The Federation's Purpose

To bring together research workers and teachers in experimental biology in the fields represented by the Member Societies for instruction in and exchange of new scientific knowledge in these fields; to disseminate information on the results of biological research through scientific publications and scientific meetings; to promote the professional education, training and utilization of potential scientists in the fields of experimental biology; to represent the common scientific and educational interests of the Member Societies as a group; all devoted towards aiding the development and utilization of our country's scientific resources for the benefit and welfare of our people.

Member Societies

The American Physiological Society
American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
American Society for Investigative Pathology
American Institute of Nutrition
The American Association of Immunologists
The American Society for Cell Biology
Biophysical Society
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In its third year after the beginning of reorganization in 1990, the new Federation has made significant strides forward. The joining of the American Association of Anatomists in January 1993 brought the total number of Member Societies from six to nine in less than two years, with a combined membership of 43,000.

In the new Federation, the coordination and representation of the interests of the constituent Societies and their members in the area of public policy is the primary goal, as clearly identified during the Williamsburg Retreat in 1989. The major thrusts of the FASEB activities were indeed focused in this area. We are developing new approaches and enhancing our ongoing actions, as described in another section of this annual report. As President, I have given public affairs activities the highest priority. I also have a major goal in strengthening the unity and cooperation among the constituent Societies in the Federation. When a large number of biomedical research scientists speak with one voice, the influence is significant and the impact is strong. With a new Administration in place and a large turnover in Congress, there is an important need for strong advocacy and effective representation of the biomedical sciences. I am pleased that, in meeting with government officials, congressional members and staff, FASEB is recognized and accepted as representative of the experimental biology community, and that our advice and opinions are welcomed and increasingly solicited. We need, however, to redouble our efforts to ensure that the concerns of the community are well represented and that we participate effectively in developing national policies on biomedical research.

At the Williamsburg Retreat, it was decided that the dues of the then Member Societies be reduced from more than $60 to $10 per member over a period of five years. In order to encourage new Societies to join, their dues are set at $10 from the beginning. The way to achieve this dues reduction is by decreasing or eliminating the Federation’s expenditure in areas other than public affairs. I am pleased to report that the FASEB Executive and Comptroller Offices have been extremely successful in this regard. We are not only on target, but have actually accelerated the schedule of dues reduction. Because of the increase in efficiency of the operation, the reduction in dues is being accomplished without a decrease in FASEB services nor an increase in the fees charged to Societies for optional services; hence, the initiative is of real benefit to the Societies and their members.

The FASEB Journal (FJ), which is the official publication of the Federation, was previously subsidized by FASEB funds and provided as a membership benefit to all Society members. The Board decided in 1990 to convert FJ to voluntary subscription, as part of the efforts to reduce Society dues. Because of its recognized value in providing authoritative, timely information in life sciences, as evidenced by its being the most highly cited journal in its class, FJ was subscribed by more than 6,000 members during the first year of conversion to voluntary subscription. This has made FJ self-sufficient and ensured the continuation of its publication as the official publication of the Federation without being a financial burden.

The above represents the highlights of some of the major progress. There are many others, for example, in Scientific Meetings, Summer Research Conferences, Publications, Placement, Marketing, Personnel, Production Services, and the Life Science Research Office. These are described in other sections of this Annual Report.

In summary, FASEB has made significant advances this year. The new Federation has developed into an increasingly effective organization in serving its Societies and members, particularly in the public affairs arena. I wish to thank the FASEB Board, the Committees, and all members of the constituent Societies for their excellent cooperation and support. I would like to commend the FASEB staff and the Executive Director, Dr. Michael Jackson, for their skillful and dedicated work in facilitating the important achievements described in this Annual Report.
Before completion in 1995, the transition will touch on every aspect of FASEB activities. Successful implementation of the transition plan requires each member of the staff to reconsider his or her role in the Federation, and sometimes to adopt a new concept of position and purpose. In order to facilitate this process, FASEB retained the services of the nationally recognized compensation consultant, Frank B. Manley & Company, to undertake a study of our compensation system and to implement improvements supportive of the transition objectives. Each position on the FASEB payroll was evaluated for required knowledge and skills, complexity of performance, accountability and responsibility for direction of others. This evaluation allowed relative rankings of positions within the FASEB system, comparison with bench-mark positions in the local and national market places, and establishment of compensation scales that are equitable between dissimilar positions within FASEB and competitive with the scales of organizations that draw on the same labor pool. Added to the rationalization of compensation practices, we have implemented a merit award system that provides incentives for exceptional achievement. Installation of this original and creative plan places the Federation in a position of national leadership among not-for-profit organizations. The compensation plan will be supplemented in 1993 with the addition of a performance-management system that will facilitate high levels of achievement.

