

The NIH Record

U.S. Department
of Health
and
Human Services

January 21
1981
Vol. XXXIII
No. 2

National
Institutes
of
Health

37 Senior Staff Members at NIH Receive Bonuses for Outstanding Performance

A total of 37 Senior Executive Service staff at NIH have received bonuses ranging from \$3,000 to \$10,000.

HHS Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris announced on Jan. 2 that she had selected 100 members of the Department's Senior Executive Service to receive awards for outstanding performance. These are the first bonuses to be awarded by HHS under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

Awardees Listed

NIH staff members selected were:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Dr. Christian Anfinsen | NIAMDD |
| Dr. Roscoe Brady | NINCDS |
| Dr. Robert Cohen | NIMH |
| Dr. Sheldon Cohen | NIAID |
| Dr. David Davies | NIAMDD |
| Dr. Igor Dawid | NCI |
| Dr. Carl Douglass | DRG |
| Dr. Murray Eden | DRS |
| Dr. Edward Everts | NIMH |
| Dr. Gary Felsenfeld | NIAMDD |
| Dr. Martin Gellert | NIAMDD |
| Dr. Clarence Gibbs | NINCDS |
| Dr. Eli Glatstein | NCI |
| Dr. Suzanne Hurd | NHLBI |
| Mr. Howard Kettl | CC |
| Dr. Edward Korn | NHLBI |
| Dr. Paul Kornblith | NINCDS |
| Dr. Robert Levy | NHLBI |
| Dr. Mortimer Lipsett | CC |
| Dr. George Martin | NIDR |
| Mr. Joseph Naughton | DCRT |
| Dr. Franklin Neva | NIAID |
| Dr. Marshall Nirenberg | NHLBI |
| Dr. Marie Nysten | NIDR |
| Dr. Joseph Perpich | OD |
| Dr. Karl Piez | NIDR |
| Dr. William Raub | OD |
| Dr. Robert Ringler | NIA |
| Dr. Griff Ross | CC |
| Dr. Kenneth Sell | NIAID |
| Dr. Stephen Schiaffino | DRG |

Dr. Samuel Schwartz
Dr. Maxine Singer
Dr. Louis Sokoloff
Dr. George Todaro
Mr. William Weiss
Dr. Marian Yarrow

DRG
NCI
NIMH
NCI
NINCDS
NIMH

Boards Make Recommendations

Six NIH performance review boards provided NIH Director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson with their recommendations on final performance appraisal ratings and nominations for bonuses.

Dr. Fredrickson reviewed these recommendations, and submitted those nominations to PHS and the Department's Executive Resources Management Council.

Selection Process Rigorous

Secretary Harris emphasized that the process for selection of award recipients and determination of the dollar amount of each award was extremely thorough and rigorous.

Each SES member in the Department received an initial performance appraisal from his or her supervisor based upon the objectives and standards spelled out in the individual's performance plan.

These appraisals were reviewed by performance review boards, which were comprised of top Department career scientists and executives.

Secretary Harris made the final selections based upon the nominations submitted to her by the council. □



U.S. Senator Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) was Secretary-designate of the Department of Health and Human Services as the *Record* went to press. As ranking Republican on both the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Labor-Health and Human Services Appropriations Subcommittee, he worked in sponsoring legislation to combat diabetes, cancer, heart disease, sickle cell anemia, and lead paint poisoning. Other major health concerns include: health care reform, preventive health care, and blood program reform. In testimony before the U.S. Senate Finance Committee, Senator Schweiker said, "Better health for all our citizens has also been one of my primary interests as a Senator. I intend to continue my efforts in health promotion and disease prevention within the Department . . ."

Carter's Budget Request for NIH For Fiscal 1982 Totals \$3.8 Billion

President Carter's fiscal year 1982 budget request for NIH is \$3,848,689,000, a net increase of \$255 million above the 1981 level being recommended by the Administration.

The 1982 request continues the stabilization effort begun in 1981 to provide 5,000 new and competing research project grants each year. In the past the number of such grants has varied from year to year, ranging from 3,464 in 1976 to 5,944 in 1979.

The continued emphasis on stabilization in 1982 recognizes the importance to the

research community of a steady, substantial level of research project grant support.

Renovation of the Clinical Center, begun in 1979, will continue in 1982 with \$6.7 million budgeted for this purpose. After renovations are completed in 1987, the CC will be fully integrated with the Ambulatory Care Research Facility, now nearing completion.

The request also includes \$5.8 million to hire the 175 support personnel necessary to

(See BUDGET, Page 11)

Frances Davis, 'Record' Editor, Retires From NIH

With this issue, Frances W. Davis, editor of *The NIH Record* for the past 13 years, is joining the record number of employees retiring from the Federal service.

Mrs. Davis, who received the NIH Director's award last year, has had 25 years of Government service.

"Mrs. Davis will be sorely missed," said Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications, OD. "She has been dedicated to the *Record* throughout her tenure. We all wish her well."

The NIH Record

Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Editorial Operations Branch, Division of Public Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, and circulated by request to writers and to researchers in biomedical and related fields. The content is reprintable without permission. Pictures may be available on request. The *NIH Record* reserves the right to make corrections, changes, or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and HHS.

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Patient Emergency Fund Needs Everyone's Help

The Patient Emergency Fund needs everyone's support to continue the humanitarian services it has provided over the last quarter of a century.

The PEF pays the unusual and unforeseen expenses of some Clinical Center patients and their relatives. Each year the fund meets the ever-increasing costs of travel, lodging, and subsistence for those who cannot meet these emergency needs by raising money through private contributions.

The need for private assistance is essential because these items are not covered under regular medical care.

Over the years, former NIH patients and local community organizations have contributed to the PEF. Besides these sources of income, NIH employees have contributed heavily through their Recreation & Welfare Association. Even private citizens not connected with NIH have given to the PEF.

All fund donations are tax deductible. They can be dropped off at the CC Social Work Department, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7D-53; sent to an employee's administrative officer; or can be received at one of the R&W gift shops at NIH.

For further information, call 496-2381. □

Sailing Club Meets Jan. 29

The first meeting of the NIH Sailing Club will be held on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 8 p.m., in Bldg. 30, Rm. 117.

The newly elected officers—Greg Koski, commodore; Jeff Bluestone, vice commodore and racing chairman; Warren Ferris, rear commodore; and Tom Fioretti, fleet captain—will outline the club's plans for 1981. In addition, sailing films will be shown. For information, contact A. Skeel, 496-1643. □



A BASKET OF CHEER TURNS INTO A BASKET OF MONEY—The Patient Emergency Fund grew when a "basket of money" was turned over to Stanley Kissel, chief, CC Social Services Department, by R&W Gift Shop managers, who ran "a basket of cheer" raffle last month to raise money for this worthwhile cause. Over \$900 was collected from employee customers. Winners of the Dec. 22 drawing were: Alene Staley, Financial Management, CC; Virginia Backora, OD, Bldg. 31; Isabel Fine, NLM, Bldg. 38A; and Dr. Earl Fisher, DRG, Westwood Bldg. In addition to the raffle money, \$2,000 was donated in December from the Davis Plan—a long-time employee system of contribution where the amount that an employee would spend on Christmas cards is turned over to the Patient Emergency Fund—as well as from individual donations. The managers presented the raffle proceeds to Mr. Kissel. L to r are: Judy Slight, Bldg. 38; Hiltraud James, Bldg. 31; Stanley Kissel, CC; Anne Orvas, Westwood Bldg., and Rosalie Eford, CC.

Have Flu Symptoms? CC Asks You To Stay Away

Because this is the flu season, NIH visitors and employees with flu symptoms should refrain from entering the hospital as a health safeguard, according to the Clinical Center's Infection Control Office.

"There is a high risk involved for many patients if they should get influenza," said Dr. David Henderson, CC epidemiologist. "There is presently a flu epidemic in the Washington area so we are asking that people take extra precautions."

To minimize risk, the Infection Control Office is asking that anyone with upper respiratory problems—fever, cough, muscle aches, or a runny nose—stay away from the hospital. Dr. Henderson also requests that employees with those symptoms go to the Occupational Medical Service.

For further questions regarding influenza, contact Dr. Henderson, 496-2209. □

Limited Tax Return Aid Available Beginning Feb. 5

Tax forms, tax information, and limited assistance in computing 1980 returns will be available for NIH employees beginning Thursday, Feb. 5, in Bldg. 31, Rm. 8A-05.

