

The NIH Record

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National
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Consensus Conferees Will Discuss Coronary Bypass Surgery Dec. 3-5

A Consensus Conference on Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery—the scientific and clinical aspects—will be held Dec. 3-5 in the auditorium of the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications.

The conference is sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in collaboration with the National Center for Health Care Technology and assisted by the NIH Office for Medical Applications of Research.

Another Conference in April

A second conference—emphasizing the economic, societal, and related aspects of this procedure—sponsored by NCHCT with the collaboration of NHLBI, will be held Apr. 21-23, 1981, in Washington, D.C.

Blockage of the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart muscle results in coronary heart disease. More than four million Americans have coronary heart disease, and some two million of them have angina, the term given to the chest pains that accompany heart disease.

Coronary heart disease generally is treated with modifications in life style and with medications. Coronary bypass surgery also is used in selected patients, and more than 100,000 bypass surgery procedures are performed every year.

In the bypass procedure a blood vessel, usually the saphenous vein, is removed from the patient's leg and sutured onto the heart to bypass the blocked coronary artery

(See *BYPASS SURGERY*, Page 11)

Employees Invited to Awards Ceremony

All employees are invited to attend the NIH Honor Awards Ceremony to be held on Monday, Dec. 1, at 2 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium. The ceremony will last approximately 1 hour.

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson will present the NIH Director's Award to selected staff members.

MIDER LECTURE

Dr. Sokoloff To Describe Research On Measuring Brain Activity



The author of more than 400 articles and abstracts, Dr. Sokoloff received the F.O. Schmitt Medal and Prize in Neuroscience in 1980 as well as numerous other honors.

Dr. Louis Sokoloff, chief of the National Institute of Mental Health's Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism and developer of the radioactive deoxyglucose method of measuring functional brain activity, will present the G. Burroughs Mider Lecture, Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 8:15 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Sokoloff will describe the research that has enabled him and his associates to visualize the simultaneous biochemical activity of an entire network of neural pathways in the brain and central nervous system.

Recent modifications of the Sokoloff method have paved the way for clinical applications of the work using positron emission tomography.

Identification of those parts of the brain associated with a given function, such as sight or hearing, and mapping neural pathways related to specific functions, has challenged neuroscientists for decades.

Until recently, however, existing methodologies—anatomical, elec-

(Continued on Page 8)

Drs. Krause and Levy Elected To Institute of Medicine

Two Institute Directors have been honored by election to the National Institute of Medicine: Dr. Richard M. Krause, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and Dr. Robert I. Levy, Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

Elected for Contributions

New members are elected for major contributions to health and medicine, or to such related fields as the social and behavioral sciences, law, administration, and engineering.

Election to the Institute is both an honor and a working assignment. With their appointment, members make a commitment to devote a significant amount of time to work on Institute committees engaged in a broad range of health policy studies. □



NIH Special Police Officer Ronald Hutchinson puts up his target prior to the beginning of actual weapons firing. (See page 7.)

The NIH Record

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NIH Cafeterias Change Hours of Service

New operating hours of the four GSI-managed cafeterias at NIH are:

Bldgs. 1, 31, and 35:

(Monday-Friday)

7:15-10:30 a.m.
(Breakfast 7:15-9 a.m.)
(Coffee 9-10:30 a.m.)
11 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Lunch
2:15-3 p.m. Coffee

Bldg. 10:

(Monday-Friday)

6:45-7:15 a.m.	Coffee
7:15-9 a.m.	Breakfast
9-11 a.m.	Coffee
11 a.m.-3 p.m.	Lunch
3-4:45 p.m.	Coffee
4:45-8:30 p.m.	Dinner

Saturday, Sunday, and holiday hours:

8-9:30 a.m.	Breakfast
11 a.m.-1:30 p.m.	Lunch
4:45-6:30 p.m.	Dinner

The changes occur primarily in the earlier opening time and the absence of the half-hour break in service between 8:30 and 9 a.m. □

Fencers Meet at Bradley School

Beginning, intermediate, and experienced fencers are invited to join the NIH Fencing Club. The club meets on Fridays, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., at the Bradley Elementary School.

Limited equipment is available from the club. For further information contact Dr. Steve Langberg, 496-3654. □

NLM Seeks Applicants for Librarian Program

The National Library of Medicine is accepting applications Dec. 1 through 22 for a training position in the new Librarian Career Development Program.

The goal of the program is to provide NLM with a source of highly qualified entry-level librarians, offer career advancement opportunities for degree-holding nonprofessionals, and help meet NLM's affirmative action goals.

One intern will be selected to participate in the 2-year program, combining on-the-job and master's level academic training in preparation for placement as an NLM librarian.

Nonprofessional NIH or NIMH-IRP employees who hold a bachelor's or master's level degree or equivalent (except those who already hold a master's in library science) and who meet all requirements are eligible. An applicant must:

- Be employed in a career or career-conditional position at NIH and/or NIMH-IRP for at least 1 year immediately prior to Dec. 22;
- Be currently employed in a nonprofessional position (such as an occupational series which has one-grade promotions);
- Work full time or be willing to accept a full-time position during training and upon completion;
- Be in grades GS-4 through GS-9 (or wage-grade equivalent) at the time of application. (Those at the GS-9 and 8 levels must be willing to accept a downgrade to GS-7 if selected, but may be eligible for salary retention benefits);

Ayrlawn Kindergarten Day Care Program Has Vacancies

Parents of Preschoolers, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, operates two day care programs for children of NIH employees.

The NIH preschool, located in Bldg. 35, accepts 3- and 4-year-old children. A kindergarten and school-age day care program operates at the nearby Ayrlawn Elementary School on Oakmont Avenue.

Waiting List for Preschool

Presently there are vacancies in the Ayrlawn POPI kindergarten program, which operates in conjunction with the Montgomery County Public School kindergarten.

For further information and applications, call Sandra Brooks, 530-5550.

Applications are also being accepted for the NIH Preschool waiting list. To apply, call Sherrie Rudick, 496-5144. □

FIC RESEARCH FELLOW

Dr. Paolo Laccetti, an investigator at the Instituto di Patologia Generale, University of Naples, Italy, arrived Oct. 21 to begin a Fogarty International Center research fellowship at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases under the preceptorship of Dr. Leonard Kohn.

Dr. Laccetti's research is on thyroglobulin and TSH receptors on thyroid membranes. □

• Be able to meet all admission requirements for the University of Maryland's Library School.

Three requirements are particularly important: the applicant must hold a bachelor's or master's degree equivalent from an accredited college or university, for which he/she must have earned a 3.0 grade point average (in a 4.0 system) in both undergraduate and graduate work; and, the applicant must have achieved a combined Graduate Record Examination Aptitude Test Score of 1,000.

If any of these requirements are in question, the University of Maryland will determine eligibility.

To apply, consult the NIH vacancy announcement for the listing and request an application packet from Selda Futrowsky, 496-4943. All applying must submit a completed SF 171, student copies of undergraduate (and graduate) transcripts, and notification of GRE scores or test status.

The application must be received by Stella Graves, NLM personnel, Bldg. 38, Rm. M-107, no later than Dec. 22.

Candidates do not need to possess specific experience in librarian work to qualify. Selection is expected by Mar. 1, 1981.

The intern will then begin working full time and start library school in July. Later he/she will receive on-the-job training 20 hours each week and take 6 hours of coursework each semester.

For information, contact Margi Dyke, 496-6211, or Selda Futrowsky, 496-4943. □

Training Tips

The following courses, sponsored by the Division of Personnel Management are given in Bldg. 31.

