobs now returns to the Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases, NIAID.

Dr. Jacobs (r)—congratulated by Dr. Krause for his appointment as an NIH scientist emeritus—expressed his delight at returning to the laboratory setting where his career began.

Hockey Club Begins Season

The NIH Hockey Club opened its season on Oct. 25 at the Wheaton Regional Skating Rink. The club plays there every Thursday evening, 10:30 to midnight. New members who are reasonable skaters are welcome.

Call Pierre Henkart, 496-1554, for further information.

Ms. Singer, new NIAMDD public information officer, has been serving as acting IO since March.
Betty Avedikian Retires From NCI; Ends 30-Year Gov't Career

Betty B. Avedikian, payroll liaison assistant in the National Cancer Institute's Personnel Management Branch, is retiring this month. Her retirement ends a 30-year career with the Department of the Interior and 10 years for the Federal Public Housing Administration as a placement officer.

Proud of Armenian Heritage

Her parents came to the United States from Armenia, establishing themselves in Brooklyn, N.Y., where she was born. Proud of her Armenian heritage, Mrs. Avedikian is the matron of the Washington lodge of the Daughters of Vartan, a fraternal organization for people of Armenian descent.

Also, both she and her retired husband, Gary, are active in St. Mary's Armenian Apostolic Church.

Earned Income Tax Credit Available for Employees Who Are Eligible

Individuals who earn less than $10,000 per year, have children living with them, and meet certain other eligibility requirements qualify for a Federal income tax credit called the earned income credit (EIC).

Until recently, eligible individuals could only claim and receive the EIC at the end of the tax year by filing an income tax return. Under a new law, eligible individuals can elect to receive the EIC in a different way.

By filing a special Form W-5, Earned Income Credit Advance Payment Certificate, eligible individuals can choose to receive the EIC in a series of advance payments spread out over the tax year in the form of an addition to their pay checks. At the end of each year, advance EIC payment arrangements are automatically terminated and can only be renewed for the next year if the employee submits a new form.

Employees who earn less than $10,000 should contact their timekeeper or personnel offices about their possible eligibility for earned income credit and for further information on securing and completing Form W-5.

R&W Cookbook To Be Reprinted; Proceeds Will Aid PEF

The first edition of the NIH Cookbook was such a success, R&W will publish a second edition.

If you missed the deadline for the first printing, don't delay, take this opportunity to share your favorite recipes with your co-workers.

All recipes must be typed on a 3x5 file card and sent along with name, address, and extension: to Kathy Demesthas, Bldg. 4, Rm. 135.

The name of each recipe contributor, and his/her country if foreign, will be printed next to the contributor's name in the cookbook.

The proceeds of the sale of the cookbook will be used to help support a number of welfare activities for employees and Clinical Center patients.
Conferees Tackle a Difficult Question—
How To Educate Americans About Nutrition

A diverse group of over 600 persons met at NIH recently to help HEW, the Department of Agriculture, and other public and private agencies answer the question: How can we better educate American consumers about nutrition during the next decade?

Attending the 2-day conference on nutrition education were experts in nutrition, medicine, communications, the behavioral sciences, and other disciplines. They came from all over the country, including Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

Earlier this year, in preparation for the meeting, some of these experts worked on four task forces that developed background reports on the nutrition education needs of the following population groups: pregnant women, children, and adolescents; the general public; low-income populations and the elderly; and persons with diet-related diseases.

The draft reports were published in the Aug 8 Federal Register, and the task forces received several hundred public responses. The conference at NIH provided a forum for participants to add their comments.

The meeting attracted many people who don't usually attend nutrition education conferences, said Dr. Lenora Moragne, acting nutrition coordinator of the HEW Nutrition Coordinating Office.

"We had people there from the food industry; advertising; grass roots organizations; state, regional, and Federal governments; and civil rights organizations," she said. "Scientists, food and textbook editors, people from educational institutions, and even a woman from a migrant camp in the southwest were there."

"As a result," she said, "a lot of strong voices were heard, and we got a lot of diverse opinions which will be useful in developing final recommendations."

With the help of the comments and responses received, the task forces are now refining their original reports, and will soon present HEW, USDA, and the other sponsors of the conference with recommendations for educating the four target population groups about nutrition. It is hoped that individuals and organizations in academia and the private sector will also implement the recommendations, said Dr. Moragne.