Tax assistance (walk-in service) is scheduled from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Tax assistance (by appointment only) is from 8:30 to 10 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m.

A telephone extension will be published in the next issue of *The NIH Record* and posted on all official bulletin boards. □

Training Tips

Over 100 persons responded to an editorial training needs survey which was announced in the Aug. 5 *Record*. The survey was developed to elicit data about specific skills and knowledge needed to perform editorial work. As a result, the Training Assistance Branch, DPM, is offering the following courses to be held on campus:

| Communication Skills | Course Starts | Deadline |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Principles of Editing | Feb. 2 | Jan. 23 |
| Intermediate Editing | Mar. 16 | Feb. 23 |
| Editing of Technical Manuscripts | Apr. 7 | Mar. 17 |
| Writing workshop | Feb. 23 | Feb. 2 |

In addition, other courses are:

| Office Skills | Course Starts | Deadline |
|---|---------------|----------|
| Memory Typewriter (Application Seminar) | Feb. 2 | Jan. 23 |
| Memory Typewriter (User's Seminar) | Feb. 2 | Jan. 23 |
| Small Purchase Procedures | Feb. 10 | Jan. 28 |
| Time Management for Secretaries | Feb. 2 | Jan. 23 |
| Proofreading | Apr. 2 | Mar. 19 |
| Medical Terminology II | Mar. 2 | Feb. 13 |
| Medical Terminology I | Mar. 3 | Feb. 13 |

To learn more about these and other courses in office and communications skills, contact the Training Assistance Branch, 496-2146.

Dr. John Lynch Retires; Initiated Model Employee Health Program

Dr. John Lynch, NIH occupational health officer, retired Jan. 1 after 30 years' service at NIH. He was medical director of the Employee Health Service for 24 years, and later administratively responsible for the Occupational Medical Service which replaced the EHS.

After 2 years of active duty during the Korean War, Dr. Lynch was assigned to NIH as a commissioned officer, and in 1957 was among the first group of physicians Board Certified in Occupational Medicine.



Dr. Lynch is a staunch supporter of the commissioned corps. He is particularly pleased that two of his daughters, Theresa Morrison (l) and Jeanne Odom, recently joined the corps as nurse officers and are now working in the CC.

He directed one of the first alcoholism and mental health counseling programs for government employees, and was responsible for developing a model occupational health program for NIH employees. Also, he was the NIH representative on numerous boards and advisory committees in the Parklawn Bldg.

As he leaves, the constant growth of NIH facilities stands out in Dr. Lynch's mind. "When I first came to NIH," he said, "the CC was under construction. Now that I am retiring, the construction is still going on." He is quite interested in seeing how things work out with the ACRF when it is completed.

He is certain that he will be active during his retirement, devoting time to amateur radio, sailing, and camping.

His 10 children are scattered throughout the country, and he and his wife Mary are looking forward to visiting them and their grandchildren. They will be spending their winters in Boca Raton, Fla. □

Smithsonian Jazz Repertory Ensemble To Be Featured January 25

The fifth concert of the 1980-81 Chamber Music Series, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, will feature the Smithsonian Jazz Repertory Ensemble.

The concert will be held on Sunday, Jan. 25, at 4 p.m., in the Masur Auditorium.

Admission is by ticket only. □

Dr. J. Brody Most Decorated Member Of the U.S. Public Health Service

By Clarissa K. Wittenberg

Dr. Jacob Brody, associate director for epidemiology, demography, and biometry at the National Institute on Aging, was cited recently as the most highly decorated member of the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps.

For extraordinary service during his PHS career, Dr. Brody has received the Hazardous Duty Award, with one gold star and four bronze stars; the Foreign Duty Award, with one gold star and three bronze stars; the Isolated Hardship Award, with one gold star and four bronze stars; and the Special Assignment Award, with one gold star and four bronze stars.

In 1980, Dr. Brody was also elected president of the American Epidemiological Society, and presented with the Kolker Award for service in geriatric medicine by the Lavindale Hebrew Geriatric Center in Baltimore.

In the past, Dr. Brody was honored by Guam for his contribution to the understanding of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and parkinsonism dementia.

The National Multiple Sclerosis Society praised him for distinguished service on behalf of the "MS cause." He was also cited by the American Medical Writers Association for his contribution to *Viral Infections of Humans*, which was selected as Best Book on a Medical Subject for Physicians in 1977.

A graduate of the State University of New York Downstate College of Medicine, Dr. Brody completed his internship at Roosevelt Hospital in New York.

During his first 2 years he served as an epidemic intelligence officer at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. Subsequently, he became a staff member of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and served as a medical officer in the Middle American Research Unit in the Panama Canal Zone.

In 1962, Dr. Brody was one of the first American scientists invited to conduct research in the USSR, working at the Institute of Poliomyelitis and Virus Encephalitis in Moscow. He later served as chief of the epidemiology section of the Arctic Health Center in Anchorage, Alaska.

R&W Awardees Cited for Advancing Goals

In recognition of those persons who "give generously and willingly of their time and energy to advance the goals" of the NIH Recreation & Welfare Association, a newly established R&W Awards Committee has approved the following presentations during 1980:

Presidential Award to Colleen Keegin, given to an R&W member selected by the R&W president.

Board of Directors Award to Jack Benson, given to a person not an R&W member, whose unique contribution in service, sup-



Dr. Brody joined the U.S. Public Health Service in 1957.

From 1965 until 1974, Dr. Brody headed the Epidemiology Branch of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke. He left there for a year in 1974 to become research coordinator for the Unified Program of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Hiroshima, Japan.

Before joining NIA in 1977, he served as chief of the epidemiological and special studies branch of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Currently, Dr. Brody is vice chairman of the National Council on Alcoholism's Blue Ribbon Commission on Alcoholism and Aging. He also serves on four commissions on continuing care for the elderly and other related health committees.

He has published widely on the epidemiology of infectious diseases, slow viruses, neurologic diseases and other chronic illnesses; as well as on alcohol abuse, alcoholism, and aging.

Among his current professional interests is the complex issue of the epidemiology of healthy, normal aging. Under Dr. Brody's direction NIA is embarking on studies of the last days of life, the natural history of senile dementia, and the process of aging as experienced by relatively well people living independently in three communities. □

port, or inspiration has enriched R&W's goals.

Outstanding Service Award to Gerard Stiller and Doren Vest, presented to committee chairmen for outstanding service to R&W.

Exceptional Service Award to Howard Drew and Randy Schools, given to prime movers on a specific project.

Executive Council Award to Cecile Pettit, Kathleen Demestihias, Agnes Richardson, and Martin Peller, given to those council members chosen by the entire council for exceptional service.

Researcher's Mice Colonies To Star in Segment Of Japanese Educational Film

By Marilyn Sargent, ADAMHA News

Dr. John B. Calhoun's famous mice, known for their participation in his studies on overpopulation, will star in a segment of a Japanese-produced educational film.

Tentatively entitled "Human Beings," the six-part film will examine life in terms of birth, DNA, the brain, civilization, science, and religion.

The producer, Cine-Science Company, Inc. of Tokyo, designed the series for high school students and plans to make it available in a number of languages, including English.

What does a film about humans have to do with Dr. Calhoun's mice? According to Dr. Calhoun, chief of the National Institute of Mental Health's Unit for Research on Behavioral Systems, the behavior of mice, when subjected to the stress of overcrowding, has implications for the human race.

Overcrowding leads to increased interactions among the population, interrupting normal routines and sapping energies otherwise devoted to essential life tasks, says Dr. Calhoun.

When overcrowding affects a species, its highest forms of behavioral achievement begin to unravel. Among mice, territorial, mating, and maternal behaviors fall apart, leading to the eventual dissolution of the population.

Crowding Diminishes Ability

For humans, says Dr. Calhoun, the highest attainment is not procreation, but the creation and reproduction of ideas. Severe overcrowding among humans, which has not occurred worldwide as yet, may diminish people's ability to respond creatively to their environment, he speculates.

Dr. Calhoun has been studying the impact of overcrowding on mice for more than 20 years. In an early and famous experiment, a freely reproducing mouse population reached eight times the optimum density, leading to its eventual extinction.

Population decline set in after the last generation proved incapable of effective mating. This result led the researcher to begin a new set of studies, now in the fifth and last year.

At present, Drs. Calhoun and James Hill, a visiting scientist, are observing the seventh and last generation of mice to live in a specially built "mouse universe," perfectly designed for an optimum density of 200 residents.

