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The FJ calendar lists open meetings of a biological topic occurring anywhere in the world. Because of deadline restrictions we list only meetings taking place more than 3 months after we receive an announcement. Meetings, symposia, and workshops will be included up to 2 years in advance of receipt; international congresses are included up to 3 years in advance. If you would like to announce your meeting in The FASEB Journal, please include the date and year of the meeting, its title and location, and a contact name and address and send it to FJ Calendar, The FASEB Journal, FASEB, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20814 USA.

A comprehensive FJ Calendar is published 4 times a year (January, April, July, and October). Only new listings appear in other months.

**NOVEMBER 1988**

30 Nov. Mouse Liver Carcinogenesis - 3 Dec. Conference on Mechanisms and Species Comparisons, Barton Creek Conference Resort, Austin, Texas, USA. Ms. Karen Engel, U. of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Science Park Research Div., P.O. Box 389, Smithville, TX 78957, USA.

**DECEMBER 1988**


**JANUARY 1989**

7-11 Scientific Conference on Membrane Events and Intracellular Signaling in the Cardiovascular System, Waikoloa, Hawaii, USA. American Heart Assoc., 7320 Greenville Ave., Dallas, Texas 75231, USA.


**MARCH 1989**

5-9 International Breast Cancer Research Conference of the International Association for Breast Cancer Research, Tel Aviv, Israel. Dr. Marvin A. Rich, IABCR, AMC Cancer Research Center, 1600 Pierce St., Denver, CO 80214, USA.

15-16 California Animal Nutrition Conference, Centre Plaza Holiday Inn, Fresno, California, USA. Ms. Anne Downs, 1715 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, CA 95814, USA.

20 20th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Neurochemistry, Hyatt Regency, Chicago, Illinois, USA. Glyn Dawson, Dept. of Pediatrics, Box 82, U. of Chicago, 5841 S. Maryland Ave., Chicago, IL 60637, USA.

**APRIL 1989**

2-4 Nutrient Modulation of Progressive Renal Injury, Airlie House, Airlie, Virginia, USA. Dr. Mackenzie Walser, Johns Hopkins Sch. of Med., 725 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, MD 21205, USA.


20 UNESCO and International Cell - 6 May Research Organization International Course on Advances and Problems of Plant Cell and Tissue Culture, Cali, Colombia. Dr. William M. Roca, Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Apartado Aereo 6713, Cali, Colombia.

**MAY 1989**

13-17 8th Scientific Meeting of the InterAmerican Society of Hypertension, Caribe Hilton International Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Dr. Manuel Martinez-Maldonado, 8th Scientific Meeting, InterAmerican Society of Hypertension, P.O. Box 11528, Santiago, PR 00910.


**JULY 1989**

3-8 International Society for the Study of the Origins of Life, Prague, Czechoslovakia. Dr. Z. Mazinovsky, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Na Folimance II, 12000 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia.

4-7 International Symposium on Brain-Gut Interactions, Queen's College, Cambridge, UK. Joyce
Fried, Brain Research Inst., U. of California, Center for the Health Sciences, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA.

5-8 Mechanisms of Sodium Homeostasis: Hemodynamic, Endocrine, and Neural Mechanisms, U. of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark. Satellite Symposium to XXXIst International Congress of Physiological Sciences, Helsinki, Finland. Dr. Peter Bie, Dept. of Medical Physiology C, Blegdamsvej 3 C, Copenhagen N, DK-2200, Denmark.

8-14 Eleventh American Peptide Symposium, The Salk Institute, U. of California, La Jolla, CA, USA. Eleventh American Peptide Symposium, Dr. Jean Rivier, Meeting Management, 3770 Tansy St., San Diego, CA 92121, USA.


23-26 International Congress of Mucosal Immunology, London, UK. Congress Secretariat, Dr. Thomas T. MacDonald, Dept. of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Dominion House, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London EC1A 7BE, UK.

AUGUST 1989
7-12 1st International Congress on Therapy with Amino Acids and Analogues, Vienna, Austria. Dr. Gert Lubec, U. of Vienna, Dept. of Pediatria, A 1090 Vienna, Wahringer Gurtel 18, Austria.