A second major innovation implemented during the course of the year was the design and installation of a new campus telephone system. The new system plan was adopted after extensive review of office operations in Societies and FASEB departments. The new system provides an enhanced level of support for routine voice and fax communications, but probably the most appreciated feature is reliability of service, a characteristic that was not associated with the system it replaced. With the installation of reliable effective service for voice and fax communications, it is now feasible to consider development of data communication facilities that will enhance the abilities of Societies to communicate with their memberships and to address the needs of publications, meetings management and other services for inexpensive effective data exchange.

Other important initiatives undertaken during 1992, and described in detail in other parts of this report, include a simplified process for directory compilation from the membership databases of the Societies, applications of optical character recognition technology to processing abstracts for scientific meetings, and implementation of a family care support service for FASEB and Society staffs.

In summary, 1992 was a productive and innovative year for FASEB operations. There is much that remains to be addressed, but the achievements of 1992 lend confidence to the expectation that the vision of the Williamsburg Retreat will be achieved.
When FASEB's Societies held their organizational retreat in historic Williamsburg, VA in 1989, the delegates were faced with the critical question of what the new Federation should choose as its Number One priority. Following thorough discussions and thoughtful deliberations, the participants made the unanimous decision of making public affairs the major purpose of the reorganized, new FASEB.

There were good reasons for this choice. The federal government is the main supporter of scientific research, particularly in the biomedical field. If the government's policies are enlightened and funding support is sufficient, research at the laboratory bench will thrive and the American people will be the chief beneficiaries of the resulting medical progress. As the Williamsburg delegates gathered, however, biomedical research was facing a variety of problems. These included an increasing squeeze on federal funding, unwarranted impedance to the use of animals in research, and questions on scientific integrity and indirect cost reimbursement. The concerns of scientists in the field were clearly reflected in the deliberations and decision making at the retreat.

The Williamsburg meeting set the public affairs goals to be implemented by the leaders and staff of the new Federation. Since the retreat, FASEB and its member societies have moved forward to chart a new course in the public affairs field. The outlines of the program are still evolving, but the direction is clear. Under the reorganization, the Member Societies focus on public affairs issues of importance to their disciplines, while the FASEB public affairs program concentrates on those issues of importance to all societies. These include budgeting and appropriations for federal research funding, scientific integrity, indirect costs of research, and government ethics rules as they affect federal researchers who also are members of scientific societies.

FASEB also has the responsibility of addressing a variety of other issues such as the NIH Strategic Plan, the report of the House Science, Space and Technology Committee on federal support for science, and the proposal to expand the NIH Office of AIDS Research.

The Federation's public affairs program is designed to build strong coalitions around key issues to achieve desired results. The FASEB Office of Public Affairs (OPA's Director is Gar Kaganowich), which has the responsibility of making the program work, has carried out the functions effectively, with the able guidance and support of the new Public Affairs Executive Committee (PAEC) which is organized for an action role this year. The PAEC is chaired by Dr. Robert J. Cousins (AIN) of the University of Florida. Representatives from each of FASEB's nine Societies comprise the committee. It is most impressive and gratifying that the representatives from different societies have worked together effectively and expeditiously in reaching consensus on every public affairs issue.

The new approach to addressing issues and building coalitions can be exemplified by the development of FASEB Consensus Conferences. The conferences are designed to produce FASEB positions on key policy issues. Other scientific and professional organizations are invited to attend the conferences and to consider endorsing the FASEB positions. The consensus views of the conferees are written as a report that is widely circulated to government officials, the scientific community, and the media. There have been eight of these conferences since their inception. They have taken up such issues as indirect costs of research, the NIH Strategic Plan, and federal funding of biomedical research. The conferences and resulting written reports have provided important bases for FASEB actions.

