

The NIH Record

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John P. Davignon Receives 1982 Andrew Craigie Award

J. Paul Davignon, chief of the NCI Pharmaceutical Resources Branch since 1976, received the 1982 Andrew Craigie Award Oct. 18 in Orlando, Fla.

The award is given to those who have made outstanding accomplishments in advancement of professional pharmacy within the Federal Government by the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

The awards honors the first Apothecary General of the U.S. military forces, who served under George Washington during the Revolution.

As chief of the Pharmaceutical Resources Branch, Mr. Davignon is responsible for the procurement and development of investigational products used in the clinical trials programs of the NCI Division of Cancer Treatment. His branch has been responsible for the development of many of the chemotherapy products in clinical use today.

Mr. Davignon's selection for the award was based on his many accomplishments supporting professional pharmacy. In 1976, he organized and became chairman of the first special interest group in oncology pharmacy practice. The SIGS exchange technical information and sponsor the training and

(See MR. DAVIGNON, Page 8)



It took clowns, prizes, presentations by major charity groups, and NIH officials to successfully start the NIH Combined Federal Campaign on Oct. 29. See Page 3.

Dr. Joan Steitz, Yale Molecular Biologist, Will Give NIH Lecture on Autoantibodies

Dr. Joan A. Steitz, professor, department of molecular biophysics and biochemistry, Yale University, will deliver the NIH Lecture Wednesday, Nov. 17. The title of her presentation is Autoantibodies as Probes for Small Ribonucleoproteins from Eucaryotes.

Sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, the lecture will be held at 8:15 p.m. in Masur Auditorium.

The NIH Lectures were established in 1953 to recognize outstanding scientific accomplishment and to contribute to the vital interchange of scientific information. The lectureship is awarded by the NIH Director on the advice of the scientific directors.

"Snurps" and "Scyrps" are the whimsical pronunciations for small nuclear (SnRNP's) and small cytoplasmic (scRNP's) ribonucleo-ribonucleic acid (RNA) and protein and are found in abundant supply in most cells. Although their function is unknown, there are several theories on their importance to cellular metabolism.

The autoimmune diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjogren's syndrome and rheumatoid arthritis are known to



Dr. Steitz is noted for her work on the structure and function of small ribonucleoprotein complexes from plant and animal cells, control of transcription and translation, and RNA processing.

produce antibodies to some nuclear proteins, most notably to DNA.

The different types of RNA's can be classified.
(See NIH LECTURE, Page 6)

Storm Whaley To Receive NIH Toastmasters Award

Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications, has been selected by the NIH Toastmasters Club to receive the Toastmasters International Communication Achievement Award.

The award has been created by the club to recognize outstanding communicators in the community and will be made annually.

The presentation will be made by Dr. Leonard Jakubczak, president, at a special open speechcraft program to take place on Nov. 15 at noon in Wilson Hall. Mr. Whaley will be cited for "outstanding achievements and contributions to communications excellence."

Celebrating its 13th anniversary last month, the club has served NIH and the community in the development of communication and leadership skills.

The speechcraft meeting will also feature a lecture by Dr. Harry Olson, clinical psychologist. Dr. Olson's subject will be Telling It Like It Is. All employees are invited to attend. No preregistration is necessary. □



Mr. Whaley has been communicating at NIH since 1970. His background includes communication and leadership in top positions at the University of Arkansas Medical Center, the Brown radio stations, and on Capitol Hill.

The NIH Record

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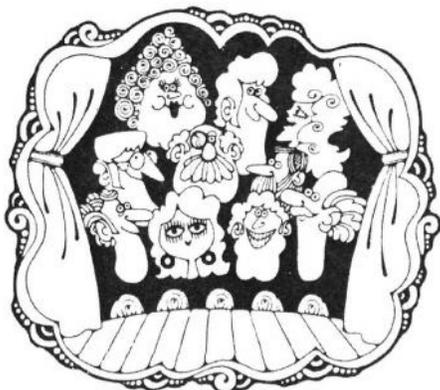
Training Tips

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

| Communication Skills | Course Starts | Deadline |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Privacy Act | 12/1 | 11/17 |
| Office Skills | | |
| Travel Orders and Vouchers | 12/13 | 12/1 |

To learn more about these and other courses contact the Development and Training Branch, DPM, 496-6371.

Curtain Going Up!



The curtain goes up on the Vaudeville Variety Show at 8 p.m. on Nov. 12 at Masur Auditorium, presented by the NIH R&W Theatre Group.

The show will also be presented on Nov. 13, 19 and 20 in the evening, and also on Sunday Nov. 14, at 8 p.m.

Available at the R&W Activities Desk, tickets are \$4, and \$3 for senior citizens. □

Keep Watchful Eye for Nocturnal Animals

If any NIH'ers see a normally nocturnal animal (such as a raccoon, bat or skunk) out during daylight hours on the NIH campus, immediately call Tom Cook, chief, NIH Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, 496-4817.

The outbreak of rabies in raccoons in the Washington area has prompted NIH officials to urge employees to be cautious in their contact with animals.

Commonly a rabid animal will look listless and docile, behaving with unusual friendliness. This is why humans often try to help it.

If bitten by a wild or domestic animal (raccoons, bats, skunks, foxes, dogs, cats, horses and cows), seek assistance in trying to capture the animal so it can be tested. The Montgomery County Humane Society has teams of trained personnel to help if an animal is confined.

Rabies is transmitted through the saliva of an infected animal. The disease can be contracted when a victim is bitten and the bite breaks the skin, or if the saliva of an infected animal enters an existing wound.

An infectious viral disease of the central nervous system, rabies or hydrophobia is characterized by convulsions and an inability to swallow. An animal will experience paralysis of the lower jaw and possibly the tongue and may drool because of the inability to swallow.

Be sure all pets are vaccinated against rabies. Cats need to be vaccinated, even if



A rabid animal can be vicious, but more often it doesn't look much different from usual. Their symptoms are often mistaken for canine distemper. The Samoyed dog above could easily be affected by another animal.

kept indoors, because they may encounter rabid animals in attics, basements or between walls of a house.

Recently, a relatively painless antirabies vaccine for humans has been developed to replace the 21 shots in the abdomen, which could have dangerous side effects and are painful. For more information, call the Montgomery County Humane Society, 279-7560. □

NIH Instrument Museum Forming: Needs More Items

The recent completion of the new lobby of the Ambulatory Care Research Facility of the Clinical Center permits the activation of a plan to display to the public items of interest in the history of the National Institutes of Health.

A start has already been made to collect old pieces of equipment, memorabilia, and other artifacts which relate to the history of biomedical research in or about NIH.

Through the generosity of the Beckman Instrument Company and of the Radio Corporation of America, samples have been received of an early spectrophotometer, an analytical ultracentrifuge, and an electron microscope.

In NIH laboratories have been found a Craig countercurrent distribution apparatus, a Linc computer, a saccharimeter and a chloridimeter.

A brass spectroscope, originally used by Dr. Fred Brackett, formerly of NIAMD, has been refurbished for display. A number of other interesting items have been collected.

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., who heads the NIH museum task force, has requested that everyone be alerted to the existence of this growing collection.

"We ask them to search their memories, their laboratories, and their offices for other items which might be added to our growing museum collection.

"It is our hope that passersby through the lobby may receive some benefits from exposure to these curios, while coming generations of scientists will get some insight into

how research was practiced in earlier times.

"Precious items, if not deposited in permanent collections, sooner or later disappear and are irretrievably lost," Dr. Stetten said.