Communication Skills	Course	Starts	Deadline
Report Writing		1/14	12/11
<i>Office Skills</i>			
Basic Time & Attendance		12/10	11/28
Travel Orders & Vouchers		12/15	12/5
Basic Mag Card II		12/22	12/10
<i>Supervisory and Management Courses</i>			
Federal Budget Process		12/08	11/29

To learn more about courses in Office and Communications Skills, contact the Training Assistance Branch, DPM, 496-2146.

For further information on Supervisory and Management courses, contact the Executive and Management Development Branch, DPM, 496-6371.

Dental Units Get PHS Commendation

The PHS Outpatient Clinic dental unit and the Commissioned Officers Dental Clinic in Bldg. 31 have recently received a Unit Commendation Award for excellence from the Public Health Service. □

Employees Have Their 'Day in Court' When Federal Magistrate Comes to Landow

Justice is dispensed on Wednesdays in a little-known courtroom tucked away in the Landow Bldg. NIH employees, mostly those charged with minor traffic violations, have an opportunity to have their day in court and plead their case before a Federal magistrate.

For the past 3 years, U.S. Magistrate Daniel E. Klein, Jr., makes the round trip from the U.S. District Court in Baltimore to his satellite courtroom in Bethesda to preside over cases involving NIH, National Naval Medical Center, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and other Federal agencies in the area.



Magistrate Klein believes that "common sense" will save motorists from getting tickets.

Magistrate Klein spends his mornings listening to testimony from NIH employees, who either requested court appearances when they mailed in their traffic violation notice to the U.S. District Court or were summoned to court.

Most traffic tickets issued at NIH result from illegal parking violations, which have increased since the start of employee-paid parking last year to 879 tickets per month.

Recently, a Wednesday court docket contained the names of 100 NIH employees who said that they wanted to appear in court, only three showed up. "They were just trying to buy time," say Magistrate Klein, explaining that many people try to subvert the court by asking for a court appearance in order to forestall payment of their fine before it doubles in cost.

Normally, a \$15 ticket must be paid within 7 days. If it is not, a 'dunning letter' is mailed out by the court reminding the motorist to pay his fine.

If the individual does not reply, then the court mails out a summons, ordering the motorists to appear in court on a particular date. If the person fails to show up, a Federal warrant is issued by Magistrate Klein. Signing the warrant triples the collateral on the ticket.

After January, it is expected that all traffic fines will increase considerably, says

Magistrate Klein, noting that a person who gives the court a bad check for a fine guarantees "a visit from a U.S. Marshal."

Currently, the NIH Special Police are looking for several NIH employees who have Federal warrants against them.

While on the bench, Magistrate Klein has sentenced one erring driver at NIH to 3 days in the Baltimore jail for refusing to pay his parking fine.

Besides legal authority to fine or put someone in jail for up to 30 days, Magistrate Klein can also order that a Maryland driver's motor vehicle registration be "flagged," so that when he applies for a registration renewal it will be denied.

He knows exactly how many times a person has appeared in court for traffic problems—a file is kept on each defendant.

A persistent problem the court faces occurs when employees say that they should not have to pay a parking ticket because their paid-parking sticker was not properly displayed. Most employees say that the sticker had fallen off the dashboard; a particular problem for Volkswagen owners.

In most cases involving paid-parking stickers that were not properly displayed, Magistrate Klein usually reduces the offense to improper display of a sticker and reduces the offense.

He will do this only if the individual brings to court a receipt from the NIH Parking Office or a cancelled check. Only about 20 percent of the NIH'ers who get tickets are multiple offenders.

Magistrate Klein will listen to testimony only after a person has signed a waiver requesting that he have a non-jury trial and does not wish to have his own attorney present, or desire to be tried before a U.S. District Court Judge in Baltimore. He will assist a citizen who is unfamiliar with a courtroom situation by helping him formulate pertinent questions to ask.

"It's amazing the amount of time a person will take to fight a ticket," Magistrate Klein said, noting that citizens have brought to court diagrams of parking lots and photographs to prove that they should not have gotten a traffic violation in the first place.

There are no points assigned to a person's driver's license for a parking violation at NIH, he noted.

Time is another factor that NIH employees do not consider when they request a court appearance. It can take up to 3 or 4 hours, is not covered by authorized administrative leave or considered valid under court leave policy.

"Most people at NIH can avoid tickets if they use some common sense," said Magistrate Klein, "let someone know beforehand that you are picking up something or making a delivery . . . coordinate it with the police or at least put a note in the car window."

Magistrate Klein will listen patiently to just about any defense offered in his court, but recently there is one type that is beginning to irk him.



Sergeant William S. Robinson uses a hand-held radar unit to record the speed of motorists along South Drive.

"The 'Gee my boss said I could park there' defense," he said is being heard more and more from new NIH employees and from some visitors.

Another parking problem at NIH is the use of temporary stickers, employees are being ticketed when they go from a parking lot to get a sticker from the NIH Parking Office in Bldg. 31.

Presently, the temporary sticker policy is under review, but there is one way to insure not getting a ticket—use the drive-up parking lot booths that issue temporary stickers.

They are located at: the NIH Special Police Office, Bldg. 38, by the loading dock; the outside police booth, CC, near the entrance to the NIH Library; and the Lot 10-C police booth. □

'No Parking' Areas Designated

"No Parking" areas have recently been designated on three NIH roadways, according to the NIH Parking Office: along Lincoln and Convent Drives from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and all day along East Drive.

These were designated "No Parking" areas to ease the flow of traffic at NIH.

Additional parking is now provided at the parking lot in 34-A, near the NIH Power Plant.

All NIH employees who normally park their cars on different levels at the new ACRF parking garage are being asked by the NIH Protection and Security Management Branch to park only at the B-1 level between 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The Parking Office reports that within the next 2 weeks all NIH parking lots will be re-stripped.

R&W Has Tickets Available Now

R&W has tickets for the following events: *American Ballet Theatre*: Performing "The Nutcracker" at the Kennedy Center; Dec. 26; ticket price, \$19.

Order tickets at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. 1A-18. □

Recent Changes in Privacy Act Rules Affect All Federal Employees

Changes in Privacy Act regulations made in the last year affect all Government employees. A workshop was recently held to discuss these changes and to familiarize NIH employees responsible for application of its laws and regulations.

The principal aims are the protection of the privacy of the individual by controlling the uses of records pertaining to the individual, and the assurance that records are maintained accurately and for a proper purpose. Only through law or executive order can the Government obtain personal information contained in these records.

The individual identified in the record must be granted access to the record pertaining to him/her, upon request, and must be given a right to challenge the accuracy and completeness of the information contained therein.

NIH has published in the *Federal Register* (by law) a description of almost 100 record systems that are covered by the PA. Included among these are patient and employee health records, grant management records, clinical research records, and some administrative files, but most are research data systems. Most Institutes have an average of 4.6 systems of records.

Also, eight new systems of records were started at NIH in the last year. All will be published in the *Federal Register*, listing justifications for use, and reported to the Office of Management and Budget and Congress.

Authorities of OMB, PHS, HHS, and GSA are requiring more security measures for computer data files on sensitive information; i.e., personal, trade secrets, confidential documents, and security classified data.

For this reason, each Institute now has a security officer who oversees and reports all activities taken to protect such data to security officers in the Department.

Changes in the PA regulations include the initiation of an official evaluation file for each employee, prompted by a need to

simplify promotion practices for those affected by the merit system. This system will not be implemented until next year.

There may be a fundamental change in Department policy pertaining to when the PA applies to data collected under contract. It is currently a policy matter under debate between the Department and OMB, and the solution may require substantial changes in contract policy.

Congress is now working on a jointly sponsored bill by President Carter's administration and the House Committee on Government Operations on medical records privacy.