Free of natural predators and inclement weather, the mouse population increased to four times the optimum density for adult mice. Once again, despite much effort by the investigators to improve the quality of the animals' physical and social environment, overcrowding has produced aberrant mouse behaviors.

With the exception of a few dominant males, feeding and mating behaviors have become abnormal. Ordinarily mice are nocturnal beings, but in overcrowded conditions, subordinate mice feed during "off"



Dr. Calhoun (second from l) watches the mouse habitat with the Japanese film crew.

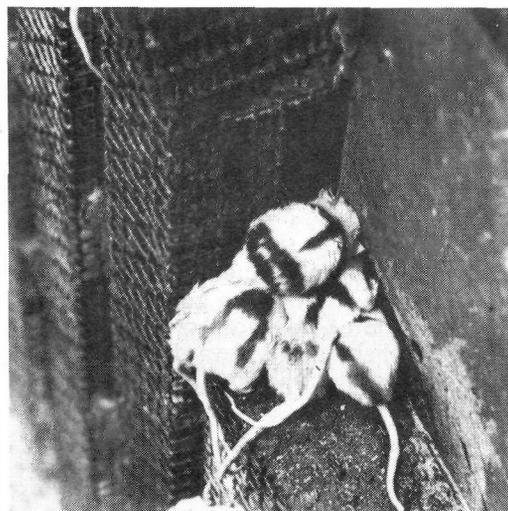
times, those hours that might be comparable to daylight in the real world, when they would be vulnerable to predators.

When not eating or drinking, many lie in huddled, apathetic masses, evincing no interest in the opposite sex. Having been conditioned to overcrowding, they continue to eat, drink, and sleep in squirming, congested groups, ignoring unused feeders, water spouts, and empty spaces nearby.

In contrast to the earlier experiment, the improved environmental conditions have enabled the seventh generation females to continue to become pregnant.

Nevertheless, none has been able to rear its young to adulthood. As in the past experiments, the population is threatened with extinction.

In addition to studying mice, Drs. Calhoun and Hill are working with two rat universes, each started with 16 residents, an



Mice conditioned to overcrowding continue to huddle in their habitat, ignoring unused feeders, water spouts, and a nearby open area.

optimum number for the habitats. Each universe was allowed to increase to three times the optimum number in the second generation.

In one universe, the scientists taught the residents collaborative skills as survival techniques. For example, the rats were taught to seek water in pairs. Only through cooperative action with a fellow rat can water be obtained.

Rats Taught Cooperation

After teaching cooperative drinking, the scientists have helped the rats to add cooperation among "clans" to their behavioral repertoire.

The researchers have identified two major resident types: the high-velocity rats, those more socially interactive and aggressive, and the low-velocity inhabitants, who tend to be more socially withdrawn.

Food is being made available to both high- and low-velocity animals, but not when members of both groups are present at the same time in the food compartments.

Thus, if they are to feed, the rats must

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Money-Saving Main Dishes Available From USDA

Been wrestling with your food budget lately? One way to keep your taste buds content with lower cost foods is to whip up creative money-saving main dishes.

To give you some ideas on this approach, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has a booklet offering tips on cutting food costs and recipes to help you. For a copy of *Money-Saving Main Dishes*, send 60 cents to the Consumer Information Center, Dept. 126H, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. □

Americans Health 'Never Better,' Says Year-End Annual Report

The United States has scored notable achievements in health promotion and disease prevention, but the potential for improvement is still great.

A report, *Health, United States, 1980*, recently issued by HHS, examines selected issues of current concern and provides detailed statistics on the Nation's health status. A prevention profile prepared for this year's edition provides baseline data for tracking progress in disease prevention and health promotion.

The 1970's saw a rise in life expectancy to a record 73.3 years, an increase of 2.7 years since 1970. The death rate from heart disease, the Nation's No. 1 killer, dropped by nearly 20 percent, and death from stroke by 33 percent in the years 1970 to 1978.

Although cancer is still the second leading cause of death, and the overall mortality rate from cancer has increased by 6 percent since 1950, the death rate for those patients under 45 has decreased and is declining for those between 45 and 49.

These decreases are attributed to lower death rates from breast cancer in younger women, decreases in lung cancer in younger men, and in substantial improvements in treatment of childhood leukemia and Hodgkin's disease.

Accidents remain the fourth leading cause of death in the U.S. However, in 1978, accidents accounted for 20 percent of all years of life lost. For young people under age 35, accidents are the chief killer.

The high level of teenage childbearing continues. Numerous health risks are associated with early childbearing.

Although birth rates are not as high for these young women as they were in the early 1970's, the U.S. has one of the highest rates of teenage fertility among industrialized nations.

The report shows that the sustained declines in recent years for infant mortality in the U.S. between 1960 and 1977 is due largely to improved survival of low birth weight babies.

Stroke mortality declined by one-third between 1970 and 1977. The decrease was especially large for blacks, who are more

likely than whites to die from this cause.

The report also shows that mortality from respiratory cancer has been increasing faster for women than for men. It was five times higher for men than women in 1970; in 1977, the ratio was down to 3.7.

An examination of the recent rise in the cesarean deliveries in this country indicates that fundamental changes in obstetrical practice has occurred. In 1978, 15 percent, or more than 500,000 births were delivered by cesarean, compared with 5 percent in 1970.

The report shows a marked trend toward equity of access to medical care regardless of income. The percent of population seeing a physician within 2 years has increased in every age and color group, with the greatest increases for the poor.

However, there is no definitive evidence that the poor's level of use is commensurate with their needs for medical care, the report says. In addition, the poor receive fewer preventive services and less dental care than the nonpoor.

In a comparison of hospital utilization in the U.S. with that of nine other countries, the report shows that this country has one of the highest rates of hospitalization but one of the shortest mean lengths of stay. For people 65 and over, hospital stay in the U.S. was more than 5 days shorter than in seven other countries studied.

Medical care expenditures continue to rise rapidly, topping \$212 billion in 1979. This was an increase of more than 12 percent over the previous year. Price increases alone accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase in 1979.

The report shows that a very large share of national health expenditures go for conditions that are to some degree preventable. For example, heart disease, cancer, stroke, violence, and respiratory conditions accounted for 46 percent of the total costs of illness in 1975.

"It is clear that our prevention initiatives are bearing fruit," said Surgeon General Dr. Julius B. Richmond, HHS Assistant Secretary for Health. □

DNA Symposium Tape Cassette Is Now Available

"DNA, the Cell Nucleus, and Genetic Disease," the cassette recording of the proceedings of the recent symposium, is now available in the NIH Library's audiovisual collection.

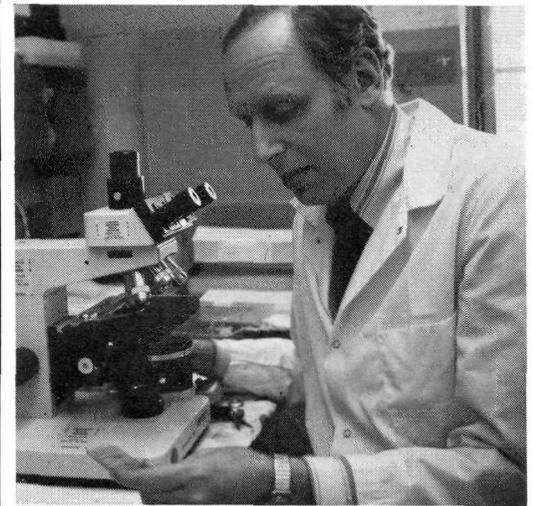
The symposium, sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases in October, featured presentations by eight genetics experts.

A program of speakers and topics is available from the NIAMDD, (301) 496-3583. □

any personnel or EEO office.

A written version of the audiotape is available in the Learning Center for deaf and hearing-impaired employees. □

Dr. Jesse Roth Honored For His Diabetes Research



The author or co-author of over 150 publications, Dr. Roth has received numerous honors and awards for his research in diabetes.

Dr. Jesse Roth, chief of NIAMDD's Diabetes Branch, was recently presented the A. Cressy Morrison Award in Natural Sciences at the New York Academy of Sciences' 163rd Annual Meeting in New York City.

The honor included a certificate of citation and \$1,500 in recognition of Dr. Roth's significant accomplishments in the field of diabetes research.

Dr. Roth has pioneered studies that demonstrate the importance of receptors for insulin in determining the sensitivity and responsiveness of target cells to circulating insulin.