Anyone having ideas on the project may communicate with Dr. Stetten, Rm. 118, Bldg. 16, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20205. Telephone is (301) 496-1932. □



Lois F. Lipsett, director of the NIADDK's National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse, was recently presented the NIH Merit Award. The award is in recognition of her contributions to the Institute as the clearinghouse director.

NIH Combined Federal Campaign Fair Kicks Off With Clowns, Movies, Prizes



The Combined Federal Campaign, now in full swing at NIH, got off to a rousing start on Oct. 29 with a well-attended CFC fair and presentation ceremony.

The CFC Fair, held in the Bldg. 31A lobby, brought together representatives from the five major charity groups—United Way of the National Capital Area, United Black Fund, National Health agencies, National Service agencies, and the International Service agencies.

The forum allowed for employees to ask questions and the groups to explain the vital work that CFC agencies do to benefit millions of needy people in the Washington Capital Area and around the world.

Several employees, after talking with



representatives from the CFC agencies, said that it made them realize that some of the health agencies also support health research as NIH does. Others were happy to learn that their donations do go only to those organizations that they designate on their pledge cards.

Following the fair, many employees attended the presentation ceremony in Wilson Hall where they heard CFC chairman Dr. Carl D. Douglass, DRG Director, who served as master of ceremonies, and NIH Director Dr. James B. Wyngaarden stress the importance of the CFC and what it does.

"CFC gives us an opportunity to take a private approach to some private problems and to contribute to commendable projects, such as youth counseling, aid for the needy, medical rehabilitation and many, many more," Dr. Wyngaarden told his audience.



A film, *Reaching Beyond*, featured the stories of two Federal employees whose lives have been touched by CFC. At the close of the presentation, Dr. Douglas drew the names of winners for the door prizes donated by the R&W Association.

The winners were John McFadda, Self Service Stores; Brent Jaquet, NICHHD, and Joan Shariat, NIDR.

Dr. Douglass, commenting on the progress of this year's drive said, "The CFC at NIH is a voluntary effort, involving the efforts of many people and dependent on the inherent generosity and social concern of the NIH community.

"The first week's results have made us optimistic, but we will need all of the help we can get from NIH employees during this last



week so that we can provide assistance to those in our community who need our help."

As the final week of the CFC comes to an end, remember that there is still time to "Say Yes" to someone in need. □



Dr. Bernard Schwetz Named Toxicology Branch Chief

Dr. Bernard A. Schwetz, a former director of the Dow Chemical Toxicology Research Laboratory at Midland, Mich., has joined the National Toxicology Program.

He has been appointed chief of the Systemic Toxicology Branch of the Toxicology Research and Testing Program, NIEHS, at Research Triangle Park, N.C.

As branch chief, Dr. Schwetz will be responsible for interpreting test results, improving test protocols, and developing



Dr. Schwetz was formerly in charge of a large toxicology program at Dow Chemical, and will contribute his expertise and experience to the National Toxicology Program's development.

new test methods. He will supervise NTP research on fertility and reproduction, fetal development, immunology, chemical metabolism, and biochemical and inhalation toxicology.

The NTP was created 4 years ago in the HHS to conduct toxicological testing of chemicals and develop new test methods.

Possessing doctorate degrees in both veterinary medicine and pharmacology, Dr. Schwetz was an adjunct professor at Michigan State University and is an officer of the Teratology Society. He is also currently on the editorial board of *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*. □

Last Medicine for Layman Talk Will Be on Lung Cancer

Dr. John D. Minna, chief of the NCI-Navy Medical Oncology Branch, will conclude the 1982 Medicine for the Layman lecture series with a talk on Lung Cancer on Nov. 16.

Dr. Minna will discuss the biology of lung cancer and explain the difficulties inherent in treating the disease. He will describe efforts to develop new markers for use in early detection of the disease and current research aimed at isolating genes responsible for malignancy.

His talk will cover surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy and the efforts to develop more effective treatments through regimens tailored to individual patients.

The lecture will be held in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium at 8 p.m. For more information call 496-2563. □

MFL Lecture Topic Focuses on Radiological Treatments

Radiologists are doing more than reading X-ray films these days according to Dr. John Doppman, chief of the Clinical Center's Diagnostic Radiology Department.

Dr. Doppman described some of the interventions or treatments radiologists have developed and are now in use for patients during his Oct. 5 Medicine for the Layman lecture.

He also explained the function and uses of some of the newest diagnostic imaging techniques such as ultrasound, CT scanning, and NMR scanning.

The interventions Dr. Doppman described involve using catheters to gain access to organs needing treatment rather than opening the body surgically. The radiologist inserts the catheters in blood vessels and guides placement using fluoroscopy.

Advantages to this method include less discomfort for the patient and speedier procedures, sometimes performed on an outpatient basis and at smaller expense than conventional surgery.

In balloon dilatation, for example, the radiologist inserts a small balloon through a catheter into a blood vessel narrowed by atherosclerotic deposits. The goal is to open blocked vessels by inflating the balloon.

The catheter can also provide an avenue for introducing materials which can block blood vessels supplying tumors with blood, or for injecting dyes selectively to kill only abnormal tissue.

A third technique involves the introduction through a catheter of a basket which can trap and remove or crush a gallstone. Although it may not substitute for surgery to remove a diseased gallbladder, this procedure can be used to retrieve stones missed by surgery.

In addition to these new therapeutic techniques, the radiologist has ready an arsenal of new diagnostic imaging devices that is

growing in sophistication and capability.

Dr. Doppman explained that the CT or computed tomographic scanner works because different tissues in the body absorb X-rays to different extents.

The CT takes a series of readings from points in a circle around the patient's body, and a computer compiles these readings to provide information on the densities of various points in the body. As a result, small metastases are identifiable on a CT scan that could not be detected using conventional X-rays.

By "varying the window" or manipulation of the computer-generated image, the viewing radiologist can focus on different organs or tissues. Contrast material which selectively stains certain organs can be used to increase resolution of features. The radiologist can use CT scanning to guide a needle to retrieve cells for further diagnostic study, or to direct injections to the right area.

Ultrasound uses reflected sound waves to produce an image of the desired area. Because of the apparent lack of dangerous side effects of ultrasound, it is used to monitor fetal growth and can detect a variety of problems in the fetus—sometimes even its sex.

Perhaps the most complex of the newer imaging techniques is nuclear magnetic resonance or NMR, according to Dr. Doppman.

NMR is capable of showing detail such as the septum of the heart and the location of grey and white matter in the brain. It may prove helpful in the early diagnoses of multiple sclerosis, a now difficult task.

Diagnostic and therapeutic techniques such as these will continue to expand, Dr. Doppman told his audience, providing new capabilities to the radiologist and improved care for patients. □

Procedures Being Reviewed To Expedite Work Requests

The Division of Engineering Services, Bldg. 13, is reviewing procedures to simplify and expedite the time it takes to process an NIH 62 work request form.

Work request forms are submitted through administrative offices for jobs pertaining to painting, repair, maintenance, alteration, and various construction services. All requests come to a work reception center in the Planning and Control Branch where they are assigned a number.

12,000 Processed

Approximately 12,000 work requests are being processed a year, according to Al Perkins, chief of the branch. Eighty percent of the jobs are modest in scope and usually run under \$2,000.

Jobs in this category are planned and implemented without awaiting an approval of funds. The costs are charged back to the various BID's requesting the work.

The remaining 20 percent of the jobs are more complex and costly. These jobs usually require structural modifications and the development of a definitive design.

Before DES can proceed with a job in this category they must first provide the BID administrative officer with a cost estimate. If accepted, the request is then scheduled for design and construction.