In her opening remarks at the conference, HEW Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris urged participants to develop "sound, practical, imaginative recommendations that HEW can use to influence research, health care delivery, and other health care deliverers."

"You can help to overcome the confusion with which so many Americans have been making their food-buying decisions," USDA Secretary Bob Bergland told them. "You can make a difference in helping more Americans to live healthier, happier, more productive lives."

While the meeting focused on how to communicate nutrition information, the message itself was not ignored. Dr. Mark Hegsted and George Bray brought the conferees up to date on the status of current efforts to develop dietary guidelines for American consumers.

Other background information was provided by Dr. Maurice Moore from the Census Bureau, who spoke on demographics in the next decade; Graham Molitar, president of Public Policy Forecasting, Inc., who talked about the food system in the 1980's; and Richard K. Manoff, president of Manoff International, Inc., who discussed communication and education in the 1980's.

The conferees were concerned about followup on their recommendations. At the final session of the meeting, they passed a resolution urging HEW and USDA to begin plans immediately for implementing the task force recommendations and to report back to the task forces on their progress by July 1, 1980.

A second resolution, calling for the establishment of an ad hoc group to look into obtaining public access time on commercial television networks for nutrition education messages, was also passed.

The conference proceedings containing the final recommendations prepared by the task forces will be published later this year as a supplement to the Journal of the Society for Nutrition Education. The society, together with HEW, USDA, the Office of Science and Technology Policy of the Executive Office of the President, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Fogarty International Center, sponsored the meeting. Dr. Johanna Dwyer, director of the Frances Stern Nutrition Center at Tufts New England Medical Center Hospital, was chairwoman.

Dr. Ralph D. Lillie, Eminent NIH Retiree, Dies;
Pioneer in Histochemistry Research

Dr. Ralph D. Lillie, 83, who was with NIH from 1925 until his retirement in 1960, died Oct. 4 in New Orleans. His histochemical innovations helped investigators in many disciplines to add a new dimension to their research.

Dr. Lillie, professor emeritus of pathology at Louisiana State University Medical School, had actively conducted research until he suffered a stroke last July.

At the time of his retirement from NIH, he was chief of the Laboratory of Pathology and Histochemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. He had also served as chief of the Clinical Center's Pathological Anatomy Department.

While with NIH, Dr. Lillie performed the first fractionation of B vitamins, contributed to the understanding of pellagra, and conducted research on dietary cirrhosis of rats. This led to identification of methionine and choline as factors in prevention of this condition.

The recipient of many honors for his achievements and author of numerous publications in his field, Dr. Lillie was editor in chief of the Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry from 1952 to 1964.

He is survived by his wife of 59 years, Ethel A., 7 children, 16 grandchildren, and 1 great-grandchild.

Mathias (Bill) Niewenhuis, chief of the Position and Pay Management Branch, Division of Personnel Management, retired last month. Mr. Niewenhuis came to NIH in 1960 as a position classification specialist, and later was promoted to the position he held at retirement. Many friends and co-workers wished him well at a recent retirement party. He plans to spend time fishing and sailing at his beach home.
Dr. David Klein Interviewed for Australian Documentary

As the camera looms in the background, Dr. Klein (r) describes his research on the function of the pineal gland in mammals.

Dr. David Klein, chief of the Section on Neuroendocrinology, Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently participated in a filmed interview conducted by Michael Daley of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Mr. Daley is producing a documentary on the pineal gland. This small organ, located in the center of the brain, is known to be a photoreceptor in lower animals, but its function in mammals is not well understood.

Dr. Klein's research is aimed at better understanding the function of the pineal gland in mammals, especially humans. He and his colleagues are particularly interested in its role in reproduction and its rhythmic pattern of production of melatonin, the pineal hormone. Their work has also helped to establish the pineal gland as an excellent experimental model for studying how neural signals control gene expression in the brain.

This documentary, which will cover the work of investigators all over the world, will include a report of an international symposium on the pineal gland scheduled for next year in Australia.