SEPTEMBER 1989
7-9 Electrocardiography: Past and Future, Hyatt Beach Regency, Nice, France. Conference Dept., The New York Academy of Sciences, 2 E. 63rd St., New York, NY 10021, USA.


13-16 Annual Meeting of the North American Association for the Study of Obesity, Hyatt Regency, Bethesda, Maryland, USA. Dr. Richard L. Atkinson, Medical Research Service, 151, VA Med. Center, Hampton, VA 23667, USA.

OCTOBER 1989
26-28 Third International Symposium on Hepatitis Delta Virus, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, DC, USA. Dr. John L. Gerin, Div. of Molecular Virology and Immunology, 5640 Fishers Ln., Rockville, MD 20852, USA.

NOVEMBER 1989
16-18 Myelination and Dysmyelination, Key Bridge Marriott, Alexandria, Virginia, USA. Conference Dept., The New York Academy of Sciences, 2 E. 63rd St., New York, NY 10021, USA.

FEBRUARY 1990

Reviewed by Don Hornath, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia 26506-6108, USA

This text is for undergraduate and graduate students in agriculture and veterinary science. Its thoroughness, length, and detailed consideration of the biochemical basis of nutrition largely preclude its use for a one-semester course or by students with less than a year of biochemistry.

The book's strengths are its thorough treatment of the fundamental aspects of animal nutrition, its regular attention to quantitative features of the subject, and the inclusion of many recent developments. In addition, the typographical errors and misstatements so often seen in translations occur infrequently in this book, a welcome feature. The figures are generally helpful enhancements.

There are some limitations. One could argue for more frequent inclusion of measures of the variability of the quantitative information. This would prevent students from reaching simplistic conclusions about 'normal' values. Also, an instructor using this text will need to sketch the history of nutrition because this is virtually ignored; in fact, citations of investigators are absent from most chapters. Students in countries such as the U.S., in which energy is usually calculated in calories, will need to convert the joules, which the author used in many sections of the text. In addition, the treatment of the newer trace elements is uneven, and, more importantly, there are a few unfortunate typographical errors, e.g., several uses of nitrate where nitrite was intended.

Examples of applied nutrition are woven into the general discussion but the specific applied sections are brief; for example, the author devotes eight pages to meat production by poultry.

Topics include:
- Fate and Functions of Nutrients in the Animal Body
- Chemistry and Metabolism of Nutrients
- Measurement of the Utilization of Nutrients and Energy of Food
- Nutritive Requirements for Body Processes and Productive Functions

The biologist who wants an extensive survey of animal nutrition will find the book valuable. However, it has its limitations as a reference because of the rarity of citations in the text, the comparative brevity of the bibliographies following most chapters, and the absence from the index of many of the topics covered in the text.


Reviewed by Michael J. Gait, Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Cambridge, England

If vanity motivated scientists to buy books, then at least 75 copies of this book would be quickly sold. This is the number of scientists (including this reviewer) whose photographs punctuate each of the chapters at points closely associated with the contribution each has made to gene technology. This flattering and unique touch is just one of a number of features that sets this book apart from standard biochemistry or biotechnology texts. As the author states in the preface, the book is "not a textbook of molecular biology . . . nor is it merely a book on laboratory recipes." Instead this is a book for the practitioner. It is for those who know the basics and perhaps use DNA in one or two specialized areas, but for whom a comprehensive guide that surveys the entire spectrum of techniques involving DNA would come in handy. From Genes to Clones admirably fills this role.

The author begins with the more practical aspects (the use of restriction enzymes, cDNA cloning, chemical synthesis of DNA, DNA sequencing and ligation) and then devotes the body of the book to a survey of vectors (Escherichia coli plasmids and bacteriophage, vectors of yeast, bacillus and streptomycetes, expression vectors for E. coli and eukaryotes, and finally mammalian viruses).