These findings have shown that various clinical diabetic states relate not only to the production and circulating levels of insulin, but also to the ability of the target cells to respond to the available insulin. □

Lampport Award Presented To Dr. Kenneth R. Spring

Dr. Kenneth R. Spring, staff physiologist in NHLBI's Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism Laboratory, was recently presented the Dr. Harold Lampport Award for Young Investigators in Physiology or Biophysics.

The New York Academy of Sciences, which bestows the award annually, cited Dr. Spring for his "excellence in research and teaching of physiology."

In 1975 Dr. Spring came to his present post, where he has been studying the body's fluid balance, attempting to determine the pathways taken by salt and water across epithelial tissues.

In addition to his laboratory work, Dr. Spring is an assistant professorial lecturer in physiology at the George Washington University School of Medicine.

He received his D.M.D. degree from Tufts University School of Dental Medicine, and his doctorate in physiology from the State University of New York at Buffalo. Dr. Spring is the recipient of numerous honors and awards including the Alpha Omega Student of the Year Award in 1963. □

'How To Apply for a Job' Audit Package Now Available

NIH employees are invited to use the individual learning program, "How to Apply for a Job," an instructional package that is designed to help Federal employees when they apply for another Government job.

Application Advice Offered

It consists of a 25-minute audiocassette tape and a workbook. The topics covered are: hints about vacancy announcements; a brief explanation of the application process; how to fill out an SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement; and advice on interviewing.

A complete package of materials is available at the Individual Learning Center, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C-25, or it may be borrowed from

Beginners' Judo Class To Start

The NIH Judo Club will still accept applications for the winter beginners' class. This series of 12 classes in basic judo will be held on Tuesdays from 6 to 7:30 p.m. beginning Jan. 27 and ending Apr. 14. Classes will be held in the old gymnasium of Stone Ridge School, Cedar Lane and Wisconsin Ave.

Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Deputy Director, will serve as chief Kodakan judo instructor, or Sensei, for the club. Dianne Moore, holder of the first degree black belt (Shodan), will be the coinstructor.

The fee is \$35. Application forms can be obtained from the R&W Activities Office, Bldg. 31, Rm 1A-18, Susan Stewart, Bldg. 31, Rm. 4C-02, 496-5586; or Dr. Malone, Bldg. 1, Rm. 132. Space is limited so interested persons should return the completed form to either Ms. Stewart or Dr. Malone immediately to assure a place in the class.



Mark Dantzler cuts a piece of cake for Dr. Malone, host of the party honoring Mr. Dantzler as the first NIH Judo Club member to be awarded a first-degree black belt shodan by the U.S. Judo Federation. Mr. Dantzler has been a judo student of Dr. Malone's since he was in the fifth grade, and is currently pursuing a career in physical education at the University of Maryland.

Enjoy Singing Choral Music? Rehearsals Begin Jan. 25

All persons who would like to be members of a choral group and sing sacred and secular music are invited to join the NIH Singers.

The Singers, an R&W-sponsored activity, will be preparing a two-part spring concert featuring well-known choruses from Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, as well as sacred music by Haydn, Franck, and Gluck.

Rehearsals Every Other Week

Rehearsals are held every other week in homes of members. The first rehearsals will be on Sunday evenings, Jan. 25, Feb. 8, and Feb. 22. There are no auditions, but sight-reading ability is required. Tenors are particularly needed.

For further information, call Dr. Lewis M. Norton, 496-6037. □

FIC Research Fellows

Over the last 3 months, three foreign researchers have come to NIH to continue their work under the Fogarty International Center's International Research Fellowship program.

Dr. Adeline Albert, a senior assistant in medical statistics at the University of Liege, Belgium, arrived in October to work with Dr. Eugene K. Harris in the Division of Computer Research and Technology.

Also coming to study is Dr. Guo Wei Lu, assistant professor in neurophysiology at Peking Second Medical College, Beijing, China, who arrived in December to work at the National Institute of Dental Research with Dr. Ronald Dubner.

January saw the arrival of Dr. Rene Rizoli, a cellular biochemist at the University Hospital of Geneva, Switzerland. He will be working under the preceptorship of Dr. G. D. Aurbach at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. □



Members of the Chinese Study Mission on Health Statistics visited with Dr. Robert Gordon, special assistant to the Director of NIH, and with other key administrators on their recent visit. The delegation's purpose was to learn more about collection, analysis, and the use of statistical health data in solving health problems in China.

The Search for Ochotona—Tibet's Elusive Animal Will Be Lecture Topic

A 2-week field trip to Tibet in search of the Ochotona, an elusive mouse-hare and the suspected Asian plague carrying animal, will be described by Dr. Richard Mitchell in the Masur Auditorium on Thursday, Jan. 29, at 1 p.m.

Dr. Mitchell is a zoologist at the Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Department of Interior.

He was part of a delegation of international scientists which was given unlimited access to travel in Tibet by the Government of China for the first time.

The slide lecture is entitled: From Beijing Across the Tibetan Plateau in Pursuit of the Elusive Ochotona. This event is sponsored by the NIH Asian-American Cultural Committee, and for further information call G. Schiffmann, 496-1156. □

Visiting Scientist Program Participants

Sponsored by Fogarty Internat'l Center

- 12/29—**Dr. Rudolf Billeter**, Switzerland, Laboratory of Neurochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Seymour Kaufman, NIMH, Bg. 36, Rm. 3D30.
- 12/29—**Dr. Hiroetsu Nakashita**, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Ernst Freese, NINCDS, Bg. 10, Rm. 3D02.
- 12/29—**Dr. Alicja Pauler**, USA, Dept. of Rehabilitative Medicine. Sponsor: Dr. Lynn Gerber, CC, Bg. 10, Rm. 5D37.
- 12/29—**Dr. Mika Scheinin**, Finland, Clinical Psychobiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 4S239.
- 1/1—**Dr. Maria K. Antoniadou**, Greece, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Arthur S. Levine, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B12.
- 1/1—**Dr. Harishchandra Chopade**, India, Environmental Biology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. H. B. Matthews, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.
- 1/1—**Dr. Peter Robinson**, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Neurosciences. Sponsor: Dr. Stanley Rapoport, NIA, GRC, Baltimore.
- 1/1—**Dr. Surinder Safaya**, India, Laboratory of Pathophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Pradman K. Qasba, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. B1B42.
- 1/1—**Dr. Tomosada Sugimoto**, Japan, Neurobiology and Anesthesiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Stephen Gobel, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. B10.
- 1/2—**Dr. Alfonso Garria-Vela**, Mexico, Endocrinology and Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Maria L. Dufau, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 12N216.
- 1/2—**Dr. Harold H. Allen**, USA, Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John Decker, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9N222.
- 1/2—**Dr. Miklos Palkovits**, Hungary, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Irwin J. Kopin, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 2D46.
- 1/5—**Dr. Andrew Simpson**, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. F. Alan Sher, NIAID, Bg. 5, Rm. 116.
- 1/5—**Dr. Marc Vigny**, France, Laboratory of Developmental Biology and Anomalies. Sponsor: Dr. George R. Martin, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 416.
- 1/7—**Dr. Jose G. Castano**, Spain, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Michael Gottesman, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 2E22.
- 1/7—**Dr. Amelia Nieto**, Spain, Endocrinology and Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Kevin J. Catt, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 12N202.

Parking Permits Go on Sale On 21st of Each Month

Beginning on the 21st of each month, or the first working day thereafter, parking permits go on sale for the coming month.

These permits may be purchased at:

| | |
|--|---|
| Parking Office Bldg. 31, Rm. B1C-15 | Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. |
| Bldg. 38-A Main Lobby | Last Friday of each month, 9 a.m. to noon |
| Bldg. 10 Masur Aud. Lobby | First and Last Monday and Tuesday of each month, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. |
| Blair Bldg. Conf. Rm. 110 | Last Thursday of each month, 9:30 a.m. to noon |
| Federal Bldg. Conf. Rm. B1-19 | 3rd Wednesday of each month, 11 a.m. to noon |
| Landow Bldg. Conf. Rm. C | 3rd Wednesday of each month, 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. |
| Westwood Bldg. Conf. Rm. D | Last Wednesday of each month, 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. |

Type III Hyperlipidemia Is Topic Of Combined Clinical Conference

A Combined Clinical Staff Conference on Type III Hyperlipidemia will be held in the Masur Auditorium on Friday, Jan. 23, at 3:30 p.m.