Medicine for Layman Series Continues With Epilepsy Lecture

Epilepsy, a disorder which has been poorly understood and feared throughout the ages, is the topic of the sixth Medicine for the Layman lecture tonight, Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 8 in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Roger Porter, acting chief, Epilepsy Branch, Neurological Disorders Programs, NINCDS, and a noted specialist in epilepsy research, will discuss the different types of seizures, the medical and surgical therapies now available, and new research here at NIH.

His important discoveries in developing and evaluating antiepileptic drugs and the newly created Clinical Epilepsy Research Program at the Clinical Center resulted in his being awarded a U.S. Public Health Service Commendation Award.

Next Tuesday (Nov. 6), Dr. Marc Lippman, of NCI's Medicine Branch, will discuss breast cancer, the risks that women face from various factors such as heredity and birth control pills, breast cancer screening, and treatments such as radical mastectomy and combined surgery and chemotherapy.

Enzyme research and its applications to various genetic disorders will be covered by Dr. Roscoe Brady, chief, Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, NINCDS, at the Nov. 13 Medicine for the Layman lecture. Dr. Brady has pioneered in the research of lipid storage disorders such as Gaucher's, Tay-Sachs, Fabry's, and Neiman-Pick diseases. All of these genetic disorders are characterized by enzyme deficiencies that cause lethal fat deposits in vital organs.

His work includes the development of prenatal diagnostic measures for 10 genetic diseases and experimental treatments for patients with Fabry's and Gaucher's diseases.

All lectures are at 8 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium, and are open to the public. The audience has the opportunity to ask the physicians questions on each topic, and free brochures are available.

For more information on the remaining lectures, contact the CC Office of Clinical Reports and Inquiries, 496-2563.

DR. RILEY
(Continued from Page 1)

John W. Riley, Jr. "After that we wrote about young children, then about adolescents and parents, then the middle years, and now I am studying old age and John is studying death," Dr. Riley said.

Matilda White Riley, born in Boston in 1911, graduated from Radcliffe College in 1931. She did her graduate work at Harvard and the University of Vienna.

In 1932-33 she became the first research assistant in the newly formed sociology department at Harvard. She spent 10 years as vice president of the Market Research Company of America, where she developed procedures for national probability sampling that are still used in social science research.

Taught at NYU

During World War II, Dr. Riley designed consumer requirements for the War Production Board, where she was one of a handful of women executives. After the war, she began her teaching career at New York University and Rutgers University as professor of sociology.

In the early 1960's, the Russell Sage Foundation encouraged Dr. Riley, sociologist Ann Foner, and a group of colleagues to do an overview of social science studies of the middle and later years.

"We went through thousands of studies," Dr. Riley says. "Many of them produced excellent findings, but many more were flawed by methodological problems. It was an exciting discovery to find how much work needed to be done."

Ross Holliday (c), director, Division of Engineering Services, presented the NIH Merit Award to: (l to r) Carl F. Sells, Construction Engineering Branch; Mildred E. Steward, Planning and Control Branch; Mary J. Craigo, Engineering Design Branch; and Warren J. Jones, Maintenance Engineering Branch. Each awardee was cited for considerable contribution toward the furtherance of the Division's mission.

Metabolic Neurology Branch, NINCDS, at the Nov. 13 Medicine for the Layman lecture. Dr. Brady has pioneered in the research of lipid storage disorders such as Gaucher's, Tay-Sachs, Fabry's, and Neiman-Pick diseases. All of these genetic disorders are characterized by enzyme deficiencies that cause lethal fat deposits in vital organs.

His work includes the development of prenatal diagnostic measures for 10 genetic diseases and experimental treatments for patients with Fabry's and Gaucher's diseases.
Combined Federal Campaign Gets Off To Rousing Start

The Combined Federal Campaign got off to a rousing start on Monday, Oct. 15, with a well-attended kickoff ceremony at the Clinical Center 14th floor auditorium.

The program got under way with the CFC Four, a barbershop quartet of present and former NIH employees who assembled specifically for the kickoff.

CFC coordinator Lanny Newman, chief of the CC Office of Clinical Reports and Inquiries, served as master of ceremonies. Dr. Mortimer Lipsett, CC Director and CFC vice chairman for NIH, discussed this year's NIH theme, "Be A Good Neighbor," and stressed the importance of the campaign in relation to the NIH Mission.