Mr. Perkins says the goal of new procedures is to give people a better understanding of the services being offered, to make them simpler, and to be more responsive to the NIH community.

Mr. Perkins suggests that plenty of lead time be allotted to any future NIH work request when possible. For example, when a new instrument is ordered that will require utilities connections, the ordering source should submit a work request at the same time rather than wait for delivery. □

1982 NIH Management Interns Selected



The 1982 NIH management interns are (l to r): Alice Hines, Matthew Boyer, Chris Leineweber, Mike Bacon, and Rosalind Gray.

Five NIH management interns have been selected by the Division of Personnel Management for the 1-year training program which commenced in September.

Under the guidance of the Office of the

Assistant Director for Development and Training, each intern undergoes a week of program orientation, and then enters into a series of four separate 3-month assignments in various managerial disciplines.

Program Flexible

A majority of these assignments are conducted at NIH, but program flexibility allows assignments at PHS, HHS, Congress or other government agencies.

A degree of pliancy is necessary since every intern must design the nature and sequence of each training experience. The interns frequently attend meetings in which a variety of guests present informal talks on selected subjects. In addition, several group activities, such as visits to facilities at NIEHS, are also planned.

At the end of the year, each intern will assume a permanent position in a chosen administrative or managerial area. Interns of past years now occupy a spectrum of responsible positions throughout the entire NIH community. □

Replacement Vacuum Pumps Available

The Scientific Equipment Rental Program of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, now has vacuum pumps immediately available to NIH researchers as replacements for any failing rented vacuum pumps.

Loaner Pump Guaranteed

The rental program now guarantees immediate installation of a loaner pump in such cases. The guarantee covers both free-standing pumps and those contained within equipment. The original pump will be reinstalled in the researcher's laboratory after it has been repaired.

To make use of this service, or to rent other scientific equipment, call Herbert Horrell at 496-4131. □

Emergency Library Hours

In the event of any emergency closing of Federal offices, including snow emergencies, the NIH Library in Bldg. 10 will remain open on its holiday schedule: 1-5 p.m. □

NCI Employees Receive Merit, Achievement Awards

Six National Cancer Institute employees received the NIH Award of Merit at a ceremony held in conjunction with the Equal Employment Opportunity Awards, Oct. 15 in Wilson Hall.

The Awards of Merit, among the highest honor awards for NIH employees, recognize staff members who have made major contributions to the work of NIH.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., NCI Director, presented the Awards of Merit to:

- Kim R. Morgan, an administrative team leader for extramural clinical trials in the Division of Cancer Treatment, for her skills implementing the wide use of cooperative agreements at NIH;
- Anne M. Gooding, an editorial assistant in the Office of Cancer Communications, for her evaluation and selection of an effective word processing system;
- Stephen A. Ficca, administrative officer in the Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention, for his contributions to improving the management of his division;
- Betty B. MacVicar, a writer in the Office of Cancer Communications, for her responsiveness to inquiries from patients and others concerned about cancer;
- Kathleen J. Robichaud, R.N., a pediatric program specialist in the Clinical Center, for her help in developing a program to reduce the incidence of infection among children with cancer;
- Dr. George F. Vande Woude, chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Oncology, for his work identifying the molecular elements that help trigger cancerous changes in cells.

Each NIH Award of Merit recipient received a plaque.



Award of Merit recipients (l to r): Stephen A. Ficca, Kim R. Horgan, Anne M. Gooding, and George F. Vande Woude, Betty B. MacVicar and Kathleen J. Robichaud were absent from the ceremony.

The third annual Equal Employment Opportunity awards were also presented to five NCI employees at the Oct. 15 ceremony.

Meals Available at Preschool

POPI, Inc.—a nonprofit corporation which sponsors two day-care programs for children of NIH employees and surrounding community—has announced sponsorship of the Child Care Food Program.

Meals will be available to children enrolled in the NIH Preschool Developmental Program and the Ayrilawn School-Age Programs. □



EEO award recipients (l to r): Frank E. Jackson, Robert M. Namovica, Robert W. Denniston, David L. Morgan, and Nancie L. Doran.

J. Michael Stump, chairman of NCI's EEO advisory group, was master of ceremonies. Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., NCI Director, presented the awards.

Special Achievement Awards were given to:

- Robert W. Denniston, chief of the Information Projects Branch in the Office of Cancer Communications, for hiring women and minority members to professional positions in his branch, and for coordinating the development of health education programs for minorities;
- Nancie L. Doran, management analyst in the Management Policy Branch, for her administrative work with the EEO office, and for developing an effective nomination procedure for recruiting new advisory group members;
- David L. Morgan, biologist in the Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention, for his work as an EEO counselor, and for his organization of the EEO awards ceremonies last year and work on the awards committee this year;
- Robert M. Namovicz, deputy executive officer in the Office of the Director, for his expertise on the regulations and procedures of EEO and affirmative action which helps him in his job as advisor to NCI management and to the EEO Advisory Group.

The EEO awards committee also presented a Special Recognition Award plaque to Frank E. Jackson, a member of the administrative staff in the Division of Cancer Treatment's intramural program, for "demonstrating the true spirit of Equal Employment Opportunity" through his work as an EEO counselor.

Each Special Achievement Award winner received a \$500 prize and a plaque. □

Dr. D. C. Gajdusek Given Harvard Honorary Degree

Dr. D. Carleton Gajdusek, chief of the Laboratory of Central Nervous System Studies, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, has received an honorary doctor of science degree from Harvard Medical School.

Harvard president Dr. Derek Bok presented the honorary degree to Dr. Gajdusek on Oct. 14 during an academic convocation marking the medical schools' 200th anniversary.



Dr. Gajdusek was awarded the Nobel Prize for his research on so-called "slow virus" infections and the fatal disease, kuru. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1946.

The citation described the 1976 Nobel Laureate for Medicine as a "brilliant virologist whose relentless pursuit of the causes of diseases has led him to remote parts of the world, but never far from the health needs of children." □

Edward S. Condon Leaves NIH to Join Department



Mr. Condon received an EEO award and the 1981 PHS Special Achievement Award for his contributions to the International Year of the Disabled Person.

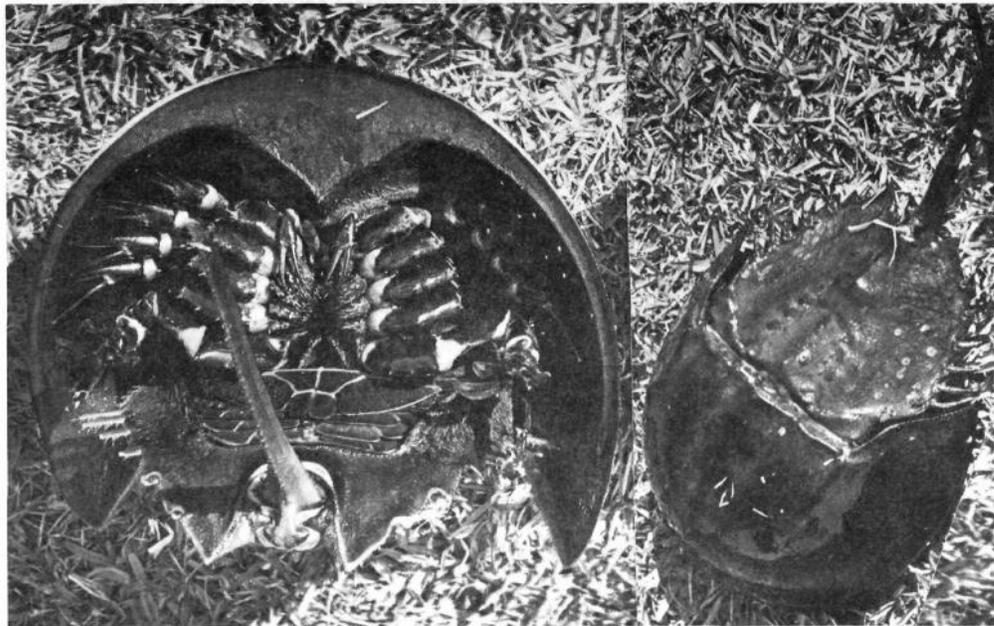
After more than 15 years with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Edward S. Condon, management analysis officer, is leaving NIH to become a management analyst in the HHS Office of Inspector General.