The consensus conference on indirect costs formed the basis for FASEB negotiating a series of accords with officials of universities and medical schools to simplify and clarify the complex rules for reimbursement of research overhead costs. The resulting "Points of Accord"—a major accomplishment in an area where agreement had been difficult to reach—were forwarded to government officials to assist them in developing new, clearer regulations on indirect costs. A package of final rules is awaiting approval by the new director of the Office of Management and Budget.
The NIH Strategic Plan, when first presented to the scientific community, appeared to be an NIH-driven wish list of targeted research initiatives. Among other matters, scientists were seriously concerned that the plan did not place emphasis on investigator-initiated grant awards, the driving force behind the progress in biomedical research. At NIH regional meetings on the plan, FASEB provided members scientists with background information and held group sessions of Federation participants to discuss the strategic planning process. Out of these collective efforts, FASEB developed written inputs that succeeded in having NIH enunciate clearly the importance of investigator-initiated research and the grant mechanism. It is to be noted, however, that it is not known how this Strategic Plan will be handled by the new administration.

An important, new objective of the FASEB public affairs program is to be pro-active on policy issues. This means anticipating issues before they take root, or preparing the data needed to support our actions.

The Federation has been very pro-active on the scientific integrity issue. In 1991 it issued an alert to the Societies’ members about a series of unworkable Public Health Service policies and procedures for handling scientific misconduct cases. Almost 1,700 members responded to the alert by sending letters to PHS objecting to the proposals. As a result, these proposals were returned to the drawing board for further work.

Shortly thereafter, the controversial NIH Office of Scientific Integrity was abolished in a reorganization and the Department of Health and Human Services strengthened due process by instituting hearings for scientists accused of misconduct.

The new FASEB public affairs program, in addition to implementing the initiatives of the PAEC, includes a number of other activities such as regular briefings for the FASEB and other Beaumont Campus societies; arrangements for the Federation to testify before congressional appropriations and authorization committees; assistance to Member Societies that do not have their own public affairs staffs; and arrangements for those societies that do have public affairs officers to work closely with the FASEB OPA. The FASEB Newsletter has been redesigned to focus on Federation and Society public affairs activities, giving the membership specific information about the work that is being done on their behalf.

The Office of Public Affairs is responsible for the FASEB Public Service Award, which is given annually to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the cause of biological or medical research. Last year the honor was accorded to former House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O’Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.), and to the late Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.).

We have made a successful start and have much to be proud of in public affairs. We are making a difference in the policy development area and our views carry increasing weight in Congress and throughout the federal government. We recognize, however, that every program has room for improvement. Therefore, after careful examination, the Board has decided to take some additional steps to further strengthen the public affairs program.

One of these steps is to enhance our knowledge of the working federal agencies and programs of importance to biomedical research, including their strengths and weaknesses. This, for example, would enable future consensus conferences on funding to go beyond the grant number and funding levels to make substantive recommendations on the programs themselves. With a continuing examination of the agencies, the Federation would be in a better position to anticipate issues before they develop into major problems.

The Board also made the important decision that more needs to be done in the area of data generation and analysis of the contribution of basic biomedical research to the economy and society. Here the plan is to search for data and trends that tell the story of the success of biomedical research in ways that go beyond rhetoric. For example, we need to be able to demonstrate how life sciences research benefits people, helps to hold down health care costs, and contributes to economic growth. The only way to make such assertions credible to government officials, members of Congress and the general public is to back them up with facts and figures. With credible data and economic analyses in hand, FASEB will be able to make a more persuasive case for the support that individual investigators require to maintain the pace of scientific discoveries.