The discussion will be moderated by Dr. H. Bryan Brewer, Jr., chief of the Molecular Disease Branch, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

3 Speakers Announced

The program includes three other speakers from the Molecular Disease Branch.

Dr. Loren Zech, a senior investigator, will speak on Diagnosis and Clinical Features of Patients With Type III Hyperlipoproteinemia.

Dr. David Schwartz, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, will cover the Pathological Features of Type III Hyperlipoproteinemia. Apolipoprotein E Metabolism in Type III Hyperlipoproteinemia Patients will be discussed by clinical associate Dr. Dick Gregg.

Treatment of Type III Hyperlipoproteinemia will be addressed by Dr. Ernst Schaefer, a senior investigator in the Molecular Disease Branch.

This conference is scheduled for publication in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*. □

CC Employees Honored At Awards Ceremony

More than 300 Clinical Center employees were honored for outstanding work during the past year at the Ninth Annual Awards Ceremony held recently in the Masur Auditorium.

Seven Public Health Service Commendation Medals were awarded to: Dr. Ronald Elin, chief, Clinical Pathology; Dr. Lynn H. Gerber, chief, Rehabilitation; Andrea Myer, Medical Records; Alberta Bourne and Elaine Offutt, Nutrition; Dr. Harvey Klein, Blood Bank; and Dr. Thomas Shawker, Diagnostic Radiology.

CC Director Dr. Mortimer Lipsett presented the NIH Award of Merit to Mary Thompson, acting chief of the Nursing Department, for "consistent astute leadership in promoting and achieving Nursing Department and Clinical Center objectives."

Two EEO awards were presented—to Eلسlee Des Bordes, LPN, Heart and Lung Nursing Service, for her work as EEO counselor and chairperson of the CC EEO advisory committee, and to Dr. Jay Shapiro, CC associate director, for his efforts to recruit minority applicants for the Clinical and Research Associate Programs.

In addition to quality increase, cash, and length-of-service awards, Samuel Chapman, acting chief, Fabric Care Department, was cited for "outstanding leadership." □

Task Force Report Identifies Respiratory Disease Problems

A new publication, *Task Force Report on Epidemiology of Respiratory Diseases*, is now available from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

The 13-member task force and its four

NINCDS Director Dr. Tower To Retire on Feb. 1; His Distinguished Fed'l Career Spans 40 Years

Dr. Donald B. Tower, who has guided Federal research in the neurosciences for nearly 8 years as Director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, will retire on Feb. 1, ending a Federal career that spans more than 40 years.

An internationally known neurochemist and neurologist, Dr. Tower has spent the last 28 years with NINCDS, first as chief of the Clinical Neurochemistry Section and later as chief of the Laboratory of Neurochemistry, as well as acting associate director for extramural programs. He became Institute Director in 1974.

In retirement, Dr. Tower's first undertaking will be a biography of Johan Thomas Hensing, the German physician who discovered phosphorous in the brain and who in 1719 wrote the first monograph on brain chemistry.

The Hensing biography will extend Dr. Tower's already long list of publications. He is the author of more than 130 scientific papers and monographs, most of them dealing with neurochemistry.

His research interests have ranged from studies on epileptic seizure mechanisms with emphasis on transmitter and ionic abnormalities, to problems of the ischemic neuron and the role of astroglial cells in brain edema.

While NINCDS Director, Dr. Tower has overseen an extensive survey of neurological and communicative disorders research. The resulting three-volume publication, *The Nervous System*, appeared in 1975 to commemorate the Institute's 25th anniversary.

Dr. Tower also reorganized the Institute along program lines to provide added emphasis for extramural program management.

In addition, under his direction, seven panels of experts developed a comprehensive long-range plan for research in neurological and communicative disorders. The National Research Strategy, completed in 1978, identifies achievable goals and areas deserving increased research interest and support.

"I grew up with the modern development of neurochemistry," said Dr. Tower. He has contributed much to that development.

He is a cofounder and first treasurer of the American Society of Neurochemistry, organized in 1968; an adviser to the World Health Organization for the Collaborating Centers Program of research and training in the neurosciences; and a member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Neurosciences.

He has been chief editor of the *Journal of*



A commissioned officer in the PHS, Dr. Tower holds the rank of Assistant Surgeon General—the equivalent of major general.

Neurochemistry, neurochemistry editor of *Experimental Brain Research*, and has served on the editorial board of several other journals.

In 1969, he headed the Neurochemistry Exchange Mission to the Soviet Union under the U.S.-Soviet Exchange Program. Ten years later, he was a member of the WHO delegation to the People's Republic of China.

In 1974 Dr. Tower was awarded the HEW Meritorious Service Medal and in 1977, the PHS Distinguished Service Medal as well as numerous other honors.

Dr. Tower is a graduate of Harvard College. He received his M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in 1944, and his Ph.D. from McGill University in 1951. While at McGill, he was chosen a Markle Scholar in Academic Medicine.

He served on active duty in the Naval Reserves late in World War II, and as a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy Medical Corps.

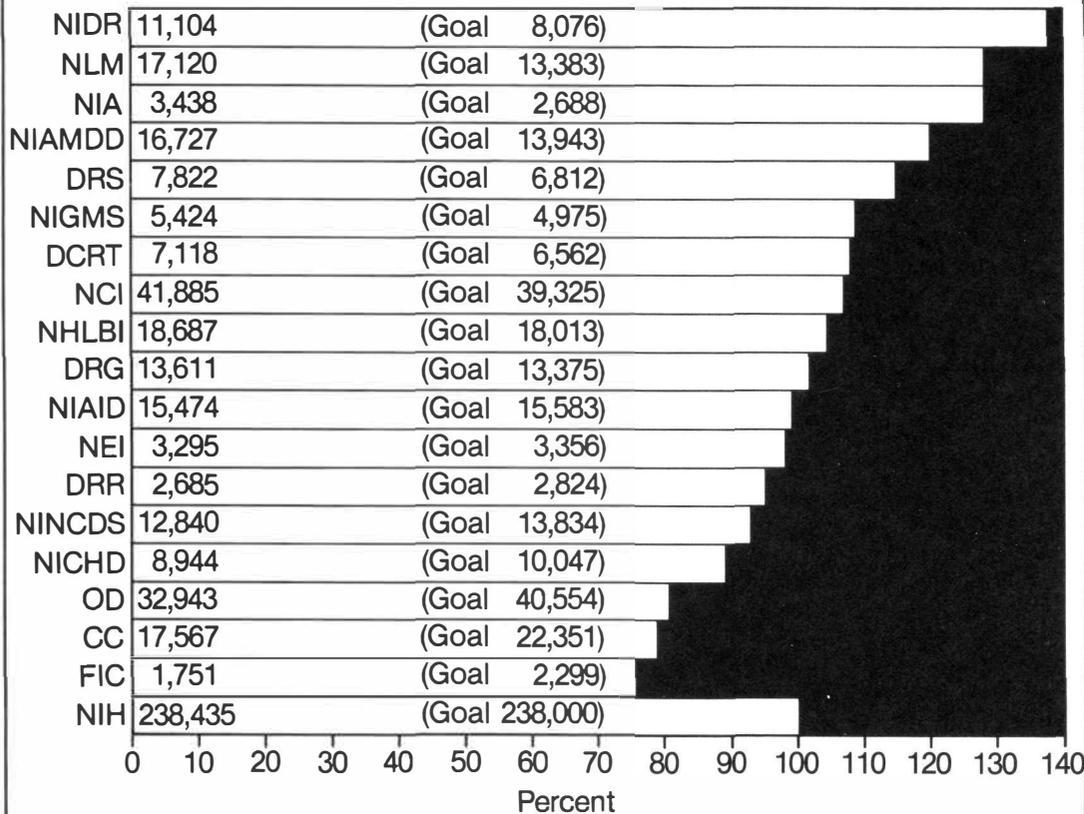
Before coming to NINCDS, Dr. Tower was an assistant professor of experimental neurology at McGill, and an associate neurochemist at the Montreal Neurological Institute.

In October 1980, he returned to the Montreal Neurological Institute to deliver the 46th annual John Hughlings Jackson memorial lecture on the prospects and challenges for neurology and the neurosciences. □

research, and to recommend the types of studies needed for a well-focused, manageable epidemiology program.