If approved, the policy would be adapted nationwide, meaning that medical records in any medical care facility receiving any Federal funds would be kept private as they now are in the Government hospitals.

Approximately 10,000 Privacy Act requests are received at NIH per year; 8,000 from grant applicants and about 1,000 from employees asking for files. Therefore, a great deal more paperwork has been generated for the offices maintaining the Privacy Act records at NIH. There are constant requirements for updating the notices describing each system.

Because every NIH employee is directly affected by the Privacy Act, you may notice stricter controls, perhaps in the form of written office procedures, or regulations concerning who is allowed to use records that contain personal information.

Although Federal agencies have control over such information, the code of fair information practices clearly establishes that these agencies are not free to collect, use, or disclose information as they please.

Information on other record systems, which concern NIH such as official personnel folders, discrimination complaint records, and other personnel-related records, is available from the NIH Privacy Act coordinator, Dr. Kenneth Thibodeau, 496-4606. A booklet entitled *Privacy* is also available. □

2-Day Sickle Cell Seminars Offered for Science Teachers

A series of 2-day seminars designed to give high school teachers the materials and information necessary to instruct students in the basics of sickle cell anemia and other hemoglobin abnormalities is being offered.

During the last 2 years, in 30 seminars conducted in 17 states and the District of Columbia, 1,100 science and health teachers have already successfully completed the course of instruction sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

After completing the seminar, each trainee should be able to instruct students in the following areas: organ and cellular physiology, allowing the student to under-

stand cardiovascular, circulatory, and respiratory function; biological chemistry, with an emphasis on hemoglobin structure, genetics of hemoglobin as it relates to five inherited blood disorders, and medical manifestations of sickle cell anemia as they affect nine major body organs.

Seminar participants receive materials and instruction free of charge. Sponsoring organizations and participants, however, are expected to cover their own expenses—such as the cost of local announcements, provision of facilities, audiovisual equipment, and travel—to attend the seminar.

Those interested in sponsoring or par-

Yvonne Daughters Named Foreign Affairs Assistant



Mrs. Daughters recently received an award for assuming many of the responsibilities of a retiring FIC staff member while effectively managing her regular duties.

Yvonne F. Daughters has been named Foreign Visitors Assistant in the FIC International Visitors Center. The center serves participants in the NIH Visiting Program and other foreign scientists on campus.

Mrs. Daughters will work primarily with the Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence, for whom she will advise on housing, immigration, and other problems. She will provide assistance to the IVC staff and serve as a translator for participants with language difficulties.

Lived in Several Counties

A native of Chile, Mrs. Daughters is fluent in Spanish, Portuguese, and French, and has lived in several South American countries as the wife of an AID official.

While in Ecuador, Mrs. Daughters organized a community development program that served 3,000 Indians in Quito. She set up a clinical center in "Mi Casa," a house purchased with funds donated by the Ecuadorian government. Other funds came from charity shows that Mrs. Daughters produced.

Taught Indians Trades

The U.S. Government provided instruments and other supplies. Ecuadorian doctors and American nuns from the local Catholic university volunteered to staff the clinic, so that babies could receive regular checkups and free milk.

Indian women were taught to use sewing machines so that they could repair donated clothing, and men were trained in carpentry so that they could make their huts more habitable. This program continued after the Daughters family left the area. □

participating in such a seminar in their area may get additional information by writing to: Dr. George B. Riley, Sickle Cell Disease Branch, Division of Blood Diseases and Resources, NHLBI, Bethesda, Md. 20205. □

Scientists Find Risk of Brain Cancer Increases In Oil Refinery Workers

An apparent association between increased risk of brain cancer and employment in the oil refinery industry has been found by scientists at the National Cancer Institute and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Among active and retired white male workers in three plants in the Beaumont/Port Arthur area of Texas, whose operations consist primarily of standard refinery methods of separating crude oil into its various components, scientists found more than the expected number of deaths due to brain tumors. This excess was more pronounced among the active workers than the retired workers.

Terry L. Thomas, NCI Environmental Epidemiology Branch, and Dr. Richard J. Waxweiler, NIOSH Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies in Cincinnati, collaborated with Rafael Moure-Eraso, and Dr. Sharon Itaya, Health and Safety Department, Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union.

They studied the causes of death among union members who worked in Texas oil refineries. Results of this preliminary study were presented Oct. 28, at a meeting sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences. Coauthors were Deborah W. White, Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr., NCI, and Michael Crandall, NIOSH.

The scientists examined 2,133 deaths that occurred between 1943 through 1978 among white men employed at the three petroleum refineries. In all three refineries, they found a significantly increased frequency of brain tumors.

A variety of analyses were done to investigate this association, using a statistical method called proportionate mortality, which compares observed deaths to a calculated expected number of deaths for a given population.

The scientists compared the proportion of all worker deaths due to brain tumors with the proportion that would be expected, based on the experience of the general population in the United States, and the population of the two-county area where the three plants are located.

Thirty-three deaths due to brain tumors occurred, compared with 16 that would be

expected. The elevated frequency of brain tumors was consistent with the interpretation that workplace exposures might be responsible.

Earlier, NCI studied petroleum refinery workers in Texas, and published the results in the January 1980 issue of the *Journal of Occupational Medicine*.

The scientists had identified 18 brain tumors among active workers who died between 1947 and 1977 in the three plants.

These 18 deaths were part of a total of 25 brain tumor deaths identified among 1,722 deaths of petroleum refinery workers who were active OCAW members in Texas.

By expanding the study to retired workers and additional years, the scientists confirmed their initial observations, and identified a total of 33 deaths due to brain tumors among white men who worked in the three Beaumont/Port Arthur refineries and died between 1943 and 1978.

Detailed analyses of the work histories of some of the earliest cases identified in the Beaumont/Port Arthur plants suggested three job categories that deserve further study:

"Second step" refining operations after the initial cracking process; "maintenance and labor" work that includes a large number of activities in the plants; and "receipt and movement" work involving pumping operations and loading and unloading crude oil and finished products.

This detailed work history accounting is being expanded to the additional deaths due to brain tumors identified in the current study of both active and retired workers. It will hopefully determine more accurately whether specific refinery operations have contributed to the increased risk.

At this time, the number of cases examined in detail is too small for the scientists to draw any conclusions as to the reasons for the excess of brain tumor deaths in the refinery workers.

In the future, the scientists will review in detail the work histories of union members who worked at the three petroleum refineries and who died of brain tumors.

In addition, they plan to identify a group of workers at each plant who began their employment many years ago. □

Esther Namian Retires; Food Production Chief



Mrs. Namian has been with the CC Nutrition Department for 22 years.

Esther Namian, chief of the Food Production Service, Clinical Center Nutrition Department, retired Oct. 31 after 26 years of Government service.

During her 22 years in the Nutrition Department, she had assumed a variety of duties. At the time of her retirement, her principal responsibility was the administration of food production, including the purchase of food and prompt payment of bills.

Mrs. Namian's retirement plans, in addition to relaxation, include enjoying her two teenage children and taking advantage of the many facilities in the Washington, D.C., area. She also plans to be active in the D.C. Dietetic Association. □

2 NIAMDD Employees Receive EEO Special Awards

NIAMDD Director Dr. G. Donald Whedon presented Equal Opportunity Special Achievement Awards and cash prizes to C. Joan Mok and Dr. Judah Lee Rosner at the Institute's recent annual EEO meeting.



Dr. Rosner



Mrs. Mok

Mrs. Mok, a secretary in the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, is the NIAMDD EEO counselor. She was recognized for her success in familiarizing Asian-American employees with the mission of EEO and for her special sensitivity and responsiveness to the needs of this minority group.

Dr. Rosner, a biologist in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, was a member of the NIAMDD EEO Advisory Council's subcommittee on recruitment, placement, and promotions.