The delegates to the Williamsburg retreat made a very wise decision in choosing public affairs as the Federation’s chief priority. The issues that were troubling scientists then are continuing today, some with increased intensity. FASEB is committed to working to alleviate such problems. With a strengthened public affairs program, I believe the Federation and its Societies can do an even better job for the members in the years ahead. Our ultimate aim is to provide an optimum environment for the scientists to continue their creative endeavors unimpeded, so that the fruits of their research can benefit the health and well-being of our citizens.
Founded in 1887, the American Physiological Society (APS) is dedicated to the advancement of physiology, the generation and dissemination of new knowledge in the discipline, fostering communication among physiologists, and public education.

In order to meet the needs of the physiological community, the APS Council held a Strategic Planning Retreat in 1992 to comprehensively review all Society affairs (past initiatives, current activities, and future opportunities). As part of the process, the Council re-emphasized physiology’s role in integrating heterogeneous approaches in many disciplines ranging from molecules to man, with the ultimate goal of understanding how organisms function at all levels of organization from the molecular to the ecosystem.

The Strategic Plan addressed issues in a broad range of areas, including publications, meetings, membership, education, and public policy. Fulfillment of the goals of the Strategic Plan will require the allocation of new resources, both financial and personnel. To that end, the Council established a Strategic Goals Fund and authorized an expansion of the Society staff to undertake new programs.

The APS Conference program, which provides the Society with a forum to facilitate scientific exchange at the cutting edge of physiological research, was endorsed as part of the Strategic Plan. The 1992 APS Conferences were “Integrative Biology of Exercise” and “Cellular and Molecular Biology of Membrane Transport.”

The APS publication program continued to prosper in 1992 and the Council emphasized the importance of the program in the Society’s Strategic Plan when it set “to promote the publication of the highest quality journals” as one of its goals. One element of the goal involves the electronic distribution of its journals.

The first step has been the establishment of the APS Information Server on the National Research and Education Network (NREN)/Internet. The APS will publish the Table of Contents of the journals up to four weeks in advance of publication on the Information Server. The Information Server also contains extensive information about the Society, including public affairs briefings, employment opportunities, and scientific meeting schedules.

APS publishes 13 journals including the American Journal of Physiology (available as 8 individual sections and in a consolidated format), Journal of Applied Physiology, Journal of Neurophysiology, Physiological Reviews, The Physiologist, and News in Physiological Sciences. The APS also has an extensive book publishing program in conjunction with Oxford University Press.

As part of its Strategic Planning process, Council urged the Society to play a leading role in improving science education. Council authorized the hiring of an Education Officer to coordinate the Society’s efforts in education at all levels, from kindergarten to medical and graduate school. The centerpiece for these efforts will be the ongoing High School Science Teachers Summer Research Program.

The Society also utilized its awards and grants program to strengthen the discipline and to recognize excellence. From its Bowditch and Cannon Lectureships to its Procter & Gamble and Carolyn Suden Professional Opportunities Awards, the Society recognized outstanding research in physiology. The APS also continued to provide predoctoral support to minority students pursuing research in physiology through the Porter Physiology Development Program.

For APS, 1992 was a year for introspection as the Council planned for the future through the development of its Strategic Plan. It was also a year in which the Society worked to fulfill the needs of its membership and the research community. This was accomplished through the involvement and participation of the membership in the Society’s activities and programs. Together, we worked to ensure a bright future for physiology and the APS.
The past year has seen growth in membership and activities of the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (ASBMB). At the end of 1992, the Society had grown to 9,000 members. This amounts to an increase of 69% from 5,325 just ten years earlier.

The Society expanded the ASBMB Fall Symposia from the one conference held in 1991. In 1992, three exciting symposia were organized on topics that are on the cutting edge of research. The three highly successful symposia included "GTP Binding Proteins and Vesicular Transport in Eukaryotic Cells," "Molecular Chaperones: Functions in Protein Folding and Cellular Metabolism," and "Structure and Function of Protein Kinases and Phosphatases." The symposia emphasized participation of younger scientists by choosing speakers based on the abstracts submitted for the symposia. In this way the organizers attempted to provide a forum for investigators who might not otherwise have been afforded an opportunity to speak at a larger meeting.