Mr. Condon has been very active as the first chair of the NIH Handicapped Advisory Committee to the Director, charter member of the Surgeon General's PHS Handicapped Advisory Committee, president of the R&W for 3 years, and a member of several task forces. □



**Say
yes**

Horseshoe Crab Surfaces as Important Lab Animal



The horseshoe crab can withstand great pressure from man and has survived over the ages. Scientists at the Marine Biomedical Center are now engaged in the study and structure of proteins in the blood of the animal. The crabs retain the same temperature as sea water, and are kept in laboratory sea water tanks.

The horseshoe crab, described as a living fossil and probably the closest living relative to the trilobite that became extinct 600 million years ago, helps scientists understand certain biological processes and may provide answers that will set the stage for medical advances of the 21st century.

Research on the horseshoe crab at several institutions has identified biological materials in the crab that are used in FDA-approved tests for certain types of toxins, called endotoxins.

This ancient life form also provides a fertile ground for study of how such a creature can adapt and survive over the ages, when other species fall to extinction, and how its various life processes and well-being are tied to our own life survival.

The horseshoe crab, known scientifically as *Limulus*, is but one of the marine and estuarial species currently under study by the scientists at the Marine Biomedical Center at Duke University Marine Laboratory, Beaufort, N.C. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences recently renewed its grant for support of this

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(Continued from Page 1)

fied by the proteins to which they bind. By using different antibodies the structure and function of these complexes can be studied.

To date, the most abundant RNA appears to function in RNA splicing, a mechanism used in the expression of genetic information.

Dr. Steitz joined the faculty of Yale University in 1970 as an associate professor in the department of molecular biophysics and biochemistry. In 1978 she attained the rank of professor.

She is the recipient of many honors, including the U.S. Steel Foundation Award in Molecular Biology awarded earlier this

research center.

The center conducts biomedical research on marine species to study the relationship between environment and health. The director of the Marine Biomedical Center is Dr. Joseph Bonaventura.

A land-based "expedition" at the Duke center recently brought a number of marine biologists together at Beaufort for a month to study the horseshoe crab in both normal and environmentally stressed conditions.

The expedition resulted in the publication of an entire volume of the journal *Progress in Clinical and Biological Research* titled, *Physiology and Biology of Horseshoe Crabs: Studies on Normal and Environmentally Stressed Animals*, from Alan R. Liss Publishing Company in New York City.

Along with its major research programs, the center has also sponsored a successful program involving a number of 1- and 2-year feasibility studies to allow investigators to explore data on sound but heretofore untested theories to see if further experimentation in these areas is desirable. □

year, the Eli Lilly Award in Biological Chemistry in 1976, and the Passano Foundation Young Scientist Award in 1975.

She is a member of the American Society of Biological Chemists, and is on the editorial board of several professional journals. At NIH she served on the NIADDK board of scientific counselors, and is currently a member of the NIGMS Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Review Committee. She has authored 80 scientific papers.

She served as a National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellow from 1967 to 1969. She also served a Jane Coffin Childs fellowship from 1969-1970 in Cambridge, England.

A reception will be held on the second floor of the ACRF following her lecture. □

NCI Cancer Information Database Now Available

The National Cancer Institute has developed a nationwide cancer information database called Protocol Data Query. The database is now available to health professionals on the National Library of Medicine MEDLARS System, available at many hospitals, libraries, and universities, including all U.S. medical schools.

PDQ's initial database contains over 600 active treatment plans that are part of NCI's Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program.

Featured also are the names and telephone numbers of physicians to contact at NCI-funded institutions that belong to 15 clinical trials groups, and 21 cancer centers throughout the United States. These contact physicians are cross-referenced by cancer site, treatment plan, and geographic location.

The PDQ database will be updated each month. The updated information will reflect new protocols and changes in existing protocols as well as changes in information regarding physicians and institutions.

The description of each treatment plan, or protocol, includes its title, objectives, and criteria for acceptance into that clinical trial. In many of these clinical trials, scientists are comparing the effectiveness of different treatment modalities.

Criteria for acceptance into a protocol are a cancer patient's characteristics, such as age, treatment history, stage of disease, etc.

Complete technical details of the protocols remain available to physicians through the CLINPROT database (NCI's database on clinical protocols) as well as in the NCI publication *Compilation of Experimental Cancer Therapy Protocol Summaries*.

Dr. Elliott Stonehill, NCI assistant director, is coordinating the development of the project, in collaboration with Dr. Robert J. Esterhay, Jr.

NCI is assembling the PDQ database in stages. The first stage of PDQ contains the protocols (by titles) of phase II and phase III studies currently used by 15 cooperative study groups, the cancer centers, and intramural NCI researchers.

A second future stage of PDQ will provide cancer treatment information tailored to fit the patient's characteristics, such as age, sex, medical history, and stage of disease.

PDQ will provide survival statistics for similar patients, protocols used to treat them (both generally accepted treatment approaches and clinical trial regimens), protocol results (including possible side effects), and the institutions that follow these protocols.

For more information about the system, call the NCI Office of Cancer Communications, 496-6641. □



NIH Judo Club Members Compete for Promotion



Taffy Harrison (l) and Dr. Jim Turner demonstrate Kimenokata, a form of self defense.



Dr. Turner (l) and Eric Spears perform Uchikomi or a simulated throw.



Jim Slimp (l) throws Ms. Harrison in Ashiwaza, or foot technique.

The NIH Judo Club recently participated in a promotional tournament for those ranked green belt and below. The Washington Judo Club sponsored the event in which members were tested for verbal and written skills as well as formally demonstrating throwing techniques.

Members competed against other judoka, or judo enthusiasts, of approximate weight and rank in the verbal exam; demonstrated



Sue Stewart (top) and Ms. Moore are demonstrating Junokata, a form of gentleness.

written skills required for promotion to the next judo rank; and formally demonstrated throwing skills necessary for promotion to the brown belt level.

Dr. Thomas E. Malone, NIH Deputy Director, and other judo club members assisted in officiating during the matches and administering the examinations. All NIH Judo Club candidates were promoted. □

Visiting Scientist Program Participants

9/1 **Dr. Menahem Segal**, Israel, Laboratory of Neurophysiology. Sponsor: Dr. Jeffrey Barker, NINCDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 2C02.

9/1 **Dr. Junki Takamatsu**, Japan, Clinical Pathology Department. Sponsor: Dr. Harvey Galnick, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 2C390.

9/7 **Dr. Yael Kaufmann**, Israel, Surgery Branch, Sponsor: Dr. S.A. Rosenberg, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 10N116.

9/7 **Dr. Daniele Mascheroni**, Italy, Laboratory of Technical Development. Sponsor: Dr. Theodore Kolobow, NHLBI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5D15.

9/7 **Dr. Toru Nabika**, Japan Hypertension-Endocrine Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Walter Lovenberg, NHLBI, Bg. 10, Rm. 7N242.