Dr. Malone Speaks

Dr. Thomas Malone, NIH Deputy Director, emphasized the challenge faced by keyworkers in getting NIH'ers to donate. Dr. Faye Abellah, HEW Assistant Surgeon General and CFC departmental coordinator, said that HEW Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris is very enthusiastic about the campaign and wants HEW to take the lead in CFC contributions this year. Secretary Harris has set the HEW goal at $1 million.

Sophie Calderone, chief of the Disbursing Services Section, DFM, also explained the preparation of forms for payroll deduction.

The program closed with the campaign film, "Reaching People," and a final selection by the CFC Four.

Overeaters Anonymous Meets Tomorrow

Overeaters Anonymous, sponsored by the Occupational Medical Service, is meeting tomorrow (Wednesday, Oct. 31) at noon in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. B2B-35. Meetings will be held weekly.

For further information, call Jan, 496-3172, or Rachelle, 496-3164.

October 30, 1979

The NIH Record
Tennis Club Completes Successful Year

The NIH Tennis Club, a member of the Greater Washington Tennis Association, recently completed a successful year of competition.

The club's B Team (the highest level team at NIH) won both their division title and the spring doubles title.

The D Team was undefeated this year; they won their division and league titles. Members of the team are: Hugh Mahanes (captain), Herb Dorsey, Ernie Simon, Neal McKinney, Dan Simos, Paul Holland, Dan Rubin, Bud Steckman, Jim Strickland, Warner Greene, Bob Sithens, Rolf Ulvestad, Dale Buttemeier, Paul Brown, Ted Breitman, and Al Goldberg.

Members of the club's C Team include: Dave Anderson (captain), Adi Gazdar, Heikki Hervonen, Dennis Murphy, Dick Riseberg, Stu Selonick, and Len Stein. The C Team had a split season, winning half of their matches.

In other tennis news, 91 players competed in the NIH Fall Tennis Tournament, held at the NIH tennis courts Sept. 8-29. The finalists in the tournament were:

Women's Singles—winner, Elaine Murphy, 6-0 and 6-0; runner-up, Marion Jackson.

Men's "A" Singles—winner, Bradley Lindgren, 6-4 and 6-3; runner-up, Stuart Selonick.

Men's "B" Singles—winner, Ralph Harris, 6-3 and 6-3; runner-up, Boyd Fogel.

Men's Doubles—winners, Bradley Lindgren and Richard Broadwell, 6-2 and 7-6; runners-up, Heikki Hervonen and Bruce Trapp.

Mixed Doubles—winners, Mildred Steckman and Raymond Chen, 6-3, 6-7, and 6-2; runners-up, James Strickland and Nancy Eng.

The NIH Tennis Club is sponsored by the R&W Association. Club activities include lessons, clinics, tournaments, flights, singles ladder, mixed doubles ladder, and tennis teams. Anyone interested in joining the club should call Tony Rene, 496-1537.

NIH Tennis Club Completes Successful Year

Members of the B Team pose after a match. L to r are: Antonio Rene, Peter Rene, Heikki Hervonen, Peter Kretchmer, Bruce Trapp, Ann Geier, Mark Geier, Mort Stimler, and Tony Rene. Not pictured are Steve Weise and Alphonse Le Cam.

Finalists in the men's doubles event were: (l to r) Heikki Hervonen, Bruce Trapp, Richard Broadwell, and Bradley Lindgren.

NIH Tennis Club Elects Officers

The NIH Tennis Club recently elected new officers for the 1980 season. Rick Hargett was selected as president; Lynne Reamer, vice president; Marilyn Berman, secretary; and Ron Melia, treasurer.

'Evolvement Through Involvement' Is Theme For Career Guidance Week

"Evolvement through Involvement" is the theme for this year's Career Guidance Week which starts Nov. 4. If you would like to become more involved with your career, are thinking about redirecting it or changing it altogether, why not join the Career Development Branch's Traveling Open House during this special week?

The COB staff will help employees to get acquainted with the nature of career development and career guidance, to learn more about available training programs and courses, and to check their career quotient. The open house will be held from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on the days and at locations indicated:

Nov. 5 Federal Bldg. Conf. Rm.
Nov. 7 Westwood Bldg. Conf. Rm. D
Nov. 8 Blair Bldg. Rm. 110
Nov. 9 Bldg. 31 Conf. Rm. 7

Immunity and Aging Seminar To Be Held Nov. 1

The National Institute on Aging will hold a seminar on The Evolution of Immunity and Aging on Thursday, Nov. 1, from 10 to 11 a.m., in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 8.