For the future the ASBMB Council asked the organizers of the one 1991 symposium to plan a satellite meeting at the 1993 meeting in San Diego. It is hoped that there will be a continuing interaction between the annual meetings and the Fall Symposia. Fall Symposia may result in satellite meetings at the annual meeting, or exciting topics from the annual meeting can be used as a basis for organizing a full three-day Fall Symposia.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry (JBC) continued to flourish. In addition to the traditional printed version of the JBC, a CD-ROM version was published in 1992. Every word, table and figure in the JBC appears on the compact disks, and are easily searched based on words or authors. The quarterly disks are accompanied by a fifth disk which provides the text of the three years, 1990-1992. Thus investigators have a data base for over 75,000 pages of the Journal on one simple CD-ROM, with almost instantaneous retrieval of information.

Three of the Society committees were combined into the Human Resources Committee. This consolidation of the Committee on Equal Opportunities for Minority Groups, the Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women, and the Educational Affairs Committee was meant to improve coordination between committees that have roughly the same mission—the development and expansion of the talent needed to provide scientific leadership in the future. While subcommittees will continue to operate in the same areas of the formerly independent committees, the members of the Human Resources Committee will work together on common projects.

ASBMB received a grant from the National Science Foundation to support the High School Teacher Fellowship program. The High School Teacher Fellowship program provides opportunities for teachers to spend a period of time in laboratories, so that they are better prepared to impart the excitement of science to their students. The NSF grant provides $375,000 over three years and will permit support for 50 teachers each year. The fellowships provide support for a ten-week period at times convenient to the teachers, since year-round schools sometimes do not permit the teachers to work in a member's laboratory during only the summer period. An emphasis is being placed on awarding fellowships to teachers who serve underrepresented minority populations.
The founders of the American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics organized in 1908, "in order to further the growth of pharmacology and experimental therapeutics in this country and to facilitate personal intercourse among investigators in these branches of science." The founders would be proud of ASPET’s accomplishments over the years. The growth from the original 18 founders to over 4,200 members today would be beyond the founders’ wildest dreams. Initially, the membership was national, but with recent changes in membership rules, the ranks are now international and open to any qualified person in the world. The membership embraces basic and clinical pharmacologists pursuing professional careers in academic, industrial, federal and private institutions.

The main objectives of ASPET still spring from the original goal quoted above and are threefold. First, the mission of ASPET is to further the discipline of pharmacology by providing the means to disseminate new knowledge in this field. To this end, ASPET currently convenes two scientific meetings a year, a Spring and a Fall meeting. Beginning in 1995, ASPET will meet only once a year, in the Spring. ASPET has three regional chapters that conduct annual scientific meetings. The Society maintains sections and divisions of clinical pharmacology, drug metabolism, neuropharmacology, toxicology, developmental pharmacology, gastrointestinal pharmacology, cardiovascular pharmacology, immunopharmacology and molecular therapeutics. They provide input to the Program Committee. ASPET is a member of the International Union of Pharmacology (IUPHAR) which meets every four years. Additionally, ASPET sponsors the publication of five prestigious scientific journals, Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, Pharmacological Reviews, Molecular Pharmacology, Drug Metabolism and Disposition, and Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. ASPET also distributes The Pharmacologist to the membership. One issue contains the abstracts of the Fall meeting. The other three issues publish news about the Society and the discipline.

Second, ASPET provides educational and professional programs designed to increase public awareness of pharmacology and its importance in the therapy, diagnosis and prevention of disease. ASPET's Public Affairs effort keeps members current on happenings in Congress, NIH, FDA and other federal agencies. The most important current issues facing not only ASPET but all societies in FASEB are the funding of biomedical research, basic versus applied research, the relevance of basic research, and the use of animals in biomedical research. ASPET has a Committee on the Care and Use of Research Animals that has a national network of correspondents who deal rapidly with issues in this area.