9/7 **Dr. Yoshimasa Sakakibara**, Japan, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Junichi Tomizawa, NIADDK, Bg. 2, Rm. 304.

9/7 **Dr. Shiva Srivastava**, India, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Stuart Aaronson, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1A07.

9/7 **Dr. Reiner G. Stoll**, Germany, Analytical Chemistry Group. Sponsor: Dr. Ronald J. Hass, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

9/9 **Dr. Masaaki Honda**, Japan, Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Alfred Steinberg, NIADDK, Bg. 10, Rm. 9D19.

9/9 **Dr. Jean-Marie Darbon**, France, Endocrinology & Reproduction Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Kevin Catt, NICHD, Bg. 10, Rm. 13N202.

9/13 **Dr. Santau Dasgupta**, Bangladesh, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Jun-ichi Tomizawa, NIADDK, Bg. 2, Rm. 322.

9/13 **Dr. James Hawkins**, Canada, Laboratory of Molecular & Developmental Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Peggy Zelenka, NEI, Bg. 6, Rm. 210.

SLY Account Option Offers Liquidity at Credit Union

For those in a quandry over where to invest next, a new option is now being introduced by the NIH Federal Credit Union. SLY is a federally insured daily cash fund, which offers safety, liquidity and yield.

It is a viable alternative to money market funds and other local financial institution investment plans, according to NIHFCU president Dr. Normand R. Goulet. "It can suit individual needs and easily be integrated with a comprehensive funds management program," he said.

To participate, one must be an NIHFCU member with an active share draft account and \$1,000 in regular shares; plus either a certificate with over a 1-year term, a certificate rollover, or net check. The minimum initial investment is \$5,000.

Every dollar invested is insured up to \$100,000 by the National Credit Union Administration, an agency of the Federal Government.

Deposits to SLY may be made in person, by mail or via transfer. Withdrawals are accomplished by automatically overdrafting a share draft account, telephone transferring, wire transferring to another institution or by making a simple cash withdrawal.

Interest on SLY accounts is calculated daily and paid monthly. It changes on a daily basis according to market conditions. A record of all account transactions will be provided for investors on monthly statements.

For additional information on the new SLY account, contact the NIHFCU member services department, 496-4758. □

the
great
american
smokeout



Nov. 18, 1982

R&W Sponsors Legal Services

R&W is sponsoring a professional services program to help consumers deal with legal, financial and tax services.

If a person has a financial or legal problem, a PSP expert will determine the nature of the problem and refer to an attorney or financial expert who will provide advice and a brief consultation.

The PSP is available to all NIH employees and associates free until Jan. 1. Membership cards are available at all R&W Gift Shop locations. □

NIEHS Microwave Research Develops Knowledge Base for Safe Use

Microwave technology has won wide acceptance for use in cooking, communications, navigation and other applications. Expanded safe use of these high frequency radio waves may depend on the availability of scientific knowledge of whether they may be responsible for adverse health effects.

Some of the research on this subject is being conducted at the NIEHS Laboratory of Environmental Biophysics in Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Here, in the last 3 years, investigators have published the results of more than a dozen different research projects probing micro-



Biological aide Linda E. Rives takes a blood sample from a laboratory animal exposed to microwaves. The NIEHS study focuses on effects not produced by heating.

wave health effects to explore the impact of different frequencies at different levels on various biological systems in various animal species.

This highly targeted research seeks to choose the best possible model for the various possible biological effects to determine what organs are affected and at what levels.

Two NIEHS scientists have been authors or coauthors on all of these published investigations. They are Dr. Donald I. McRee, work group leader for nonionizing radiation, and Dr. Michael J. Galvin, research physiologist.

Microwaves Generate Heat

As any microwave chef knows, microwaves create heat. This is a known feature and one that can be easily managed for safety purposes.

The researchers limit their investigations to two microwave frequencies, 915 MHz and 2450 MHz (megahertz: 1 million hertz frequency) because it is at these frequencies that the majority of microwave ovens operate.

Many of the research projects have shown that at the levels used in specific experiments, microwaves have no adverse effect on various organ systems tested. These "negative results" illustrate the relative safety of this spectrum of the electromagnetic field.

Other investigations, however, have shown

that microwaves produce subtle effects on various biological processes. This knowledge makes further research necessary to determine whether these effects might lead to human disease should people experience exposures to microwaves at unsafe levels.

Environmental Levels Low

The levels of microwave radiation in the environment are presently very low. Much of the research being done at NIEHS is at higher levels for short periods of time in order to determine the interaction of microwaves with biological systems.

NIEHS microwave research has shown, for example, that acute exposures to microwaves caused a marked change in the thyroid and adrenal hormones of rats.

Irradiation of Japanese quail embryos caused slight retardation in a particular area of the brain, the cerebellar cortices; a reduced immunity to infection and disease by suppression of the cell mediated immune system for adult quail exposed during embryonic development; and a change in cell membrane permeability in the heart cells from quail embryos.

Consequences Unknown

The consequences of these results on human health are not known due to the fact that the general population is not exposed to the higher levels used in these experiments and the difficulty in extrapolating effects on animal systems to humans.

Only a limited amount of data exists in the U.S. on the effects of long-term, low-level microwave exposures. NIEHS is currently planning to conduct such experiments which will be more applicable to environmental exposure conditions.

"We use microwaves in the laboratory all the time," Dr. McRee said, "and I believe we use them safely. Our continued work on the biomedical dimensions of the microwave spectrum will allow continued confidence that we have the knowledge we need for safe use of this technology as new applications and developments arise." □

MR. DAVIGNON

(Continued from Page 1)

development of pharmacists.

In 1978, Mr. Davignon and his group discovered the contamination of Laetrile products for Mexico and warned physicians of the possible hazards in using those improperly manufactured products.

He then directed the procurement and formulation of Laetrile products for the NCI-sponsored clinical trials, and was a contributing author on data from those trials.

Mr. Davignon helped develop guidelines for the national distribution of tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC)—an anti-nausea agent from marijuana used by cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. The program is currently ongoing and considered successful.

Geneticist Delivers First DeWitt Stetten Lecture

Dr. David S. Hogness, a geneticist and professor of biochemistry at Stanford University, delivered the first DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Lecture at NIH on Oct. 13.

The lecture was established by NIGMS to honor Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., the Institute's third Director, and to mark its 20th anniversary.

Dr. Hogness is studying ways to identify the gene products that produce mutations in *Drosophila melanogaster*, the common fruitfly.

Although fruitfly mutations have been studied for over 60 years, investigators have only recently, through recombinant DNA technology, been able to directly analyze the genes that control them.

Segments Detected

Dr. Hogness' group has developed the means to detect DNA segments which code for the much-studied bithorax complex in *Drosophila*. This complex controls a major part of the development of the fly's body segments.

Various mutations within the complex can produce flies with two pairs of wings or a fourth pair of legs. Other mutations are lethal in the larval or pupal stages.

There are now indications that these mutations may not occur in the straightforward manner postulated by classical genetic studies.

Insertions that seem to resemble movable genetic elements, and deletions of large segments of DNA, appear to be involved. The long-term goal of Dr. Hogness' work is to identify the gene products that produce the mutations. □



Mr. Davignon received his B.S. degree in pharmacy from the University of Rhode Island in 1960, and in 1963 came to NCI as a staff pharmacist in the Drug Control Section. In both 1970 and 1976, Mr. Davignon was awarded the U.S. Public Health Service Commendation Medal for his work in pharmaceutical product development.