He has taken a leading role in recruiting and training minority college students under the NIH Cooperative Education Program, and in employing minority students under the Summer Employment Program.

As a participant in the Minority Lecturer-Recruiter Program, sponsored by the American Society of Biological Chemists, Dr. Rosner visits minority institutions of higher education giving lectures and talking with students about career opportunities in the sciences. □



Dr. David P. Rall, NIEHS Director, answers questions on toxic chemical waste dumping for ABC newsman Vic Carter for the national nighttime television news show "Nightline." His remarks were also included in the local evening news broadcast in Raleigh, N.C. Media attention was stimulated by the Congressional release of a report on the chemical waste dumping problem in the U.S.

Butterfly Art Becomes a Business for NIEHS Pest Control Expert

William Prince, pest control specialist at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, has an avocation that combines his knowledge of insects with an artistic eye.

With a partner, he constructs mixed media compositions using different butterflies, driftwood, dried plants, and sand on a base covered by a clear dome.

The compositions are done with a variety of butterflies which are mounted to look as if they are frozen in their natural habitat.

All the driftwood, shells, and dried plants, as well as many of the butterflies, are collected by Mr. Prince on his trips to the beaches and mountains of North Carolina.

After the unique displays are completed, they are shown at craft and art fairs in and around Durham, N.C., where he lives.

Tiger swallowtails, yellow sulphurs, monarchs, and luna moths are among the native species of butterflies he collects.

Others, such as the atlas moth and Madagascan day-flying moth (considered to be the most beautiful insect in the world), are purchased from a dealer in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Prince affixes the butterflies to the driftwood and props their wings into natural positions by using fine florist's wire.

"Not everyone likes the idea of seeing mounted butterflies," said Mr. Prince.

"One guy at a craft fair had on a butterfly necklace and butterfly bracelet. I thought he'd probably buy something, but all he did was get excited about mounted butterflies.

"I told him it was better to preserve the beauty of some butterflies than to let the birds destroy them all."

In addition to his butterfly business, Mr. Prince also does excellent nature photography. Recently, he used a variety of wildlife closeup pictures to dress up a lecture on pest control at the Institute. □

Talk on Biofeedback Ends Medicine for Layman Series

Dr. Mortimer P. Lipsett, Clinical Center Director, will discuss Conception and Contraception tonight (Tuesday, Nov. 25) as part of the CC's Medicine for the Layman lecture series.

The lectures are held at 8 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Lipsett will describe the hormonal changes occurring during ovulation, fertilization, implantation, and the first 6 weeks of pregnancy. He will then explain the methods used to diagnose and treat disorders of human reproduction including infertility.

The final lecture of the series by Dr. Lynn H. Gerber on Biofeedback: Therapeutic Self-Control will be given on Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Dr. Gerber, chief of the CC Rehabilitation Department, will discuss the process which demonstrates that people are able to exercise control over body disorders, a method successful in treating medical problems. □



Mr. Prince studies some of the butterfly-driftwood models he has created this past year.

NIH Reaches 90 Percent of This Year's CFC Goal

This year's NIH Combined Federal Campaign has been extremely successful with several B/I/D's already exceeding their goal. NIH has raised \$213,219 or 90 percent of its goal of \$238,000.

The NIH campaign was extended 2 additional weeks to Nov. 21 to give NIH as much time as other Federal agencies to reach its goal.

Employees who have not given and wish to do so may contact Bob Weymouth, 496-4501.

The following figures show the donations collected from each B/I/D as of Nov. 7:

B/I/D	GOAL	% OF \$ GOAL	B/I/D	GOAL	% OF \$ GOAL
NIA	\$ 2,688	127	DRS	6,812	85
NLM	13,383	126	NICHD	10,047	82
NIDR	8,076	123	NIAMDD	13,943	79
NIGMS	4,975	109	FIC	2,299	76
DCRT	6,562	105	OD	40,554	74
NCI	39,325	97	CC	22,351	72
DRR	2,824	95	TOTAL	\$238,000	
DRG	13,375	93			
NEI	3,356	89	Total employees		
NIAID	15,583	89	contributing:	4,363	
NINCDS	13,834	88	Total percent		
NHLBI	18,013	87	contributing:	34%	

PHS Suggestion Program Sponsors Poster Contest

The PHS Employee Suggestion Program is looking for designers. Designers of the four ideas that most accurately promote the suggestion program will each be awarded a \$50 prize.

The winning design or idea will be adopted and displayed throughout PHS. The four winners will not only receive cash prizes but also a certificate of recognition.

Deadline Is Dec. 31

Submissions should be in picture or poster format, and rough drafts are acceptable. Each entry must be identified, and none will be returned.

All artwork must be in by Dec. 31 to Employee Suggestions, Parklawn Bldg., Rm. 17-81. For more information, call 496-4606. □

Betty Argent Retires; With Gov't 30 Years

Betty Argent, NIAMDD payroll representative, recently retired after 30 years Government experience, 28 of them at NIH.

Mrs. Argent worked for the National Art Gallery and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology before joining the National

Instrumentation Symposium Dec. 10-12 Includes Talks On Recent Advances

The NIH Instrumentation Symposium, sponsored by the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, Division of Research Services, will be held at the Masur Auditorium, Dec. 10-12, Wednesday through Friday, from 9 a.m. to noon and from 2 to 5 p.m. each day. Topics include:

Dec. 10: Interventional Radiology; Spectroscopy—New Tricks for an Old Dog.

Dec. 11: Synthetic Membrane Technology (2 sessions)

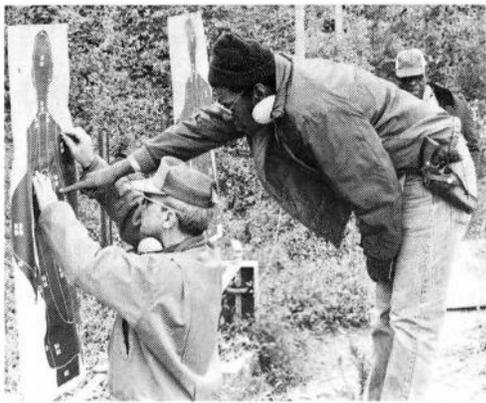
Dec. 12: NMR Imaging—Zeugmatography; Recent Advances in Multiparameter Cell Sorting and Analysis

Registration is not required.

For programs (including abstracts of talks) or further information, call 496-5771. □

Cancer Institute in 1952.

She later worked for the Financial Management Branch, Office of the Director, and the National Institute of Mental Health, and joined NIAMDD in 1957. □



Officer Tommie J. Musgrove points to his 300-perfect score while weapons safety officer John Oldfield verifies Musgrove's marks. Musgrove is one of several officers who consistently fire perfect scores.

Kay Gilley, Administrative Officer, Retires After 26 Years at NIH



Mrs. Gilley is congratulated by William Mowczko, NIAMDD management analyst, at her retirement party.

Kay Gilley, administrative officer for the extramural activities program, NIAMDD, recently retired after 26 years at NIH and 28 years of total Government service.

Before joining NIH, Mrs. Gilley worked for the American Forestry Association, the Government Accounting Office, and the Department of the Interior.

In 1954, she joined the Building Management Branch of the Office of the Director, NIH and the Extramural Activities Program, NIAMDD, in 1960.

Family and Friends Attend Party

Family members and more than 60 friends honored Mrs. Gilley at a retirement party on Aug. 21.

Dr. George Brooks, associate director for the Extramural Activities Program, said, "Mrs. Gilley has been an outstanding employee. Her effectiveness reflects not only her competence but also her sense of goodwill and willingness to be of assistance." □



Although members of the NIH Special Police do not carry handguns while on duty, twice each year they qualify with firearms at the Naval Surface Weapons Testing Center. Recently, these officers completed their weapons training, and will soon undergo CPR instruction.