Third, ASPET is deeply committed to ensuring the future supply of investigators in pharmacology. ASPET, through its Subcommittee on Graduate Recruitment in Pharmacology, has a program that employs posters, brochures and a speaker's bureau for recruiting undergraduate students to pursue graduate work in pharmacology. Also, the Society awards summer fellowships to undergraduate students so that they can spend time in pharmacology laboratories. The Society hosts special programs for local high school students during its scientific meetings, and the Long Range Planning Committee has begun a national program to interest high school and junior high school students in science, especially in pharmacology. The Subcommittee on Minorities identifies talented minority undergraduate students and provides help so they can receive advanced education in pharmacology. The Committee on Academic-Industry Relations provides information about career opportunities in industry. ASPET has a travel award program that enables many talented graduate and postdoctoral students to attend the Society’s scientific meetings where they not only gain scientific knowledge but get a chance to meet peers and scientists from other institutions.
The American Society for Investigative Pathology will remember 1992 as a year of major change and outreach to the membership. After more than a year of deliberation, the Long Range Planning Committee presented their recommendations to the Council to restructure the society to meet the member interests; in line with this philosophy, the Long Range Planning Committee also proposed a name change to reflect the broad interest in understanding the mechanisms of disease—an interest that extends beyond pathology departments.

One goal of restructuring was to provide more opportunity for members to participate in the governance of the society. The Council has been enlarged to twelve members, including six councilors and the Secretary-Treasurer (who each serve three year terms), those individuals in the presidential track (a total of four years), and the Program Committee Chair (a two year term). No more than one person from an institution may be on Council, except for the Program Committee Chair.

Annually, ASIP members will submit names for election to the Nominating Committee (six members with three year terms, chaired by the Past-President) and then elect the members from a slate with at least two names for every vacancy. As with the Council, no more than one person from an institution may serve on this committee.

The Nominating Committee's primary responsibilities are to nominate at least two candidates for each vacancy on Council, the Meritorious Awards Committee, and the Chair-Elect for the Program Committee.

ASIP has made major changes in the operations of The American Journal of Pathology. To broaden membership involvement, the Editor-in-Chief, Nelson Fausto, has appointed eight Associate Editors at geographically diverse institutions. A central managing office has been established in Bethesda for receipt and tracking of manuscripts and most of the operational activities. The society has also moved to self-publishing the journal, a move that will enable the society to interact more effectively with the membership.

ASIP continues to recognize the scientific and academic contributions of its members. Stanley L. Robbins, co-editor of one of the most widely used pathology text books, received the Gold-Headed Cane at the society's annual meeting. This award is presented in recognition of significant contributions to pathology. Dr. Robbins was cited not only for his continuing scientific contributions, but also for his clear devotion to medical education. Russell Ross' outstanding contributions to understanding fundamental mechanisms of development of the atherosclerotic plaque were recognized through the presentation of the Rous-Whipple award, presented to a senior investigator for substantive and continuing research excellence. The Warner-Lambert/Parke-Davis Award for an outstanding scientist under 40 was awarded to John B. Lowe for his basic work on glycosyltransferases and their role in inflammation. Experimental Pathologist-in-Training Awards were presented to Anthony Opipari, an MD/PhD student, and to Wolfram Ruf, a post-doctoral associate, for outstanding independent work presented at the annual meeting. The society also initiated scholarships for residents and fellows to attend ASIP's popular course "Concepts in Molecular Biology."

1992 was indeed a year of new beginnings for the society.
The American Institute of Nutrition was founded in 1928 and has been a member of FASEB since 1940. Our purpose is to develop and extend knowledge of nutrition and related fields of interest. As past AIN Presidents Vernon R. Young and Donald B. McCormick articulated in earlier Annual Report Columns, opportunities for major advances in nutrition knowledge and application have never been greater. Many of the remarkable advances in methods and approaches that have evolved in the biomedical field are now being applied to research questions in nutritional science. Strengthening and expanding on these advances via interactions with colleagues from other disciplines is a high priority with AIN, and one that is facilitated by our association with FASEB.

We have, over the past several years, been considering how to best structure AIN to fully capitalize on the broad range of biological and social science approaches with potential to interface with nutritional sciences. Emphasis has been on mechanisms to achieve more effective involvement of the membership in programmatic issues of AIN and to enhance the participation of, and contact with, scientists in other disciplines whose specific interests and expertise would be of benefit to the field of nutrition. A constitutional amendment was passed in early 1993 to form Research Interest Sections within AIN for this purpose. We are anxious to implement these Sections in the coming year and to encourage their evolution to best meet the broad interests of the membership.