Health Benefits 'Open Season' To Be Held Nov. 22 Through Dec. 10

An "Open Season" for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program will be held Nov. 22 through Dec. 10, it was officially announced by the Office of Personnel Management. During this time, eligible employees may enroll in one of 20 different plans.

Persons already enrolled may change their plan, option, type of enrollment, or any combination of these. Commissioned Corps personnel, employees serving under appointments limited 1 year or less, and intermittent employees are not eligible for enrollment in the FEHBP.

Packets Distributed

Eligible employees will soon receive a packet from their personnel office containing: BRI 41-331: a booklet entitled 1983 Enrollment Information and Plan Comparison Chart; BRI 41-212: a leaflet itemizing 1983 Bi-weekly Withholding Rates, and a copy of the government-wide or comprehensive medical plan brochure in which they are presently enrolled.

Employees covered by employee organization plans will receive a 1983 brochure directly from the sponsoring organization.

The comparison chart gives the major features of all plans, and may assist employees in selecting the plan most suited to their needs. The booklet outlines the four types of plans available.

It itemizes major categories of coverage such as catastrophic protection, doctors visits, dental, mental health, maternity and emergency care, outpatient diagnostic tests, etc.

The OPM requests that employees not rely solely on the contents of the chart but should review the total brochure of the plan for a complete description of benefits. Copies of all brochures are available for review through personnel offices.

After reviewing the literature, eligible employees who wish to enroll or to change enrollments should contact their BID registration assistant and obtain a SF-2809, the Health Benefits Registration Form. The names and locations of the assistants are listed on official bulletin boards.

Changes in January

The new 1983 health insurance benefits become effective Jan. 1; the new rates become effective Jan. 9, 1983. The new biweekly rates for the major plans covering NIH employees are:

Service Benefit Plan (Blue Cross—Blue Shield)

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 19.74 | 25.36 |
| Low Option | 3.62 | 5.55 |
| Family | | |
| High Option | 41.77 | 54.50 |
| Low Option | 10.53 | 14.84 |

Indemnity Benefit Plan (Aetna)

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 12.42 | 18.78 |
| Low Option | 4.74 | 6.05 |
| Family | | |
| High Option | 15.66 | 26.88 |
| Low Option | 11.38 | 14.63 |

Group Health Association of Washington, D.C.

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 15.43 | 17.63 |
| Low Option | 5.73 | 10.38 |
| Family | | |
| High Option | 37.34 | 50.24 |
| Low Option | 14.08 | 31.76 |

Government Employees Hospital Association Benefit Plan*

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 7.34 | 6.48 |
| Low Option | 13.00 | 13.65 |

National Association of Letter Carriers Plan*

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 11.70 | 21.87 |
| Low Option | 28.45 | 40.50 |

Kaiser Georgetown Community Health Plan, Inc.*

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 10.61 | 10.98 |
| Low Option | 29.99 | 33.08 |

George Washington University Health Plan*

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|-------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 13.82 | 16.52 |
| Low Option | 40.39 | 49.80 |

Mail Handlers Benefits Plan

| | 1982 | 1983 |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Self | | |
| High Option | 5.09 | 6.42 |
| Low Option | 4.16 | 5.81 |
| Family | | |
| High Option | 13.65 | 18.85 |
| Low Option | 10.93 | 12.53 |

* Plans only offer one option.

Other plans in which NIH staff members may participate are: American Federation of Government Employees Plan; Alliance Health Benefit Plan; Postmasters Benefit Plan; American Postal Workers Union Plan; Columbia, Md., Medical Plan; Free State Health Plan; Health Plus, Inc. Plan; National Federation of Federal Employees Benefit Plan; National Association of Government Employees Benefit Plan; National Treasury Employees Union Benefit Plan; and Postal Supervisors Health Benefit Plan.

Rates and benefits for those plans have also changed for 1983. An additional comprehensive medical plan is being added this year: M.D. Individual Practice Association, Inc.

The Division of Personnel Management will sponsor an Open Season Health Benefits Fair on Wednesday, Dec. 1, in Wilson Hall. Various carrier representatives will be available from 9 to 11:30 a.m. to answer individual questions on the 1983 contracts. All employees are invited. Anyone wishing to attend should obtain the approval of their supervisor. □

Regularity and Old Age

Constipation is the subject of the September 1982 *Age Page* distributed by the National Institute on Aging.

"Drink plenty of fluids, eat foods high in natural fiber, and cut back on highly processed foods." Older people who eat a poor diet, drink too few liquids, or misuse laxatives can easily become constipated.

Eat more food high in fiber, cut back on processed foods, drink plenty of fluids, try to develop a regular bowel habit, and above all don't be overly concerned with having a daily bowel movement. □

Cell Receptors May Play Role in Cancer

National Cancer Institute scientists have identified receptors on cell surfaces that occur naturally but also may play a role in transformation of cells to cancer.

Dr. Peter M. Blumberg, chief, molecular mechanisms of tumor promotion section, reported these findings last month at the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research in St. Louis. This research has implications in that some tumor promoters act by binding directly to specific receptors on the surface of cells.

Tumor promoters are substances that do not cause cancer by themselves but complete the process of carcinogenesis in cells already exposed to low doses of other cancer-causing agents. Because the effects of a promoting substance on the cell are reversible, finding ways to remove or inhibit such a substance might be important for cancer prevention.

Measured Esters

Using an assay developed in his laboratory, Dr. Blumberg and colleagues measured the binding of phorbol esters—a common class of tumor promoters that occur naturally in some plants—to cells from different tissues of mice and other animals.

They found that these chemicals bind to the cell membrane at specific sites or receptors. This finding is important because it suggests that this binding triggers these receptors which in turn mediate key biochemical processes in the cell.

Other evidence supporting a key role for the receptors is their wide occurrence throughout the animal kingdom. Not only are they present in similar levels in all vertebrate species examined—including man—but they occur as well in invertebrates, such as nematodes, sea urchins and fruit flies. This suggests that their function is important to the functioning of the cell, Dr. Blumberg said.

Further study suggested to the NCI scientist these receptors are probably a cellular protein that functions as an enzyme, as part of the cell's structure, or as a component of the systems that transport other biochemicals within the cell.

Identifying Protein

The NCI researchers are currently working to identify this protein. Learning how promoters influence the normal protein to subvert a basic cellular process might provide scientists with valuable information on the basic mechanism of promotion.

Scientists now know that the process is not limited to skin. A number of experiments indicate that promotion is important in the development of cancers in many organs, including lung, colon, bladder and liver in a number of animal species.

Also, the list of substances suspected of being promoters has expanded to include the drug phenobarbital, the artificial sweeteners, saccharin and sodium cyclamate, the hormone estrogen, and a component of Agent Orange, among others.

A summary of Dr. Blumberg's report is available from the Office of Cancer Communications, 496-6641. □

Mouse Skin Cancer Growth Affected by T Lymphocytes

The development of skin cancer in mice exposed to ultraviolet light seems to be influenced by special immunological cells called T lymphocytes.

Scientists from the Frederick Cancer Research Facility, NCI, reported in a recent article in *Science*, that the presence or absence of suppressor T lymphocytes determines whether or not primary cancers will develop in UV-irradiated skin.

Margaret L. Kripke and Michael S. Fisher commented that their study demonstrates the importance of immunological regulatory mechanisms in the control of cancer growth.

Studies have shown that suppressor T lymphocytes somehow prevent the immune system from rejecting tumors. Now scientists are wondering if these cells might not play a more direct role in carcinogenesis.

Previous research has shown that mice repeatedly exposed to UV radiation develop these immunological regulatory cells in their lymphoid organs (spleen and lymph nodes).