Health's Angels Teams Run in Marine Corps Marathon

A chilled Dr. Anthony R. Kalica awaited the beginning of his first competitive long-distance race in this month's fifth annual U.S. Marine Corps Marathon. He was one of 21 NIH Health's Angels who entered the all-male and female teams for the almost 27-mile event.

Those who participated in the grueling fall event and their times are:

MEN		WOMEN	
Jerry Moore	2:50:17	Jackie Vatter-Moore	3:31
Ron Nelson	2:56:47	Pat Carmichael	3:57
Timothy Consella	2:58	Margaret Wesley	4:04
Marc Lippman	3:00	Lynn Golden	4:09
Jerome Kerkhof	3:00:44		
Jeff Schriver	3:05:03		
Jack Shawver	3:06		
Tom Roach	3:09		
Phil Snoy	3:12		
Allen Lichter	3:21		
Anthony Kalica	3:58		
Bob Wesley	4:04		

Winter blue Health's Angels sweatshirts are now available in a variety of different sizes (child's, small, medium, large, and extra large).

They may be obtained for \$9 by making a check payable to the NIH Jogging Club, and sending it to Ophelia Harding, Bldg. 20

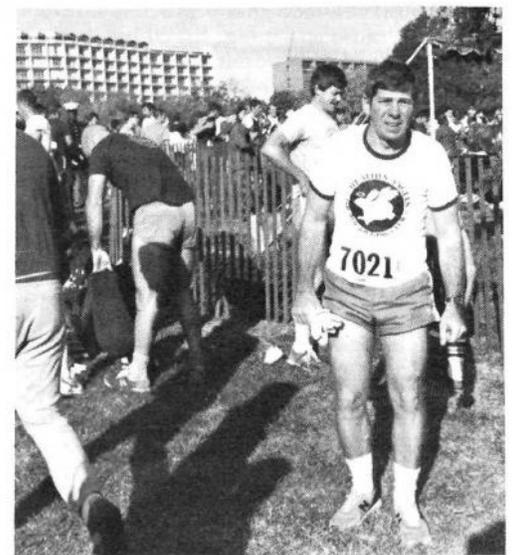
'Coping with Holiday Blues' Program Offered by OMS

The Employee Assistance Program of Occupational Medical Service will present a special program on how to cope with holiday blues.

Call 496-3164

Morris Schapiro, mental health counselor, will lead the presentation which is to be held on Friday, Dec. 12, between noon and 1 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C-06.

For further information and registration, please call Mr. Schapiro, 496-3164. □



Dr. Kalica awaits the start of the Marine Corps marathon.—Photo by Gunther Thomas.

Lobby, or call 496-3030. Be sure to include your name, building, room number, and telephone number on your check. □

STEP Forum Considers 'Grants To Profit-Making Organizations'

A STEP Forum on Grants to Profit-Making Organizations will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 9, from 2 to 4 p.m., in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 4.

A representative from private industry, Charles F. Hilly, Jr., vice president for government relations, SRI International, Menlo Park, Calif., will speak.

Also, William B. Cole, Jr., head, Policy Office, Division of Grants and Contracts, National Science Foundation—whose agency is already making such awards—will discuss these grants.

Questions from the audience will follow. □

DR. SOKOLOFF TO GIVE MIDER LECTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

trophysiological, or histochemical—for examining cerebral functional activity were either so broad as to offer imprecise information or so detailed as to destroy the brain tissue under investigation. These methods might also introduce "sampling" errors by virtue of the few out of the billions of brain cells selected for study.

The problem intrigued the young physician when he joined NIMH in 1953, and has continued to direct his research over the past 27 years. Because it was known then that in most tissues functional activity is related to energy utilization, Dr. Sokoloff recognized early that the study of glucose metabolism—the prime source of the brain's energy—offered a promising research model.

Metabolic Processes Measured

At that time, other studies in which he was involved resulted in development of quantitative autoradiographic techniques, a means of "photographing" tissue containing tracer amounts of radioactive material. Dr. Sokoloff realized that if glucose could be given a radioactive tag, metabolic processes, and thus functional activity, conceivably could be measured simultaneously throughout a neural pathway.

Initial experiments posed an immediate barrier: in the brain, glucose metabolized too quickly for its products to accumulate in amounts adequate for study; as the metabolic byproducts of glucose continued their chemical journey through the brain, the radioactive tag—Carbon 14—was washed out of areas of functional activity.

Then, Dr. Sokoloff read of an analogue of glucose, deoxyglucose, that ultimately proved to be the next missing piece in his puzzle. Only minutely chemically distinct from glucose, the analogue, when injected into the bloodstream, would be transported across the blood-brain barrier and bind to the same enzyme site as would glucose.

The metabolic process would begin, but as deoxyglucose began to be broken down,

it would be recognized as an imposter. Trapped as deoxyglucose-6-phosphate, the chemical would remain at the site of metabolic action, along with its radioactive marker.

In the mid-1960's, working with a former NIMH colleague, Dr. Martin Reivich, who has since moved to the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Sokoloff developed a rudimentary model for measurement of local cerebral glucose metabolism with ¹⁴C-deoxyglucose. Although operationally correct, the model required information about local blood flow and other factors difficult to determine and proved impractical.

Soon afterward, Dr. Sokoloff spent a sabbatical year in France. There he became familiar with enzyme kinetics and it occurred to him that the answer to measurement of cerebral metabolism would be found in a model based on enzyme kinetic principles rather than blood flow and tissue-blood exchange.

Returning to NIMH in 1969, all the pieces were in place. Dr. Sokoloff, with scientists in his laboratory, began intensive efforts to develop the mathematical model that would spell out the Sokoloff method.

The model integrated the disparate findings from neurochemistry, enzyme kinetics, and circulatory physiology that Dr. Sokoloff had recognized as critical elements over the preceding two decades.

Animal Brain Activity Studied

In 1976, the team, consisting of Drs. Sokoloff, M. Reivich, C. Kennedy, M.H. Des Rosiers, C.S. Patlak, K.D. Pettigrew, O. Sakurada, and M. Shinohara, reported their work in the *Journal of Neurochemistry*.

In retrospect, the Sokoloff method is straightforward. Experimental animals (to date, rats, monkeys, cats, and dogs) are injected with a pulse of radioactive deoxyglucose. At that point, functional brain activity can be studied in the animal under a variety

of normal and induced conditions. Sensory stimulation or administration of pharmacologic agents, for example, will elicit specific responses in the brain or CNS.

After a mathematically predetermined time to allow optimal absorption of the labelled deoxyglucose into the affected metabolic pathway, the animal is sacrificed, and its brain frozen.

Serial, 20-micrometer slices of brain tissue are then subject to autoradiography. Tissue sites containing high concentrations of radioactive material expose the photographic plate, and a picture of the metabolic process results.

Numerical Values Assigned

On the basis of autoradiographs, numerical values are assigned to indicate the intensity of metabolic action. Recently, staff scientists C. Goochee, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism, and W. Rasband, Research Services Branch, have applied a computerized imaging processing system to the radioactive tissue concentration data to produce pseudo-color portrayals of the metabolic processes.

The technique makes possible vivid color "photographs" of energy use rather than tabulations or monochromatic images.

Within the past few years, the Sokoloff method has provided the conceptual and operational underpinnings of the PET scan technique. In that process, deoxyglucose is labelled with radioactive fluorine to produce the high energy activity that makes possible computerized images of energy utilization in the living human brain.

The technique now is being used in clinical research and diagnosis at NIH and several facilities across the country.