The last few chapters survey genomic libraries, cloning in plants, methods for identification of recombinant DNA, and directed mutagenesis. Another unusual feature appears at the end of the book, a chapter entitled "Safety in Recombinant DNA Research," which is a discourse on such issues as gene transfer into embryos, release of microorganisms into the environment, and gene therapy. The discussion here is lucid and informed and argues well for the need among scientists both for awareness of the issues and for a sense of social responsibility. Of perhaps less use are the 46 pages of appendices listing restriction enzymes and plasmid sequences and the complete guidelines from the National Institutes of Health for research involving recombinant DNA. Instead, the excellent idea of a glossary deserves more than the four pages given. An excellent and comprehensive index somewhat makes up for this, though.

A disappointment is that the perspective of the book is rather dated. The original German edition (Gene und Klone) was published in 1984. Three years elapsed before this English translation appeared and, although the author has done his best to update it (mostly by adding new sections), some subjects have undergone considerable change. For example, the chapter on chemical synthesis of DNA reflects the disparate and manual chemistries of 5 years ago, whereas now the subject has largely settled on one type of chemistry suited to the needs of widely used automated machines. Similarly, in the discussion of retroviruses there is no mention of the AIDS-causing HIV. The most recent references in the book are 1985, with the majority of citations before 1984. The sections on prokaryotic cloning are perhaps the least affected by this, because by and large the principles have been established for some years even if the vectors in current use are now more versatile. Conversely, the chapter on eukaryotic cloning concentrates heavily on SV 40, now largely supplanted by considerably more diverse and complex cloning vehicles.

Nevertheless, the book gathers snippets of precious information from all aspects of DNA manipulation and presents it in an informative and readable style. In no other book can you find out at the same time the sequences of the polylinkers of pUC vectors, the cloning capacity of lambda vectors, a description of a CAT assay, the chemical structure of plant opines, and the piece of trivia that the M in M13 stands for Munich! This book is a cloner's delight and deserves its place on the desk or bookshelf of each DNA practitioner.
Biotechnology as a subject draws on many scientific disciplines in the application of biological organisms, systems, or processes to manufacturing and service industries. Hence, despite its multidisciplinary nature, biotechnology does have a common thread, namely, the commercialization of biological processes. The economic issues underlying the commercialization of biotechnology are therefore of fundamental importance but have not been widely discussed or explained. Andrew Hacking has now put matters right with his excellent book, which is a recent contribution to the Cambridge Studies in Biotechnology series. The author has used his own experience of developing biotechnological projects to explain the economic factors that influence commercial decision making. He has aimed the book at undergraduate and graduate students who study biotechnology as part of a biology or engineering course as well as administrators, policymakers, teachers, and the informed lay public. Economics and accounting procedures are explained from first principles very clearly and assume no previous knowledge. A knowledge of biotechnology subjects (microbiology, biochemistry, genetics) to final-year undergraduate level is assumed.

The scope of the book is broad, covering fermentation and enzyme technology, genetic engineering, bulk chemicals, expensive pharmaceuticals, energy, and waste treatment. Not surprisingly, the author shows a bias toward bulk products rather than the more recent high-value products of biotechnology simply because more information is available. Similarly, economic issues are broadly covered from macroeconomics at world and national levels to microeconomics (cost, investments, markets). The microeconomic issues are discussed in greater detail.

After the introductory chapter, which outlines a history of biotechnology and introduces economic issues, is a chapter devoted to the markets and industrial organization of biotechnology. This gives a useful resume of major products and sales in different market sectors, and goes on to consider products by volume and value and to look at elasticity of demand on economics of production. The influence of industry structure and different forms of competition are reviewed. This is followed by a chapter that describes the commercial issues surrounding innovation, including patents and licensing, and gives a useful introduction to the economic analysis of projects. The basic tools of project analysis (project selection, R&D planning, capital budgeting, costing, plant location) essential to commercial decision making are clearly explained.

The author then analyzes the economic aspects of technical issues specific to biotechnology, with chapters on cost and supply of raw materials and costs of fermentation and downstream processing for different types of products. The industrial applications of enzyme catalysts and the economics of using enzymes are considered as a separate topic as are two particular biotechnology processes, namely, the corn wet milling industry and waste treatment.

The author also deals extensively with energy and the impact of biotechnology on the world's overall requirement of energy. Finally, the author examines the commercial effect of new technology—the use of monoclonal antibodies and genetic engineering—describing the mechanisms by which new ventures are funded, and looks at the future prospects for the economic development of biotechnology.