Single, free copies of the publication may be obtained from the Division of Lung Diseases, NHLBI, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 6A-16, Bethesda, Md. 20205. □

NIH CFC Contributions as of December 31



The NIH Combined Federal Campaign exceeded its dollar goal this year for the first time since the 1975 campaign. The bar graph shows the amount of donations collected from each B/I/D. The total of \$238,435 is the largest amount ever collected here. "All of NIH is to be congratulated for making this year's campaign the most successful ever at NIH," said DRS Director Dr. Joe R. Held, vice chairman of the NIH campaign.

Dr. William Gay Will Serve as Director Of DRR's Animal Resources Program



The winner of the 1971 AALAS Griffin award, Dr. Gay is the author of over 20 papers in the field of laboratory animal science and has served on numerous NIH committees.

Dr. William I. Gay, former director of the Extramural Activities Program of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been named director of the Division of Research Resources' Animal Resources Program.

The program administers activities of NIH's Regional Primate Research Centers and the Laboratory Animal Sciences opera-

tion, which upgrades institutional animal resources, supports facilities engaged in the diagnosis and control of animal disease, develops highly trained specialists in laboratory animal medicine and science, and supports development of specific colonies of laboratory animal models.

Dr. Gay received his DVM from Cornell University, and is a graduate of the Federal Executive Institute. He has been associated with NIH since 1954.

Prior to coming here, he practiced veterinary medicine at Richmond Hill, N.Y. In 1952, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the veterinary corps of the U.S. Army and spent 2 years in charge of the laboratory animal colony at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C.

Joining the Division of Research Services as chief of the Animal Hospital Section in 1954, Dr. Gay later served concurrently as assistant chief of the central animal colony.

In 1963, he became a senior program official in the Animal Resources Branch of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources.

In 1966, Dr. Gay joined the National Institute of General Medical Sciences as program director for comparative medicine and also program administrator for the radiology and physiology training programs. He became chief of the Research Grants Branch in 1967.

MICE

(Continued from Page 4)

learn "clan" membership and to act in concert with others like themselves.

Through these experiments, the researchers are attempting to help the rats build communication networks and social structures that will improve their coping capabilities and reduce the pathologies brought about by population density in doing so.

Dr. Calhoun would experimentally verify his theory that humans' ability to expand on past knowledge and to collaborate in the development of new coping and information-processing strategies has given them the ability to survive dramatic population increases.

"Analysis of the growth of world population over the past 2,000 years indicates that each successive doubling of population required only half the time of the prior doubling," reports Dr. Calhoun.

"Beginning sometime about 43,000 years ago, the population began to increase. The first doubling took 20,000 years, the second took 10,000 years, the next 5,000 and so on, until now we are in a period where 40 years encompasses a doubling of world population. Thus, we have the present crisis and talk of population explosion."

But he remains optimistic for two reasons. First, statistics gathered through the United Nations indicate that the worldwide rate of population growth began to decrease in 1975.

The world population will continue to rise until it reaches a peak of more than 9 billion at about 2065. Then the decreased rate of growth will begin to have an impact and the population will start to decline at half the rate at which it previously increased, Dr. Calhoun theorizes.

The other good news, according to Dr. Calhoun, has to do with humans' ability to process information and create solutions for the problems of living, the evolution of the "social brain."

Although the human race's capability for inventing answers and processing information has not quite kept up with its population growth (according to Dr. Calhoun, idea processing doubled once for every two doublings of the population), the future is promising. With the help of computers, the information-processing capability will continue to expand beyond the turnaround in the population growth.

Eventually, says Dr. Calhoun, progress in information processing will begin to decline, but at a rate slower than that of the population decline. So for some period of time, if the human race has not "destroyed" beforehand, creativity will surpass population growth. □

He was acting associate director of NIGMS during most of 1970, and the following year joined NIAID.

Dr. Gay has served as president of the D.C. branch of the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science.

He has also been active in a number of committees. □

Three New Members Named To NLM's Board of Regents

Three new members were named to the National Library of Medicine's Board of Regents.

They were Drs. Gwendolyn S. Cruzat, William D. Mayer, and Charles E. Molnar.

The first meeting to be attended by the three new regents was held on Oct. 9-10, and was presided over by the newly-elected chairman of the board, Dr. Nicholas E. Davies.

Dr. Cruzat is professor of library science at the University of Michigan's School of Library Science. In 1978, she spent 4 months at NLM under provisions of the Inter-governmental Personnel Act.

During this time she studied ways to connect library school education and research activities more closely with key problems in health-science librarianship.

Dr. Mayer, a pathologist, is president of the Eastern Virginia Medical Authority.

He served as Dean of the Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine, and directed the University's Health Services Research Center Program. Prior to becoming university president, Dr. Mayer was assistant chief medical director for Academic Affairs, Veterans Administration.

The third new regent, Dr. Molnar, currently holds a number of positions at Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.). He directs the university's computer Systems Laboratory and is a professor in the departments of computer science, electrical engineering, and physiology and biophysics.

Dr. Molnar has previously served as a consultant for the National Cancer Institute, and has chaired the NIH's Computer and Biomathematical Sciences Study Section. His major research interests include information processing in the nervous system, and the design and development of computers for biomedical research. □

Pamphlet Tells How To Blow Your Whistle

The Office of the Special Counsel of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board has issued a new pamphlet on the role of the special counsel and how whistle-blower complaints may be filed with the Office.

The 14-page booklet, *For Merit and Honesty in Government*, details the prohibited personnel practices under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. The whistle-blower provisions and the special counsel's role in investigating allegations of prohibited personnel practices and violations of civil service laws, rules, and regulations are included.

The pamphlet tells where and how to file complaints, including a list of the Office of Special Counsel's central and field offices.

The special counsel is charged with investigating allegations of certain statutorily prohibited personnel practices and prosecuting offenders before the Merit Systems Protection Board.

Copies of the pamphlet are available free of charge from the Public Information Office, Office of the Special Counsel, 1717 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20419. □

Ultrasonic System Visualizes Tongue Motions, Useful in Diagnosis of Lingual Functions

Measuring oral-motor dysfunction in persons with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other neurological diseases that affect talking, chewing, and swallowing may now be aided by an ultrasonic system that visualizes dynamic motions of the tongue during speech.

Devised by NIH researchers—Barbara Sonies, Rehabilitation Department, CC; Dr. Thomas Shawker, Diagnostic Radiology Department, CC; and Thomas E. Hall, BEIB, DRS—the system provides a reliable and noninvasive technique for assessing lingual functions.

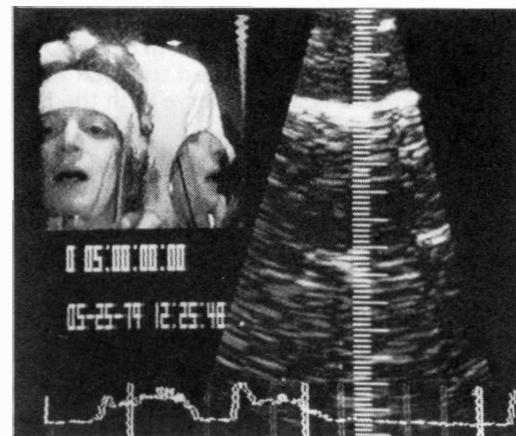
Patient Speaks Normally

In the past, researchers had to impose awkward procedures that interfered with normal articulation. The new system allows the patient to speak normally without jaw restrictions or exaggerated head postures.

It also allows comparison and retrieval of multiple repetitions of speech samples in a digital format that can be subjected to computer analysis.

The system includes such devices as a specially equipped wheelchair, the ultrasonic imaging system with an adapted scanner, and a closed-circuit television system that allows simultaneous monitoring of speech and ultrasonic signals.

An ultrasonic scanning system that visualizes dynamic motions during speech is



Ultrasound image of normal tongue motion during production of the phoneme /a/. Upper surface of tongue corresponds to white curved band extending across the middle of sector.

useful in diagnosing a variety of neurological conditions such as disorders associated with cerebellar degeneration that affect the muscles and nerves controlling the tongue, palate, lips, pharynx and larynx.

One application involves predicting oral-motor problems that are life-threatening to the elderly and are sometimes manifested as sleep and swallowing disorders. If these problems are associated with changes in the tongue itself, treatment may be devised.



Dr. Shawker holds the transducer under the patient's chin while Ms. Sonies observes the patient's ability to swallow. Ed Hall (l) makes certain that the image on the video screen is clear.

Monograph on Long-Term Care Reprinted by FIC

A monograph, *Long-Term Care in Six Countries: Implications for the United States*, has been reprinted by the Fogarty International Center.