AIN continues to emphasize fostering and encouraging professional development of student and associate members. Our ongoing graduate student research paper and fellowship competition activities attract many students. Selected committees of the Society now have student members, and a “meet an AIN member” breakfast for students is scheduled this year. The New Members Committee holds open workshops on topics such as dual career families and mentoring.

Providing the public with nutrition information and public affairs activities are important components of our mission. We currently cooperate with a number of other societies in these ongoing activities, and envision expanding efforts in these areas.
The American Association of Immunologists represents nearly 6,000 basic scientists and clinicians who conduct research in all aspects of immunology. The science of immunology originated a little more than 100 years ago following the demonstration that vaccines could confer protection against many infectious diseases. The importance of this aspect of immunology has been re-emphasized recently by the emergence of AIDS.

Although effective vaccines and therapeutic measures for AIDS have not yet been perfected, it should be recognized that basic research, dealing with immunology questions unrelated to AIDS, made it possible to understand, within a few years of the discovery of the HIV virus, many of the mechanisms by which this virus causes disease. Studies on interactions of cells of the immune system identified a characteristic molecule on the surface of “helper” T lymphocytes; it is this molecule that the HIV virus uses to gain entry into cells. Subsequent destruction of helper T lymphocytes accounts for much of the immunodeficiency caused by this virus. The development of candidate AIDS vaccines is being facilitated by basic studies on the cellular and biochemical pathways used in processing and presentation of antigens.

Insights gained through immunology research have had a major impact in other areas of medicine and biology. Successful immunosuppressive therapies have made possible the spectacular clinical success of organ and tissue grafts. The availability of suitable animal model systems made it possible to study graft rejection mechanisms and evaluate possible treatments. Certain forms of diabetes, in addition to other diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, and multiple sclerosis, have an autoimmune component. Expression of certain forms of major histocompatibility antigens appears to relate to many autoimmune diseases although the basis for this relationship remains unclear.

Monoclonal antibody technology, developed to answer an important immunological question, has been widely applied in both basic science and clinical settings. Monoclonal antibodies are used extensively for analyses in research and diagnostic laboratories and are being used increasingly in therapy.

The mechanisms regulating the functions of cells of the immune system are being studied extensively. Communication between cells occurs both by direct cellular contact and by secreted cytokine molecules that have hormone-like functions. Both types of interaction offer possibilities for therapeutic interventions since they involve specific receptors which initiate signaling cascades. A better understanding of the basic biological mechanisms that regulate immunological processes certainly will facilitate the development of more effective therapies.

The continued progress of immunology, indeed of all biological sciences, requires the influx of talented young investigators, the availability of well-equipped laboratories, and an environment that not only appreciates but actively encourages the pursuit of innovative ideas. In order to be sure that these will be available, the AAI fosters the development of enlightened public understanding of the unexpected ways that basic discoveries lead ultimately to effective therapy.
The Society, with over 8,700 members, continues to address critical issues facing bench scientists and has actively expanded its public policy initiatives to support and promote investigator-initiated research. Members of the ASCB Public Policy Committee have worked diligently to anticipate, track, and react to government activity affecting funding and regulation of basic biomedical research.

ASCB is a founding member of the Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy (JSC). A new JSC initiative is the formation of the Congressional Liaison Committee (CLC), comprised of over 1,500 volunteer scientists whose goal is to inform their members of Congress on critical legislative issues facing bench scientists. Member scientists in the CLC represent 288 congressional districts in 49 states. Additional initiatives undertaken by the Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy include testifying to the House and Senate Labor/HHS Education Subcommittees supporting increased funding to the NIH, and establishing a position in support of basic biomedical research that was distributed to members of the Clinton Administration and Congress and was published in Science. ASCB policy statements also appeared in the New York Times and the Washington Post.

The Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus continues to provide a forum for Members of Congress and key congressional staff to learn of the many advances in health care that have been achieved through biomedical research. In 1992 the Caucus sponsored six briefings presented by some of the country’s most prominent scientists.