These lymphocytes appear before primary skin cancers, are apparent, and are detected by their ability to prevent the immunological rejection of transplanted IV-induced tumors.

Two experiments were designed to determine if skin cancer would develop in mice from which these cells had been removed.

First, NCI investigators exposed laboratory mice to x-irradiation to destroy the animals' lymphocytes. The lymphoid organs of these animals were then repopulated with spleen and lymph node cells from normal mice or mice given regular sun lamp treatments over a period of 12 weeks. The lymphoid cells from such UV-irradiated mice contain suppressor T lymphocytes.

Four weeks later, the lymph cell recipients were given skin grafts taken from mice exposed to UV light for 16 weeks. The skin grafts were monitored weekly for tumor development. This procedure, the scientists explained, allowed the carcinogenic effects of UV radiation on skin to be separated from the immunological effects.

The investigators found that few tumors developed in the UV-irradiated skin grafted to mice receiving only normal lymphoid cells. Many more tumors developed in the skin grafted to mice receiving lymphoid cells from UV-irradiated animals.

The scientists noted that the skin grafts

had received the same amount of UV radiation before grafting. The appearance of tumors seemed to depend largely on the presence of lymphoid cells from UV-irradiated mice.

In the second experiment, laboratory mice were given injections of lymphocytes from normal or UV-irradiated mice. These mice and other mice that had not been given lymphocyte injections, were exposed to UV radiation for 60 minutes, three times a week. The rate and extent of skin cancer development was monitored.

Again, the presence of T lymphocytes from UV-irradiated animals had an effect on the cancer process. Mice given these immune cells developed more tumors in a shorter period of time than uninjected mice or mice given injections of normal lymphocytes.

From these studies, the NCI investigators concluded the suppressor T lymphocytes are directly involved in carcinogenesis. □

New Chief Is Appointed At NIH Library Section

Elsie Cerutti recently became chief of the reference and bibliographic services section of the NIH Library, Division of Research Services.

She transferred to NIH from the National Bureau of Standards Library, where she was chief of information services. She had been with the NBS Library since 1974.



Ms. Cerutti has authored numerous library science papers, the last of which, *Guide to Locating Sources of Foreign Publications*, was published in the summer 1982 edition of *Science and Technology Libraries*.

Particularly interested in library automation, Ms. Cerutti was a member of the Martin Marietta Corporation's computer group and director of user services for the computing laboratory of Brown University before pursuing her career in library science. She has graduate degrees in both mathematics and library science.

She was recently informed that she will receive the Department of Commerce Bronze Medal at the Bureau of Standards annual awards ceremony on Nov. 19, honoring her performance at the bureau library.

The award cites her "outstanding contributions in the design and application of online information search services to scientific research problems." □

Alma Britt Retires; Was Super Secretary

Alma Britt, secretary to the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, retired in mid-September after more than 31 years of government service—the last 24 of which were spent with NIAID.

For the past 7 years, she was secretary to Dr. Richard M. Krause, and the previous 17



Mrs. Britt does not like the word "retired" but believes instead that she will now have time to pursue her longtime interests—golf, travel and needlepoint—and develop new ones. She and her husband will also have the opportunity to enjoy their summer home in Ocean City, Md.

to his predecessor, Dr. Dorland Davis, who headed the Institute from 1964 to 1974.

While serving as secretary to both Directors, Ms. Britt was individually honored with awards, by Dr. Davis in 1968 and Dr. Krause in 1977.

She also shared a Superior Group Performance Award in 1963 presented by a third NIAID Director, Dr. Justin M. Andrews.

A native of Oklahoma, Ms. Britt began her secretarial career in 1945 with the Navy Department in Bremerton, Wash. After marriage and a short residence in Hawaii, she rejoined the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. She came to NIH in 1955.

Looking back on what Mrs. Britt termed a rewarding career with NIAID, she spoke about her early desire "to be a Director's secretary," while assigned to the office of the Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (now NINCDS), her first position at NIH.

She has achieved that goal with distinction as described by Dr. Davis in his commendation that she "displays an unusually high degree of effectiveness and continuous attention to the essential elements of her responsibilities." □

Mary V. Cefaratti Dies

Mary V. Cefaratti, NIH telephone operator, died of cancer in September after a very short illness. She was 52.

Known to everyone as Shirley, she joined the telephone operators staff in the Clinical Center 3 years ago. She was particularly effective in the use of the paging system, projecting a soft, pleasant voice throughout the center. Her friends and coworkers expressed their admiration of the soothing quality of her paging voice.

A native of Maryland, Mrs. Cefaratti lived in the Montgomery County area all her life. Her survivors are her foster mother, Mrs. Mildred E. Waters, formerly of the Nutrition Department; two children; two brothers; two foster brothers; and one foster sister.



Joseph Taylor, Printing Staff Assistant, Dies

Joseph J. Taylor, 50, staff assistant, NIH Printing and Reproduction Branch, Bldg. 31, died of a cerebral hemorrhage Oct. 22.

A Federal employee for 29 years, he retired Mar. 30 due to ill health.

He joined the NIH printing community in 1962. Prior to that he had worked in the print shops of the State Department and the Department of Agriculture.

During the past 20 years he held positions of paper cutter, bindery supervisor, chief of

the production section, and finally staff assistant to the chief of Printing and Repro-



Joseph J. Taylor

duction Branch.

The staff remember him as being kind and compassionate, and always willing to help in all phases of the printing operation.

Mr. Taylor received many letters of commendation for his excellent service in expediting orders. He also received a Certificate of Appreciation for sustained work performance in 1974, and a Special Achievement Award in 1977.

Mr. Taylor was a counselor in the EEO and an active member of the Black History Committee, and served as first vice president for the Ft. Stevens Lions Club.

The eldest of 14 children, Mr. Taylor was interested in photography and traveled abroad extensively. He regularly entered photographs in the annual NIH Club photo contests and won honorable mention twice.

Survivors include his wife, Barbara, and two sons, Gary and Darren. □

\$37,000 Leukemia Award Goes to NIH Researcher

The Leukemia Society of America has presented a 2-year special fellowship for \$37,000 to Dr. Riccardo Dalla-Favera of the National Cancer Institute, to support his research in the Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology.

He is one of 27 highly skilled researchers



During the grant period, Dr. Dalla-Favera will concentrate on virology—the study of how normal cell structure and cell life are disrupted by viruses known to cause leukemia in certain species of animals.

selected to receive the award this year.

Dr. Dalla-Favera was chosen for the award based on his distinct ability to conduct scientific research on leukemia and related disorders.

He received his medical training at the University of Milan, graduating in 1976. After 2 years of postdoctoral work at the University of Milan, he joined the NCI staff in 1978. □

Microcomputer Club Being Formed

The organizational meeting of the contemplated NIH R&W Microcomputer Club will take place on Nov. 17 at noon in Rm. B47, Bldg. 12A.

Anyone owning a microcomputer at home or using it in the office is invited to meet other NIH'ers who share this interest in this rapidly expanding field of personal computing.

Sponsored by the R&W Association, the first meeting will feature a demonstration of computer graphics using the Logo language.

Further information can be obtained by calling 496-4600. □



Say yes

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who need it most like it least.—Samuel Johnson □

Dr. G. Glenner, NIADDK, Retires After 25 Years

Dr. George G. Glenner, chief, section on molecular pathology, Laboratory of Cell Biology and Genetics, NIADDK, retired from the NIH and the PHS Commissioned Corps on Oct. 1.