In Dr. Sokoloff's basic research laboratory, a strategy comparable to the deoxyglucose method is being developed by Dr. C. Smith and others to study rates of local cerebral protein synthesis. The work has implications, suggests Dr. Sokoloff, for the understanding of plasticity and maturation in the brain; hormonal influences; and, possibly, the relationships between learning and memory and protein synthesis. □

Management Interns Complete Training, Become Professionals



Last year's NIH Management Interns were (l to r): Virginia Mackay-Smith, MaryLou Smith, Barry Ryan, Shirley Davis, George Coy, Rebecca Erwin, Joanne Ward, Hildegard Topper, and Wallace Holland. (Kirby Weldon was not present).

Last year's NIH Management Interns have completed their training and are in professional-series positions throughout NIH and the Department.

The internship consisted of four rotational assignments: program planning and evaluation, personnel, budget, grants and contracts, general administration, program analysis, management analysis, and public information. The interns stressed the freedom in choosing their training assignments as particularly valuable.

In addition, most of the interns took coursework at local universities, other training courses, and participated in the grants associate seminar series. Next year's group is now being selected. □

In 1977, more than 30,000 Americans died from cirrhosis of the liver—and 95 percent of the deaths were alcohol-related. □

FIC Evaluates Research Fellowship Program, Cites Success in Promoting Collaboration

An evaluation of the NIH International Research Fellowship Program, 1958-77, has been issued by the Fogarty International Center.

The objectives of the program are: to promote collaborative relationships between U.S. biomedical scientists and promising young foreign investigators, and to share knowledge between U.S. health scientists and those of other countries, working together in a common research environment.

The report reviews the program's history and development and, by analyzing a number of factors by 5-year periods, identifies changing patterns over the 20-year period.

In its first 20 years, more than 1,600 young foreign scientists from 44 countries pursued their research interests under the guidance of leading scientists in U.S. laboratories.

Fifty-five percent came from Europe. The average age of the fellows was 32, and 93 percent were men. However, participation by women has been rising—from 4 percent in 1958 to 12 percent in 1977.

Disciplines most often pursued were internal medicine, biochemistry, and physiology, divided almost equally among 48 percent of the group. Eleven host institutions have served 43 percent of the fellows; 13 percent visit various University of California branches, and 11 percent came to NIH.

The report concludes that the IRFP has successfully met its initial objectives and has been a strong force in the promotion of

international biomedical research collaboration, and an effective instrument for mutual understanding and cooperation.

Followup information available for 66 percent of the fellows indicates that 74 percent of those responding were engaged in continuing research or science administration, and 12 percent were practicing medicine, either privately or in an institution. Many former fellows hold key positions in the scientific establishments of their countries.

Ten percent of those surveyed had left their home country, the largest migration being from Latin America.

The report notes several recent trends which may have adverse effects upon the continued growth and vitality of the program, including a scarcity of qualified candidates from developing countries, as well as insufficient funds to provide competitive salaries for returning fellows.

Competition from the increasing numbers of well-paid postdoctoral fellowships offered by affluent countries of Western Europe is another factor. The report suggests several areas for further analysis and study by FIC.

The evaluation was done by Dr. Donald M. Pitcairn and Jeffrey Liss. Formerly special assistant to the FIC Director, Dr. Pitcairn is now acting chief, Cancer Centers Branch, NCI. Mr. Liss served as research assistant.

Copies of the evaluation may be obtained from the FIC Publications Unit, Bldg. 16A, Rm. 203, 496-4331. □

Dr. Charles McPherson Receives Griffin Award From AALAS

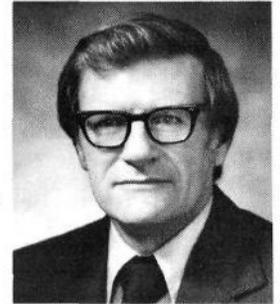
Dr. Charles W. McPherson, former director of the Animal Resources Program, Division of Research Resources, received the prestigious Griffin Award at the recent annual national meeting of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science held in Indianapolis.

Named for the late Dr. Charles A. Griffin, the award is bestowed annually by AALAS to an individual considered to be outstanding in the field.

Dr. McPherson was honored for "outstanding accomplishments in the improvement of the care and quality of animals used in biomedical research."

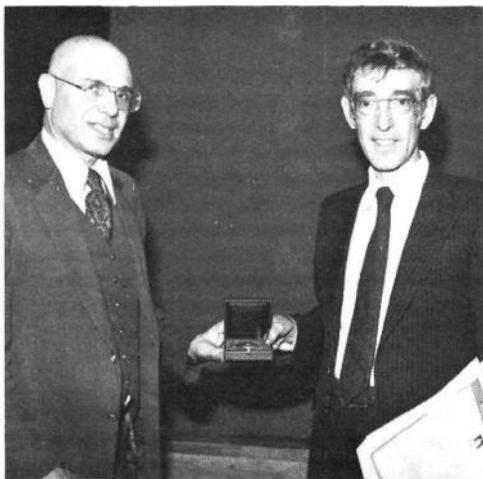
Widely known as a lecturer and author, Dr. McPherson was director of the Animal Resources Program for the past 10 years and recently retired from this position after 24 years of Federal service.

He is currently director of Laboratory Animal Resources in the School of Veterinary Medicine at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. □



Dr. McPherson

Dr. Ames, NIAMDD Alumnus, Wins Corson Medal



Dr. Segall (l) presents the Corson Medal to Dr. Ames at NIAMDD's symposium on DNA.

NIAMDD alumnus Dr. Bruce N. Ames was awarded the Franklin Institute's biennial Bolton L. Corson Medal at NIAMDD's 30th anniversary symposium on DNA, The Cell Nucleus, and Genetic Disease, on Oct. 15 in the Masur Auditorium.

On behalf of Franklin Institute, Dr. Stanley Segall of Drexel University, Philadelphia, presented Dr. Ames with a gold medal for developing a test to screen large numbers of potential cancer-causing agents in the

environment and in food.

The *Salmonella typhimurium* test, which correlates bacterial mutagenesis with carcinogenic potential in 85-90 percent of test substances, reduces reliance on elaborate and expensive animal testing procedures for detecting cancer-causing potential of environmental chemicals.

Dr. Ames, who spoke on identifying environmental chemicals causing mutations and cancer, has been a professor of biochemistry at the University of California, Berkeley, since 1968. He was formerly a member of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NIAMDD.

An abstract of his remarks is available from the NIAMDD Information Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. 9A-04, Bethesda, Md. 20205, (301) 496-3583. □



Helen Grimes, technician in the Clinical Center Clinical Pathology Department, retired on Sept. 19 after 30 years of service. Mrs. Grimes came to NIH in 1948 and worked in NIAMDD for many years. She joined the Hematology Service in the early 1960's. Mrs. Grimes says she will be glad to "get off Route 270 every morning and night." She is shown at her retirement party with Dr. Ronald Elin, CC.

CO's Are Alerted to Paycheck Changes or Delays

The November paychecks of all Commissioned Officers will be less than their October checks. The Variable Housing Allowance is a daily rate, with 30 days in November compared to the 31 in October.

Also, the Commissioned Personnel Operations Division—with special information for physicians—has advised NIH that there will be no Retention Special Pay in the November paycheck. The large volume of

contracts made November payment impossible.

Those officers who received only a pro-rated amount of their Variable Incentive Pay have been identified on a computer print-out, and they will receive special processing to insure payment in calendar year 1980.