In this 197-page monograph, Robert and Rosalie Kane compare services provided to the elderly in England, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Scotland, and Sweden to

those offered in the U.S. For the new printing, the authors have briefly updated recent developments and publications in the field.

Single copies may be obtained from the FIC Publications Office, Bldg. 16A, Rm. 205, 496-4331. □

Dr. John L. Ziegler Named Editor-in-Chief of 'JNCI'

Dr. John L. Ziegler has been named editor-in-chief of *JNCI*, the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. He succeeds Dr. John C. Bailar III, who retired to teach at Harvard University and to serve with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Dr. Ziegler has been with NCI since 1966, most recently as deputy clinical director and as associate director for clinical oncology, Division of Cancer Treatment.

From 1967 to 1972 he directed the Lymphoma Treatment Center in Kampala, Uganda, where he specialized in the treatment of Burkitt's lymphoma and other diseases endemic to Africa.

He received his M.D. degree from Cornell University Medical College and a B.A. in English from Amherst College. In 1969, he received the PHS Commendation Medal; in 1972, the Albert and Mary Lasker Award.

Other staff changes at *JNCI* include the appointment of Edwin A. Haugh as managing editor and Pamela T. Allen as assistant managing editor.

Mr. Haugh holds a B.A. in English and history from the University of Delaware. On the editorial staff since 1976, he replaces Phyllis Jay, who is now with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Mrs. Allen, a graduate of the University of Maryland with a B.A. in English, has been a *JNCI* editor since 1977.

Dr. Ziegler appointed two new associate editors to the *JNCI* board of editors: Dr. Kurt W. Kohn, chief of the Laboratory of



Dr. Ziegler

Raymond W. Klecker, NCI Stride Student, Receives Analytical Chemistry Award

Raymond W. Klecker, a National Cancer Institute Stride student attending American University, recently received the American Chemical Society Analytical Chemistry Division Undergraduate Award.

The award is given annually to students with special interests or achievements in the field of analytical chemistry, and is based on faculty recommendations.

Mr. Klecker, who works in NCI's Clinical Pharmacology Branch, is among 426 undergraduate students in the United States and Canada to receive the award this year.

The award consists of a certificate, a 15-month subscription to the journal, *Analytical Chemistry*, and an honorary membership in the American Chemical Society Division of Analytical Chemistry until Dec. 31, 1981.

Mr. Klecker has worked in the Clinical Pharmacology Branch since February 1979. He helps design tests for measuring drug levels in patient blood samples.



Mr. Klecker finishes his Stride training program this spring and hopes to continue to do graduate work in pharmacology.

1981 Directory of Health Groups in Washington Issued

The National Health Council has released the 1981 edition of its publication, entitled *Health Groups in Washington: A Directory*.

This sixth edition of the directory has been significantly enlarged over previous editions and now includes 252 national health organizations which are either headquartered in Washington, D.C., or have an office or representative in the Washington

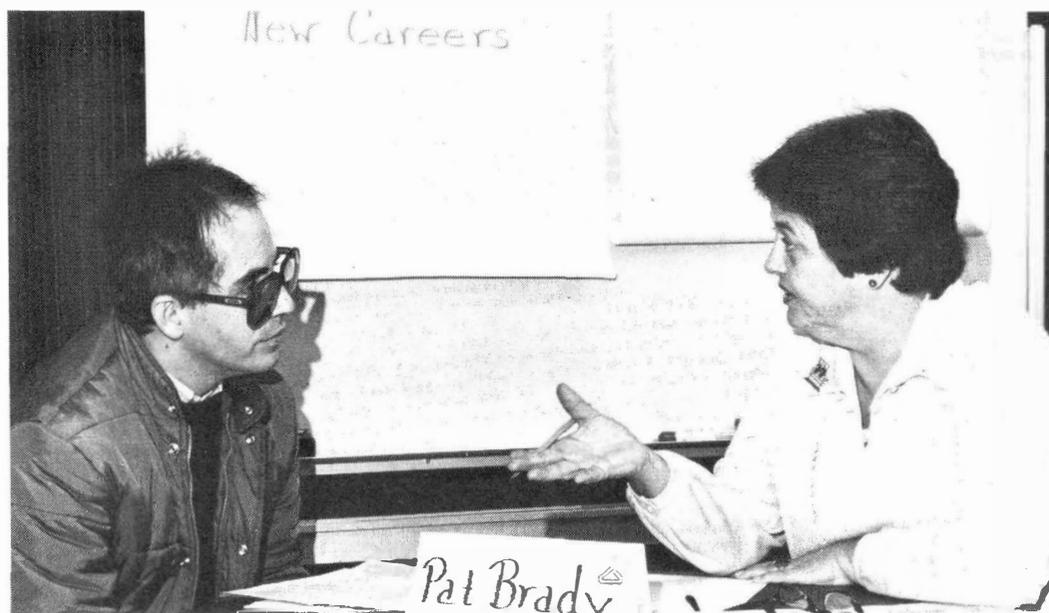
metropolitan area.

The national organizations listed include voluntary health agencies, professional and membership associations, health-related organizations, and accreditation/certification groups.

In Pocket-size Format

The 44-page directory—printed in a handy, 4×9 inch, pocket-size format—is available for \$4 a copy, prepaid, from the National Health Council at 70 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. Discounts are available when ordering five or more copies. □

Molecular Pharmacology, Division of Cancer Treatment, NCI, and Dr. Richard M. Simon, chief of the Biometric Research Branch, also in DCT. □



About 75 National Institute of Dental Research employees recently attended a noontime career development seminar, sponsored by the Women's Concerns Subcommittee of the NIDR EEO Advisory Committee. DPM Career Development Branch and NIDR panelists described training and career opportunities at NIH. Later, employees examined informational materials and discussed individual questions with the panelists: Dr. Ursula Lohmann, Margie Dyke, Pat Brady, Richard Jackson, Harry Marshall, and Gloria Cantu.



BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

open and operate the ACRF. The ACRF opening is scheduled to take place in the spring of 1981.

With the FY 1982 budget, which was transmitted to the Congress Jan. 15, the President submitted a proposal for rescission of \$50.2 million from the \$3,616,447,000 level for NIH contained in the 1981 Continuing Resolution, which has exceeded the

President's 1981 request by \$126 million.

The rescission proposal stated that budget restraints and competing demands for available resources necessitate the reduction of \$50.2 million, which is to be taken from categories other than research project grant funds.

The remaining \$76 million increase is to be used for continuing a stable funding level for 5,000 new research project grants and for providing 10,500 research traineeship awards in FY 1981.

1982 CONGRESSIONAL JUSTIFICATIONS (Carter)

Summary by Appropriation

(Budget authority in thousands)

| | 1980 Comparable | 1981 Comparable ¹ | 1982 Request | Change |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| NCI | \$ 999,191 | \$ 996,347 | \$1,041,761 | \$ 45,414 |
| NHLBI | 527,663 | 553,456 | 596,454 | 42,998 |
| NIDR | 68,428 | 72,033 | 76,447 | 4,414 |
| NIAMDD | 341,415 | 371,623 | 390,536 | 18,913 |
| NINCDS | 242,175 | 253,962 | 281,181 | 27,219 |
| NIAID | 215,573 | 234,761 | 248,179 | 13,418 |
| NIGMS | 312,479 | 336,155 | 362,035 | 25,880 |
| NICHD | 209,059 | 221,958 | 235,849 | 13,891 |
| NEI | 113,031 | 118,555 | 134,401 | 15,846 |
| NIEHS | 83,896 | 95,212 | 112,498 | 17,286 |
| NIA | 70,063 | 76,319 | 86,099 | 9,780 |
| DRR | 169,228 | 174,126 | 192,111 | 17,985 |
| FIC | 8,987 | 9,291 | 9,612 | 321 |
| Subtotal, IRD's | 3,361,188 | 3,513,798 | 3,767,163 | 253,365 |
| NLM | 43,979 | 45,482 | 47,692 | 2,210 |
| OD | 20,248 | 22,566 | 23,524 | 958 |
| Buildings & Facilities | 3,250 | 11,750 | 10,310 | -1,440 |
| | 3,428,665 | 3,593,596 | 3,848,689 | 255,093 |

¹Includes proposed supplemental for 70% pay costs (\$27,522) and proposed rescission (-\$50,200).