Dr. Glenner's NIH career spanned 25 years. His last 2 years of service were spent on sabbatical as a visiting professor, University of California, San Diego School of Medicine, La Jolla, Calif.

Noted for his work on amyloidosis, he was the first scientist to demonstrate that all amyloid fibers have a beta-pleated-sheet conformation.

Dr. Glenner was also the first to solubilize the amyloid fibers, to fractionate and purify them, and to analyze their protein constituents chemically.

In addition, he is recognized for the development of histochemical methods for a wide variety of enzymes.

Dr. Glenner's third area of interest was the paraganglionic system. He provided the first description of a norepinephrine secreting human carotid body tumor providing evidence of paraganglionic cell neural crest origin and a mechanism for chemoreceptor transmission.



Dr. Glenner will continue his scientific career as a professor of pathology at the University of California, San Diego. His current research efforts are directed at amyloidosis in Alzheimer's disease.

He received his B.A. and medical degree from the Johns Hopkins University. He is a member of several national and international committees and organizations, is the recipient of the HHS Meritorious Service Award, and has published over 150 papers. □

Three New Members Named to NLM's Board of Regents

Three new members have been named to the National Library of Medicine's Board of Regents. They are Drs. L. Thompson Bowles, David O. Moline, and Lois DeBakey.

The Board advises the Secretary of HHS and the Directors of NIH and NLM on such policy matters as the acquisition of materials and the scope, content, and organization of the Library's services.

Dr. Bowles is dean for academic affairs and professor of surgery at the George Washington University Medical Center.

His previous positions include private practice in thoracic and cardiovascular surgery and director of medical education for project HOPE.

He has also had significant experience in private and Federal grants administration.

Dr. Moline, a dentist in private practice has

experience in dental education, research, and administration.

He was president of the Academy of General Dentistry, and a consulting editor for the *Journal of the American Dental Association*.

Dr. DeBakey is currently professor of scientific communication at Baylor College of Medicine, and a lecturer at Tulane University School of Medicine.

She is the sister of the prominent heart surgeon, Dr. Michael E. DeBakey, who was on the first Board of Regents in the 1950's.

In addition to being on editorial boards of several science journals, she has published numerous articles on biomedical communication, including scientific writing, editing, and publishing.

The board meets next on Jan. 27 and 28, 1983. □

New Pay Rates for Federal Employees (As of October 3, 1982)

| LONGEVITY STEPS | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GRADE | GS-1 | \$ 8,676 | \$ 8,965 | \$ 9,254 | \$ 9,542 | \$ 9,831 | \$10,000 | \$10,286 | \$10,572 | \$10,585 | \$10,857 |
| | 2 | 9,756 | 9,987 | 10,310 | 10,585 | 10,703 | 11,018 | 11,333 | 11,648 | 11,963 | 12,278 |
| | 3 | 10,645 | 11,000 | 11,355 | 11,710 | 12,065 | 12,420 | 12,775 | 13,130 | 13,485 | 13,840 |
| | 4 | 11,949 | 12,347 | 12,745 | 13,143 | 13,541 | 13,939 | 14,337 | 14,735 | 15,133 | 15,531 |
| | 5 | 13,369 | 13,815 | 14,261 | 14,707 | 15,153 | 15,599 | 16,045 | 16,491 | 16,937 | 17,383 |
| | 6 | 14,901 | 15,398 | 15,895 | 16,392 | 16,889 | 17,386 | 17,883 | 18,380 | 18,877 | 19,374 |
| | 7 | 16,559 | 17,111 | 17,663 | 18,215 | 18,767 | 19,319 | 19,871 | 20,423 | 20,975 | 21,527 |
| | 8 | 18,339 | 18,950 | 19,561 | 20,172 | 20,783 | 21,394 | 22,005 | 22,616 | 23,227 | 23,838 |
| | 9 | 20,256 | 20,931 | 21,606 | 22,281 | 22,956 | 23,631 | 24,306 | 24,981 | 25,656 | 26,331 |
| | 10 | 22,307 | 23,051 | 23,795 | 24,539 | 25,283 | 26,027 | 26,771 | 27,515 | 28,259 | 29,003 |
| | 11 | 24,508 | 25,325 | 26,142 | 26,959 | 27,776 | 28,593 | 29,410 | 30,227 | 31,044 | 31,861 |
| | 12 | 29,374 | 30,353 | 31,332 | 32,311 | 33,290 | 34,269 | 35,248 | 36,227 | 37,206 | 38,185 |
| | 13 | 34,930 | 36,094 | 37,258 | 38,422 | 39,586 | 40,750 | 41,914 | 43,078 | 44,242 | 45,406 |
| | 14 | 41,277 | 42,653 | 44,029 | 45,405 | 46,781 | 48,157 | 49,533 | 50,909 | 52,285 | 53,661 |
| | 15 | 48,553 | 50,171 | 51,789 | 53,407 | 55,025 | 56,643 | 58,261 | 59,879 | 61,497 | 63,115 |
| | 16 | 56,945 | 58,843 | 60,741 | 62,639 | 64,537 | 66,435 | 68,333 | 70,231 | 72,129 | |
| | 17 | 66,708 | 68,932 | 71,156 | 73,380 | 75,604 | | | | | |
| | 18 | 78,184 | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: Notwithstanding the salary rates shown, the maximum rate of basic pay legally payable to employees under this schedule may not exceed the rate payable for level 5 of the Executive Schedule, currently \$57,500.

NCI Personnel Staff Seminar Series Started

The NCI Personnel Management Branch recently hosted the first in a series of seminars aimed at promoting professionalism and communication among NIH personnel staff. Held Sept. 14 in the ACRF auditorium, the seminar attracted nearly 150 NIH personnel and executive officers.

The seminar series, entitled the Professional Personnel Program Series, was developed in response to requests from the Division of Personnel Management Continuing Education Committee, a group designed to develop and assess education forums on personnel/human resources management. Jan Maltbie, supervisory personnel management specialist with NCI, is project manager.

David P. Snyder spoke at the first seminar, Effective Human Resource Management Strategies for the 1980's.

An independent consultant on a form of social forecasting known as strategic planning, Mr. Snyder has conducted many similar seminars for corporations, professional organizations, and other government agencies. His analyses are designed to provide administrators and other decisionmakers with a glimpse at, and a way to plan for, the future.

Mr. Snyder maintains that long-term trends such as the rising number of people with some college education, the swing toward high technology industries (satellites and computers for example), the increasing



Preparing for the labor force of the future while meeting the needs of the workers today is an increasingly important part of the education of personnel managers, according to Mr. Snyder.

number of single people and/or women in the work force, and the decreasing size of the average family, give a picture of the labor force of today and tomorrow—highly trained, better educated career individuals with fewer family or parenting responsibilities.

For today's personnel manager, Mr. Snyder said, such information highlights the need for flexitime, flexiplace, continuing education or on-the-job training programs. □

Clone Concept Workshop To Be Held by FIC

A 2-day international workshop on the Clone Concept in Epidemiology, Taxonomy and Evolution of the Enterobacteriaceae and Other Bacteria, sponsored by Fogarty International Center will be held at the Stone House on Nov. 15-16.

This workshop will bring together U.S. and European microbiologists to discuss new information which links a limited number of bacterial clones to disease. Within bacterial groups like the coli group, which consists of

ten thousands of quite stable clones, only some few have a clone association with disease.

These disease-related clones are spread over vast geographical areas. The workshop will discuss the validity of this concept for several bacterial groups.

As space is limited, preregistration is required. Contact Nancy E. Shapiro, conference coordinator, FIC, 496-2517. □

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