The seminar will be conducted by Dr. Edwin Cooper, who is professor of anatomy at the UCLA School of Medicine and director of an NIH-supported research program on Comparative and Developmental Immunology.

For further information, call Susan Cantor, 496-9350.

October 30, 1979
Amantadine Has Role in Prevention, Treatment Of Influenza A Infections, Panel Concludes

At a recent consensus development conference sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, a panel of experts concluded that the drug amantadine hydrochloride (Symmetrel) does have a role in the prevention and treatment of influenza A infections.

Although amantadine was licensed in 1966, it has not been widely used in the United States because of the inconvenience associated with such prophylactic drugs, concerns about side effects, and, more importantly, the fact that it was licensed only for use against the Asian influenza virus—one type of influenza virus.

The key questions addressed at the consensus development meeting on the use of amantadine in the prevention and treatment of influenza were:

- What are the potential benefits of using amantadine?
- What are the risks associated with its use?
- Who should take the drug and when should it be taken?
- What is the role of amantadine for use with vaccine?

In agreeing that the drug can help fight A strains of flu, the panel of five physicians and one lay person identified the circumstances under which amantadine should be administered. Amantadine is recommended only when there is epidemiologic and laboratory evidence of influenza A infection in the community.

Children over 1 year of age and adults at high risk because of other serious illnesses (except kidney failure) should receive amantadine, the panel concluded. Also, adults who have not been vaccinated and whose activities are essential to the community (policemen, firemen, and selected hospital workers, for example) should be given top priority when the drug is dispensed. Thirdly, persons in "semi-closed" environments, especially older persons, who have not received vaccine would also qualify as a priority group.

The panel felt that the risk/benefit considerations for administering amantadine to prevent influenza were less clear in two groups: persons over 65 who have not been vaccinated, and persons in households with members suffering from A strain influenza.

The panel recommended that the decision to administer the drug to people in these groups be made on an individual basis, requiring a greater understanding between the physician and patient of the potential benefits, risks, and costs.

The panel noted that studies to determine the effectiveness of amantadine in treating influenza patients have shown that the drug has "significant potential value" in reducing the duration of fever and disability associated with flu. To be effective, it must be administered as soon as possible and not later than 48 hours after the onset of symptoms. In addition to the previously mentioned high-risk groups, amantadine should be strongly considered for treating patients with life-threatening influenza pneumonia and infants with influenzal associated group.

With regard to undesirable side effects, the panel said that clinical trials involving more than 11,000 persons have revealed such nervous system symptoms as insomnia, light-headedness, nervousness, difficulty in concentrating, or drowsiness in up to 7 percent of patients receiving amantadine twice daily. If symptoms arise, they do so during the first 48 hours and often subside after continued use of the drug. Trials have also shown that side effects disappear shortly after administration of amantadine is stopped.

The use of amantadine in elderly persons, based on extensive experience with Parkinson's disease (the drug is used in the management of Parkinson's), does not appear to present other special problems or side effects, the panel said. These patients, however, should be studied further with regard to possible adverse reactions, since they represent a group with a higher likelihood of other organ dysfunctions which may contribute to drug toxicity.

According to the panel, when amantadine is given for prevention, it should be used in conjunction with vaccine and until an immune response can be anticipated. If a person has not received vaccine, amantadine should be continued for 4-6 weeks, assuming flu is still in the community. Once a patient stops receiving amantadine, its protection wears off almost immediately.

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Dr. John Nelson (l), University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, who was one of six panelists, enjoys a few minutes of conversation between sessions with Dr. W. Paul Glezen, Baylor College of Medicine. Dr. Glezen presented epidemiologic data from a 5-year surveillance of influenza infections in the Houston area.

Dr. Jay Sanford (second from l), chairman of the conference on the use of amantadine, met with the press on Oct. 16 to discuss the panel's recommendations on the use of the drug in the prevention and treatment of influenza.