The division plans to include the new Variable Special Pay and Board Certification Pay in the November check. □

VISITING SCIENTIST PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Reported by Fogarty
International Center

10/6—**Dr. Yu-Ying Liu**, China, Laboratory of Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. G. W. Lucier, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
10/20—**Dr. Alli Reinila**, Finland, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Scow, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 8D14.
10/20—**Dr. Kayoko Suzukaka**, Japan, Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry and Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Marco Rabinovitz, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6B05.
10/21—**Dr. Maria Grazia Porro**, Italy, Epilepsy Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Roger J. Porter, NINCDS, Federal Bg., Rm. 114.
10/22—**Dr. Zsuzsanna Hernadi**, Hungary, Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Koloman Laki, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. B1-08.
10/23—**Dr. Shigenori Kanaya**, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Crouch, NICHD, Bg. 6, Rm. 335.
10/27—**Dr. Marion Peters**, Australia, Laboratory of Clinical Investigations. Sponsor: Dr. Anthony Fauci, NIAID, Bg. 10, Rm. 11B09.
10/27—**Dr. Chikao Urata**, Japan, Laboratory of Microbiology and Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. William Hook, NIDR, Bg. 10, Rm. 2B06.
10/27—**Dr. Geetha Vasanthakumar**, India, Laboratory of Developmental Biology and Anomalies. Sponsor: Dr. Elliott Schiffmann, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 410.
11/1—**Dr. Maria Barbaccia**, Italy, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeths Hospital.
11/1—**Dr. Tauseef Butt**, Pakistan, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology. Sponsor: Dr. Robert Simpson, NIAMDD, Bg. 6, Rm. B1-38.
11/1—**Dr. Hong Keun Chung**, Korea, Laboratory

of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Sue Goo Rhee, NHLBI, Bg. 3, Rm. 203.
11/1—**Dr. Anup K. Hazra**, India, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Samuel Wilson, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4D23.
11/1—**Dr. Ernest C. Mushayakarara**, Zimbabwe, Laboratory of Chemical Physics. Sponsor: Dr. Ira W. Levin, NIAMDD, Bg. 2, Rm. B1-27.
11/1—**Dr. Michitoshi Nakamura**, Japan, Developmental Pharmacology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Daniel Nebert, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 13N266.
11/1—**Dr. Guo-Zong Pan**, China, Digestive Diseases Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jerry Gardner, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9D15.
11/1—**Dr. Jitendra Patel**, United Kingdom, Unit on Neurochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Paul Marangos, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 4S239.
11/1—**Dr. Kenichi Tanaka**, Japan, Laboratory of Cell Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Kenneth Chang, NCI, Bg. 8, Rm. 207.
11/1—**Dr. Mark Talan**, Stateless, Laboratory of Behavioral Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Bernard Engel, NIA, Gerontology Research Center, Baltimore, Md.
11/2—**Dr. Gaetano Irace**, Italy, Clinical Endocrinology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Jacob Robbins, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 8N315.
11/2—**Dr. Babu Vishnuvajjala**, India, Pharmaceutical Resources Branch. Sponsor: Dr. James Cradock, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6D12.
11/5—**Dr. Kenneth Samuel**, West Indies, Laboratory of Tumor Virus Genetics. Sponsor: Dr. Takis S. Papas, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1B10.
11/7—**Dr. Yehuda Skornick**, Israel, Surgery Branch. Sponsor: Dr. William Sindelar, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 10B16.
11/10—**Dr. Torsti Larsen**, Finland, Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Donald Calne, NINCDS, Bg. 10, Rm. 3D12.

Military Surgeons Award Given to Dr. Ira Green

Dr. Ira Green, senior investigator in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Laboratory of Immunology, was presented the Philip Hench Award by the American Association of Military Surgeons at its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 3.

Dr. Green was honored for "his pioneering work in the delineation and characterization of specific immune response genes."

He was cited for three specific areas of research: seminal observations on the nature and mode of action of the specific immune response genes; abnormalities of regulation of lymphocyte function in human and animal systemic lupus erythematosus; and the role of complement in normal and immunopathologic states.

Receives Plaque and Honorarium

The Philip Hench Award was initiated in 1966 by Merck Sharp & Dohme in honor of Dr. Philip S. Hench, an early member of the Association of Military Surgeons who was the first to use cortisone in the treatment of arthritis.

Each year the association presents the award to a physician in the Federal medical services who has made an outstanding contribution in the field of rheumatology and arthritis. The recipient receives a bronze plaque and an honorarium of \$1,000.

Dr. Green joined NIAID in 1968. □



Public Information Interns Are Starting Institute Training Assignments

Two recently selected NIH public information interns have been on the job since early September. Both have been working in the news, audiovisual, and editorial operations branches of the Office of Communications, getting acquainted with the purpose, policy, personnel, and facilities of NIH.

The interns will be spending approximately four 3-month intervals in different information offices here.

Patrice Moore, a graduate of Antioch College in Baltimore, will soon be working with Betsy Singer, information officer, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

Previous Experience Noted

Pat got her B.A. degree in liberal arts by attending night school while working full-time at the Health Care Financing Administration. Later, she was a news writer with WJZ-TV in Baltimore.

Before coming to NIH, she was employed as a writer-editor with the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice. Pat would like to stay at NIH and is "interested in public affairs and media."

Jody Dove, a Duke University graduate,



In addition to their training assignments, Jody (l) and Pat will be taking a variety of courses.

will be working with Bob Schreiber, information officer for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, on her first training assignment.

Jody spent one summer in Oxford, England, studying English with 30 other students from Duke. After she graduated from college, she worked in the Office of the *Federal Register*, editing and indexing Presidential speeches and any bills signed into law.

Her last job before coming to NIH was with the Embassy of Japan. There she worked for the ambassador and minister as a speech writer and aided the other Japanese personnel with translation. She was one of five Americans employed there.

When asked what she would like to do after the program ends, Jody said, "I would like to continue working in health communications and public information."

The very popular program had over 400 applicants this year, most of whom were willing to change to the professional series or take a downgrade to enter into this training program.

Intern Program Described

The 12-month-long NIH Information Intern Program is designed to prepare promising young people for careers as information specialists with NIH B/I/D's or elsewhere in the PHS, HHS, or in other agencies of the Federal Government.

The NIH Information Training Committee, which plans and coordinates the training program is chaired by a former intern, Anne Ballard, now information officer of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Several other interns as well have become information officers. □

External EEO Group Meets for NCI Orientation Briefing

Members of the National Cancer Institute's newly formed External EEO Advisory Group recently met for briefing on the Institute's organizational structure and employment goals.

The advisory group will meet twice a year to help the NCI EEO staff develop, evaluate, and implement new programs to employ more women and minorities, and review and evaluate current NCI employment characteristics.

From Private Sector

The five members are from the private sector with expertise in education, science and affirmative action programs.

They are: Dr. Alice G. Sargent, an organization and affirmative action consultant; Dr. Prince Rivers, provost of Atlanta Uni-

versity and a member of the college's science advisory board; and John Florez, director of the Equal Opportunity Office and assistant professor at the Graduate School of Social Work, University of Utah.

Also, Dr. Price M. Cobbs, senior partner at Pacific Management Systems and assistant clinical professor in psychiatry at San Francisco Medical Center; and Dr. Lilli S. Hornig, executive director of higher education resource services at Brown University and Wellesley College.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., NCI Director, has asked the group to bring qualified women and minority applicants to his attention because he said the Institute has several high-level positions open at the present time.



Three members of the NCI advisory group chat during a break in an orientation meeting. L to r are: Mr. Florez, Dr. Rivers, and Dr. Sargent.

Microbial Agent Guidelines Describe 4 Biosafety Levels

Guidelines recommending a code of practice for laboratories working with microbial agents known to be or potentially infectious for humans have recently been developed.

The guidelines, entitled *Proposed Biosafety Guidelines for Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories*, were jointly made by the Centers for Disease Control and NIH, and replace old guidelines published in 1969.