Dr. Tully Is Honored by U. of Bordeaux



Dr. Tully, invited to deliver a lecture prior to the presentation of his honorary degree, chose as his topic, *Mycoplasmas and Their Developing Role in Neurological Disease*.

Dr. Joseph Tully of NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases was recently awarded an honorary *doctor honoris causa* degree by the University of Bordeaux II in recognition of his outstanding work on mycoplasmas and his long-term collaboration with the university. Bordeaux II is the university's medical school.

Much of his collaboration with the university involved scientific exchanges with NIAID's mycoplasma program and the university's laboratory of cellular and molecular biology, directed by Professor Joseph Bove.

Dr. Tully was also cited for other contributions, including his efforts as program chairman of the 1st International Congress on Mycoplasmas of Plants, Animals, Man, and Insects held in Bordeaux in 1974.

As a result of this congress, a new International Research Program on Comparative Mycoplasmaology was established with Dr. Tully elected as its first chairman.

He joined the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in 1962 as a research microbiologist in the Laboratory of Bacterial Diseases. □

Four New Members Named to DRR Advisory Council

Four new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Research Resources Council.

They are: Drs. Joseph A. Abbott, clinical professor and chief of the cardiac section of the University of California, San Francisco medical teaching program, Fresno, Calif.; Robert L. Van Citters, dean of the University of Washington School of Medicine; Evelyn V. Hess, professor of medicine and director of the division of immunology at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine; and Paul W. Purdy, vice president for fiscal affairs at Jackson State University.

Specializing in cardiology, Dr. Abbott has been a consultant for the National Science Foundation. He is a member of the San Francisco, Central Valley, and Alameda Heart Associations.

Dr. Van Citters received a research career development award from PHS in 1962 and also participated as an exchange scientist in the joint US-USSR Scientific Exchange Agreement.

His career activities at the University of Washington included cardiovascular research at the School of Medicine and primate research at DRR's Regional Primate Research Center. He is a professor of physiology and biophysics, and also a professor of medicine.

Originally from Dublin, Ireland, Dr. Hess joined the staff of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1964 as associate professor and director of the division of immunology, and became the McDonald professor of medicine in 1969.

Dr. Hess has recently completed terms on the General Clinical Research Centers and the Biomedical Research Support Program review committees, and is currently a member of the DRR CLINFO Advisory Committee.

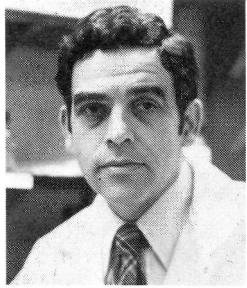
Born in Weona, Ark., Dr. Purdy has general background experience in business, finance, economics, program administration and educational management.

He was named to *Who's Who in American Colleges* in 1962, listed in *Outstanding Young Men in America* in 1969 and 1973, and also in *Outstanding Educators of America* in 1973.

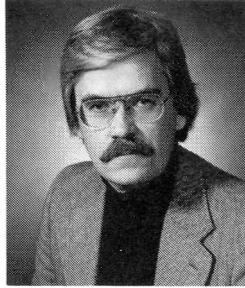
Dr. Purdy has served as an officer and on the board of several organizations.

He has also served as a consultant for the Sickle Cell Disease Branch of NHLBI. □

\$1.2 Million for Basic Cancer Research Given to 2 Scientists by Business Foundation



Dr. Leder



Dr. Erikson

Two scientists were recently awarded \$1.2 million to conduct basic biological research on the fundamental cause of cancer by a unique foundation that has solicited donations from some of the Nation's largest corporations.

The two grants, \$600,000 each, will be used over the next 5 years to support the work of Drs. Philip Leder and Raymond L. Erikson. Dr. Leder was recently appointed chairman of the department of genetics and professor of genetics at Harvard Medical School. He is on leave of absence from his position as chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Dr. Erikson is professor of pathology at the University of Colorado, a National Cancer Institute grantee.

Harry Williams Creates Fund

The grants were the first to be made by the American Business Cancer Research Foundation, a 2-year-old fund created by Harry D. Williams II, a retired residential housing developer from Connecticut.

Mr. Williams became interested in understanding cancer after his wife, Jayne, developed cancer and was treated at Yale. His study of cancer funding led him to conclude that a private foundation could keep bureaucracy and report writing to a minimum and give research money directly to investigators recognized for their ongoing fundamental research.

"The grants are in recognition of their already demonstrated excellence in research," said Mr. Williams when he announced the grants.

Drs. Leder and Erikson were selected from among 20 scientists by a scientific advisory panel composed of some of the Nation's leading basic biological researchers recruited by Mr. Williams.

The panel members are: Drs. Christian B.

Anfinsen, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, who won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1972; Daniel Nathans of Johns Hopkins University, who was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1978; George Emil Palade of Yale University, who was also awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1974; Van Rensselaer Potter, professor of oncology at the University of Wisconsin; Harry Smith, Jr., chairman of the department of biostatistics at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and Lewis Thomas, chancellor of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Although Dr. Leder is not generally considered a cancer researcher, his work in genetics is well recognized as being "so fundamental and so broad that most anything he does has a bearing on cancer research," said Dr. Anfinsen, explaining the importance of genetics in understanding the causes of cancer.

Dr. Erikson Is NCI Grantee

Currently Dr. Raymond L. Erikson holds three National Cancer Institute grants relating to the biosynthesis of viral transformation—specific antigens of the avian RNA sarcoma virus, and a grant for a program in developmental histology of cancer structure and replication of oncoviruses.

The American Business Cancer Research Foundation plans to make similar grants next year, noted Mr. Williams. He successfully campaigned for donations among the top echelons of business by stressing that it was in the best interest for the future of American corporations to learn about what makes cancer occur.

"He has convinced industry, the drug and chemical companies that it is important to know the difference between a cancerous cell and a normal cell," said Dr. Anfinsen, describing Mr. Williams efforts, and "industry has gone along with it."

The foundation's corporate sponsors include: the Diamond Shamrock Corporation, the Dow Chemical Company, the Exxon Corporation, the Mobil Corporation, the Monsanto Company, the Olin Corporation, Procter & Gamble Company, the Schering-Plough Corporation, the Stauffer Chemical Company, the Union Carbide Corporation, Capital Cities Communications Inc., and such trusts as the H. Smith Richardson Charitable Trust and the Educational Foundation of America. □

Recombinant DNA Committee Approves Certain Changes

The NIH Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee (RAC) held its 21st meeting on Jan. 8 and 9.

The NIH Recombinant DNA Risk Assessment Program and the recent meeting of chairpersons from the Institutional Biosafety Committees were discussed.

The RAC recommended approval of a number of items including: a request to

allow certain additional experiments with foot and mouth disease virus; a proposed change in the NIH Guidelines to lower containment for experiments with non-pathogenic prokaryotes and lower eukaryotes; and proposed changes in procedures for review of minor modifications of previously approved large-scale experiments. □

New Egg Cell Transplant Technique Used in Mammals for 1st Time

Experiments involving the transfer of the nucleus from a mouse embryo cell to an unrelated enucleated mouse egg cell have been carried out by Dr. Karl Illmensee of the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and Dr. Peter Hoppe of Jackson Laboratories, Bar Harbor, Me.

Their research was supported in part by NIH.

This was the first successful application of the technique to mammals and resulted in the production of three healthy mice.

Each of the three mice appeared to be genetically identical to the mouse donating the nucleus in that case, but unrelated genetically to the egg donor or to the foster mother in whose uterus the egg was implanted.

Similar experiments have been done in many laboratories over the past 30 years with amphibians (frogs and toads), but the recently announced nuclear transplantation was technically much more difficult because mouse eggs are about 3,000 times smaller than frog eggs.

Some media reports tend to equate the reported research to the popular notion of cloning which involves the copying of adult animals. Experts have pointed out, however, that all successful nuclear transplantations to date, including the mouse study, involved an embryo, and not an adult donor.

It has not been possible, and may never be, to produce an animal from the transplanted nucleus of an adult cell.

The reported advance, however, gives scientists an important new technique with which to study nuclear-cytoplasmic interactions in embryo development and differentiation, which may yield information valuable in understanding the cause of birth defects. □



Philip D. Amoruso was recently named executive officer of the National Cancer Institute, where he will be responsible for evaluating NCI's programs. He returns to NCI from his post as executive officer of NLM. Previously, he served with NCI for 10 years in various managerial positions, including more than 4 years as administrative officer for the Division of Cancer Treatment.

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