The author has met his overall aim admirably—"to relate biotechnology to economic principles and general theories on industrial and technological development." This book should be essential reading for anyone with a commercial interest in biotechnology.
Senior and postdoctoral research associateships. The National Research Council announces the 1989 Resident, Cooperative, and Postdoctoral Research Associateship Programs for research in the sciences and engineering to be conducted on behalf of 30 federal agencies or research institutions, whose 115 participating research laboratories are located throughout the U.S. The programs provide opportunities for Ph.D. scientists and engineers of unusual promise and ability to perform research on problems largely of their own choosing yet compatible with the research interests of the supporting laboratory.

Initiated in 1954, the Associateship Programs have contributed to the career development of over 5500 scientists ranging from recent Ph.D. recipients to distinguished senior scientists.

Approximately 450 new full-time Associateships will be awarded on a competitive basis in 1989 for research in chemistry, earth and atmospheric sciences; engineering and applied sciences; biological, health, behavioral sciences and biotechnology; mathematics; space and planetary sciences; and physics. Most of the programs are open to both U.S. and non-U.S. nationals, and to both recent Ph.D. degree recipients and senior investigators.

Awards are made for 1 or 2 years, renewable to a maximum of 3 years; senior applicants who have held the doctorate at least 5 years may request shorter tenure. Annual stipends for recent Ph.D.'s for the 1989 program year will vary from $27,150-$35,000, depending on the sponsoring laboratory, and will be appropriately higher for senior Associates.

Applications to the National Research Council must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1989 (December 15 for NASA), April 15 and August 15, 1989. Initial awards will be announced in March and April (July and November for the two later competitions) followed by awards to alternates later.

Information on specific research opportunities and federal laboratories as well as application materials may be obtained from the Associateship Programs (GR430A-D2), Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418, USA. Telephone 202-334-2760.

Geriatric nutrition. Some experts suggest that malnutrition is the world's largest preventable health problem. For the growing elderly population, the risk of poor nutrition is particularly high because of lack of mobility, lack of motivation to cook, decreased appetite, poor dental health, and decreased functioning of body systems, among other factors.

To present the latest research on nutritional problems of the elderly and how they can be prevented, The University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) at Galveston hosted the 1988 International Conference on Nutrition and Aging, October 5-7. Leading researchers in geriatrics and nutrition from Australia, Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in the conference held at the San Luis Hotel in Galveston, Texas.

The conference provided a comprehensive overview of critical issues in geriatric nutrition such as causes of malnutrition, relations between nutrition early in life and health problems later in life, vitamin and mineral requirements and deficiencies in the elderly, drug-nutrient interactions, nutrition and the aging immune system, and nutrition education for the elderly.

Designed for physicians and other health care providers as well as anyone interested in proper nutrition for the elderly, the program was co-sponsored by the World Health Organization, the American Board of Family Practice, the American College of Nutrition, and the American Society on Aging.

"Misunderstandings about dietary needs of the elderly abound because, until very recently, this area has not been widely researched," Dr. Prinsley says. "The recent demographic shifts and the projected surge in the elderly population have given impetus to investigations into the role of proper nutrition in maintaining health and preventing or minimizing the disabilities of old age."

"While the widely publicized dietary guidelines might be appropriate for younger adults, their applicability to the nutritional needs of the elderly are unclear," Dr. Sandstead says. This conference provided current information about the essentials of good nutrition for the elderly.

Scientific exchanges. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) invites applications from American scientists who want to visit the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia beginning January 1, 1990–December 31, 1990. Long-term research visits of 3–12 months long are encouraged, particularly if contact with colleagues in the other country has already been established. The minimum length of visits is 1 month in one country.

Applicants must be US citizens and have a doctoral degree or its equivalent by June 1989 in physics; chemistry; mathematics and computer sciences; earth, atmospheric, and oceanographic sciences; agricultural, forestry, fishery, and plant sciences; biological sciences; environmental sciences; engineering; archaeology and anthropology; geography; or psychology. Also included are science and technology policy and those aspects of the economic and social sciences that involve quantitative analysis as a primary consideration. Other scientific disciplines not explicitly mentioned will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Necessary expenses will be met by the NAS and the foreign academy, including reimbursement for long-term visitors for salary lost up to a predetermined maximum and expenses for accompanying family members for visits exceeding 5 months.