Four biosafety levels which provide practical and attainable levels of protection.

Each level specifies a combination of laboratory practices, safety equipment, and facility design specifications appropriate for teaching, diagnostic and research activities, and list a variety of indigenous and exotic infectious agents for humans.

The guidelines are being distributed for review to Federal, State, local, academic, and private laboratories, as well as to NIH scientists and grantees.

Individuals interested in obtaining copies may call 496-1357, or send their name and address to Dr. W. Emmett Barkley, director, Division of Safety, Bldg. 13, Rm. 2E-43,

BYPASS SURGERY

(Continued from Page 1)

and reestablish the necessary blood supply to the heart muscle.

Cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, other practicing physicians, and conference participants will discuss:

What is overall reasonable management of patients with coronary artery disease, that is, in what context should coronary artery surgery be considered?

What constitutes a reasonable diagnostic workup before recommending medical or surgical therapy?

What is known about long-term survival with coronary artery bypass surgery in specific patient groups?

What is known about the long-term quality of life following coronary artery bypass surgery?

What is the range of success rates for the procedure in various settings and what factors may be important?

A panel will consider the presentations and discussion and will offer a consensus statement on these questions. □

Bethesda, Md. 20205. Written review comments will be published in a final revised document in spring 1981. □

Dr. Eileen Hasselmeyer Wins Nursing Leadership Award

Dr. Eileen G. Hasselmeyer, associate director for scientific review, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, recently received the Creative Leadership Award in Nursing. The award was presented to her by the New York University School of Education, Health, Nursing and Arts Professions.



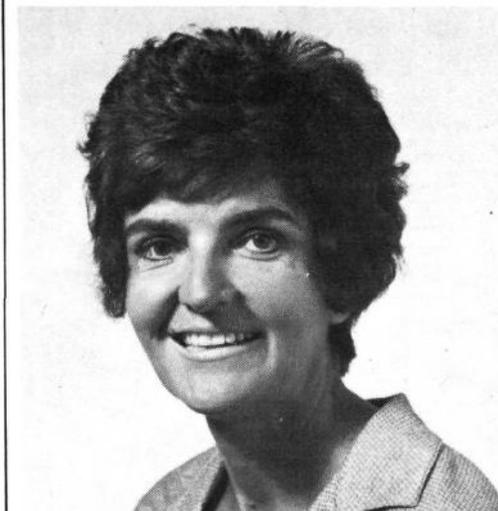
Dr. Hasselmeyer

Dr. Hasselmeyer was cited for her "distinguished career that today embodies the nursing profession's highest aims, in a woman who has played all its roles: hospital nurse, scientist, teacher, lecturer, author, administrator, and shaper of public policy," and for achievements that attest to an uncommon command in her profession.

As a nurse-scientist, Dr. Hasselmeyer has specialized in studies of the behavior patterns of prematurely born infants, the relationship between nursing practice and patient welfare; and in the interdisciplinary fields of blindness in premature infants, metabolic factors in the nutritional disorder kwashiorkor, and the amino acid requirements of young infants.

She also contributed to some of the early studies of phenylketonuria, a congenital metabolic disease that results in mental retardation.

Now, as associate director for scientific review, Dr. Hasselmeyer is responsible for planning and directing a system for the scientific review of all research and research training programs of the NICHD. She also serves as assistant (for perinatology) to the NICHD Director. □



Peggy O'Brien has been named NHLBI personnel officer and chief of the Personnel Management Branch. She has been at NIH for 15 years, working for the past 4 as a personnel specialist in the Institute.

Nat'l Audiovisual Center Director, Branch Chiefs Named to NLM Posts

The appointment of a director and three branch chiefs at the National Library of Medicine's National Medical Audiovisual Center has filled several important posts left vacant by its recent move to Bethesda.

Dr. James W. Woods, former director of the Office of Universal Laboratories and Educational Resources at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, has been named director of the Library's National Medical Audiovisual Center.

Dr. Woods earned his doctorate in physiology in 1954 at Johns Hopkins University.

His career has included work in audiovisual production and direction, as well as research and education. He has had extensive experience in medical television, biomedical communications, and computer-based instruction.

He was responsible for setting up closed-circuit instructional television systems at medical centers in both Oklahoma and Arkansas, and has been in charge of over 40 educational television productions.

As a researcher, Dr. Woods has published numerous articles, primarily in the fields of pharmacology and physiology. He has held several teaching posts at different universities.

Dr. Donald R. Buckner is chief of the NMAC Materials Development Branch. Before joining NMAC, he was director of the international education technology staff at the Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration.

As MDB chief, he will head an advanced development program to apply instructional systems and technology to problems of health-science education.

The Educational Research and Evaluation Branch will be headed by Dr. Warren F. Seibert, previously a professor of education

Three Researchers Win A.E. Bennett Award For Paper on Receptors and Compounds



Dr. Paul (l) and Dr. Skolnick confer about their award-winning research in a CC laboratory.

Three young researchers working at NIH recently won the prestigious A.E. Bennett Award for Basic Sciences. The award is given by the Society of Biological Psychiatry for the best paper by an investigator under 35 years of age.

Drs. Steven Paul and Paul Marangos of the NIMH Clinical Psychobiology Branch and Dr. Phil Skolnick of the Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry, NIAMDD, shared the award for a paper entitled, *Brain-Specific Benzodiazepine Receptors and Putative Endogenous Benzodiazepine-like Compounds*, which was presented before the society in Boston on Sept. 7.

The paper describes the scientists' research on brain receptor sites for benzodiazepines, a class of minor tranquilizers which include Valium and Librium.

Building on their past studies and those of other investigators, the researchers found the regulation of the benzodiazepine receptor to be far more complex than initially believed.

Previous studies indicated that the benzodiazepines practice their tranquilizing effect by interaction with a major neurotransmitter, GABA (gamma amino butyric acid) at a receptor site thought to be unique for benzodiazepines.

Now it appears that such action is regulated by a receptor complex consisting of a functionally coupled benzodiazepine receptor, GABA receptor, and chloride ionophore.

Further, according to the researchers, a number of drugs, including other minor tranquilizers, stimulants, convulsants, anticonvulsants and barbiturates, also exert their psychopharmacological impact by acting on the benzodiazepine receptor complex.

For example, the scientists found that the barbiturate, sodium pentobarbital, potentiates GABA's action by enhancing benzodiazepine binding at the receptor site.

In addition, the researchers have discovered a previously unidentified substance in bovine brain tissue that inhibits the GABAergic modulation of the receptor and which, they believe, may be a naturally occurring anxiety-producing substance. Studies are now in progress to identify this substance.

With the award, the scientists joined the ranks of such well-known and respected recipients as Drs. Solomon Snyder of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Floyd Bloom of the Salk Institute, Arnold Mandell of the University of California at San Diego, and Fred Goodwin and Ermino Costa of NIMH. □

More than 30 million Americans have quit smoking since the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health issued in 1964. Ninety percent of them managed to quit on their own without attending a quit-smoking clinic.

and engineering education at Purdue University.

His new duties will include supervising research projects, developing evaluation protocols, and managing the activities of NMAC staff and outside experts to identify how educational technology can be used to enhance teaching effectiveness.

Dr. Thomas V. Telder is the third newly selected branch chief, and he will head the Education Training and Consultation Branch.

Before joining NLM, Dr. Telder served as professor of health professions education and associate director for consultative services at the medical center of the University of Illinois.

At the Library, he will head a major training and consultation program to help improve information transfer around the world.



Recently appointed NLM branch chiefs are from (l to r-standing): Drs. Buckner, Seibert, and Telder. Seated l to r are: Linda W. Kudrick, chief, who was appointed earlier this year, and Dr. Woods.

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