The NIH Record
NIGMS Grantee Shares Nobel for Chemistry

The 1979 Nobel Prize for Chemistry has been awarded to Dr. Herbert C. Brown, a grantee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and Professor Georg Wittig of West Germany. The prize will be formally presented at the annual awards ceremony in Stockholm Dec. 10.

Dr. Brown, a chemistry professor at Purdue University, was honored for his research on boron chemistry. This research included the discovery of hydroboration, a process in which boron-containing substances are used to initiate and accelerate chemical reactions between compounds that contain hydrogen and carbon atoms. The process has evolved as one of the most powerful synthetic methods known for producing highly purified forms of biologically active substances such as amino acids, carbohydrates, hormones, vitamins, and steroids.

A principal source of support for development of the hydroboration method for chemical synthesis has been an NIGMS grant first awarded to Dr. Brown in 1963. He is the 68th NIH-supported scientist to win the Nobel Prize.

Dr. Brown's discovery of the hydroboration process also earned him the National Medal of Science in 1969. The medal is the United States Government's highest award for distinguished accomplishment in science, mathematics, and engineering.

U.S.-Poland Symposium On Medical Education Starts Today

The U.S.-Poland Symposium on Medical Education, starting today (Wednesday, Oct. 30), will be held through Nov. 1, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 10.

The meeting is sponsored by the Health Resources Administration and Poland's Department of Education and Science, Polish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Participating will be 10 Polish medical school faculty and health officials and 10 American counterparts.

The meeting is part of an annual series of similar educational meetings.

NIH Takes Steps To Improve Participation Of Women, Minority Scientists in Research

NIH is taking steps to help increase the proportion of women as well as racial and ethnic minority scientists in biomedical research careers.

NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson has approved in principle a set of seven recommendations submitted to him by the Coordinating Committee for NIH Minority and Women Research and Training.

The committee was established in 1974 to coordinate all existing or planned extramural research and training programs and support activities directed toward minorities and women, to assess the participation of these groups in biomedical research, and to identify existing barriers and a course of action for NIH to increase such participation.

As part of its broader activities, the committee focused attention on the concerns of women scientists from research institutions. The resulting report recommends measures that will best apply to women, minorities, and which the Polish and American agencies have sponsored since 1977 to exchange information on approaches to medical education. This year's meeting will focus on Prevention, Medical Education, and Urban Society.

Dr. Gio Gori, National Cancer Institute, will speak on Nutrition and Cancer at the Oct. 31 session at 7 p.m.

The symposium is open to the public.

Dr. Prewitt presented a paper at a recent symposium on computer applications in medical care.

Dr. Prewitt To Be Keynote Speaker At COMPSAC 1979

Dr. Judith M. S. Prewitt will be the keynote speaker and a prominent participant at the 1979 Third International IEEE Computer Society's Conference on Computer Software and Applications, COMPSAC 1979, to be held in Chicago Nov. 6-8.

Dr. Prewitt, a research mathematician at the Division of Computer Research and Technology, will speak on Biomedical Computing: Perspectives and Prospects before 600 computer scientists from the United States and abroad.

She and her colleagues are giving papers on computer decision-making based on medical images, a topic on which her expertise is recognized worldwide. She will also chair a panel on Scientific and Statistical Software 1979.

She has written numerous technical papers and lectured extensively on these topics.

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As part of its broader activities, the committee focused attention on the concerns of women scientists from research institutions. The resulting report recommends measures that will best apply to women, minorities, and other scientists not yet in the mainstream of biomedical research.

Currently, some 23 percent of doctoral degrees in the biological sciences are earned by women but, on the average, it is taking women more than 2 years longer to complete their graduate training. About 10 percent of NIH research grant applicants are women.

The committee concluded that women are handicapped by lack of information about NIH programs, support mechanisms, and procedures; by rigid graduate training schedules which do not permit interruptions or part-time training; and by lack of provisions for facilitating reentry into research training and research careers after extended absence from the laboratory.

The recommendations proposed by the committee include the establishment of a widely publicized central contact point for scientists seeking information about NIH programs; modifications of guidelines for research training to permit less than full-time fellowships; the use of individual fellowships to facilitate reentry into research careers; and the adoption of a "new investigator" research grant to help scientists enter or reenter research careers.

Dr. Fredrickson directed the NIH staff to develop detailed plans for carrying out the committee's recommendations.