Requests for applications should reach the National Academy of Sciences not later than February 14, 1989. Applications must be postmarked by February 28, 1989. Address application requests to the National Academy of Sciences, Office of International Affairs, Soviet and East European Affairs (HA-166), 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418, USA. Telephone 202-334-2644.
Twenty receive postdoctoral fellowships in chemistry. The National Science Foundation (NSF) awarded postdoctoral research fellowships in chemistry to 20 young scientists. They were selected as Fellows from among the 114 US citizens who applied.

The program was created to attract outstanding young chemists to careers in research and teaching, to enhance their education, and to ease their entry into the field. It encourages recent doctorates to broaden their skills and expertise through further research in areas of contemporary chemistry different from their doctoral research areas.

An additional feature of the program is that after the 1- or 2-year term of the Fellowship, up to $32,000 will be made available from NSF for 1-year matching grants to Fellows who accept tenure-track positions at US colleges and universities. NSF will match funds put up by universities on a one-to-two basis.

Fewer awards were made than had been originally planned, the result of a smaller-than-anticipated NSF budget.

The Postdoctoral Fellowships in Chemistry Program will continue in 1989, and NSF anticipates announcing up to 30 new awards in March. Applicants who complete their doctoral requirements between June 1, 1988, and September 30, 1989, are eligible. The awards include a $26,000 annual stipend, a $4,000 annual allowance for research-related expenses such as travel, meetings and publications, and a $2,000 institutional allowance.

The deadline for application is December 15, 1988. Applications are available by writing Postdoctoral Fellowships in Chemistry, Chemistry Division, Room 340, National Science Foundation, Washington, DC 20550.

Recipients of 1988 Postdoctoral Fellowships in Chemistry

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ph.D. institution (Doctoral advisor)</th>
<th>Host institution (Postdoctoral advisor)</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Ph.D. institution (Doctoral advisor)</th>
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<td>Green, W.</td>
<td>UC Berkeley (Moore)</td>
<td>Cambridge (Handy)</td>
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<td>Purdue (Cook)</td>
<td>UC Santa Barbara (Bowen)</td>
<td>Hanley, L.</td>
<td>SUNY Stony Brook (Anderson)</td>
<td>U of Pittsburgh (Yates)</td>
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<td>Princeton (Schwartz)</td>
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<td>Laughlin, K. B.</td>
<td>UC Berkeley (Sakarry)</td>
<td>MIT (Ceyer)</td>
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<td>UC Berkeley (Barlett)</td>
<td>Northwestern (Shriver)</td>
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<td>Penn State (Benkovic)</td>
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<td>Stack, T. D.</td>
<td>Harvard (Holm)</td>
<td>UC Berkeley (Raymond)</td>
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Correction

A word was inadvertently dropped from a letter to the editor that appeared in last month's issue of The FASEB Journal. The letter appears in its entirety below.

Dear Dr. Whelan:

The interview with Ken Endicott, published in the June 1988 issue of The FASEB Journal, was wonderful. It served to capture the essence of a very positive, imaginative person who devoted much of his career to ensuring that the Federal commitment to medical research and education was carried out in the most effective and efficient manner possible. As an officer in both the American Association of Pathologists and Universities Associated for Research and Education in Pathology, it was my great pleasure to work with Ken following his retirement from the NIH in this his third, or perhaps even fourth, career, this one as the executive officer of the two organizations. Ken's untimely death on July 16, 1987, left a significant void in all of our lives.

Thank you again for a particularly penetrating interview—a nice memorial to a wonderful person.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Anderson, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Department of Pathology
The University of New Mexico
School of Medicine
Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA

Editor's note: In turn we thank Dr. Stephen P. Strickland who conducted and wrote the interview. This is also an opportunity to point out that the photographs that accompanied the article on page 2442 were taken at a briefing to President Lyndon B. Johnson by Dr. Endicott on behalf of the National Cancer Institute.