The Society’s three-year-old journal, Molecular Biology of the Cell, under the editorship of David Botstein of Stanford University, enjoyed a 32% increase in submissions and 20% growth in subscriptions during 1992, yet continued to maintain an average manuscript turnaround time of 26 days from date of submission to first decision and 96 days from submission to publication. The redesigned ASCB Newsletter, which during the year increased its publication schedule to eight times, won a national award for the Most Improved Newsletter.

Twenty-six teachers participated in the 1992 ASCB Summer Teacher Research Fellowship Program, which received funding from the ASCB, the National Science Foundation, the Society for Developmental Biology and the RGK Foundation of Austin, Texas.

One hundred fifty-eight speakers and participants attended the ASCB/NATO Summer Research Conference on Molecular Mechanisms of Membrane Traffic held May 9-13, 1992 in Airlie, Virginia. Forty students, 28 postdocs, 56 investigators, and 34 speakers participated in the conference.

The Minorities Affairs Committee worked with FASEB to start development a Minority Scientist Database, with the support of three-year joint agency funding from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences and the NSF.

A press book featuring the twenty five Annual Meeting abstracts judged by peer review to be most exciting was developed by the Public Information Committee and distributed to approximately 600 science writers prior to the Annual Meeting.

A T-shirt was designed to contribute to public interest in cell biology and to support ASCB activities.

The 1992 annual scientific meeting of the Society was held in Denver, and drew over 7,000 attendees. The meeting featured over 2,300 presentations of original research, eight symposia, and twenty-four mini-symposia. In the exhibit hall over 350 companies in 450 exhibit booths displayed products and services.

The ASCB Placement Service managed and facilitated matches among 239 available positions, 296 candidates and 156 employers.

One hundred fifty predotoral students and 30 minority students and faculty received travel awards to attend the 1992 ASCB Annual Meeting.
The Biophysical Society held a large joint Annual Meeting with the ASBMB in Houston in February 1992. Society membership exceeded 5,000 for the first time.

The Biophysical Journal moved forward quickly with many innovations thanks to the efforts of the Editorial Board led by new Editor-in-Chief Victor Bloomfield and the Publications Committee chaired by Lila Gierasch. The Society decided to cancel its contract with Rockefeller University Press and to self-publish the BJ. We also made receipt of the BJ a privilege of Society membership, reduced page charges and added new features including education articles, "New and Notable" commentaries and the distribution of material on disk. With expanded circulation we look forward to increased visibility and impact of our journal.

The Society renewed our agreement with the Protein Society to support the Innovative Technology Fund to develop new publishing technologies. The innovations produced by the Fund will be tested in both the Biophysical Journal and Protein Science and used to strengthen the Biophysical Journal in the years to come.

The Society took the leadership in the formation of Congressional Liaison Committees for biomedical scientists to work locally as constituents with their Representatives in Congress. The Biophysical Society with 800 volunteers has a majority of the 1,400 total scientists including ASCB and ASBMB participating in 270 Congressional Districts. This is an activity of the Joint Steering Committee for Public Policy of the ASBMB, ASCB, BS and GSA. We will build on this initial enthusiasm and encourage all of the local committees to support expanded federal funding of biomedical research.

The Awards Committee led by Judith Herzfeld functioned very smoothly with a new format providing rolling membership of each selection committee. The subcommittees consisted of the Society Presidents and three previous awardees.

Biophysical Society representatives worked actively to strengthen the programs of FASEB including the Board, the Public Affairs Advisory Committee, the Executive Officers Advisory Committee, the Publications Committee, the Budget Committee and the Consensus Conferences.

The leadership of the Society expanded the involvement of the Council in the decision making processes of the Society. The participation at the 1992 Council Meeting in Houston was enthusiastic and we look forward to active Council input in the future.
1992 Accomplishments of and Public Statements and Letters from the FASEB Office of Public Affairs and Member Societies

Accomplishments/Statements/Letters

The FASEB Public Affairs Office and several of the FASEB member societies conduct and participate in several initiatives throughout the year many of which are highlighted in the President’s message on page 4. The following are some of the specific initiatives that FASEB and its societies took on in 1992.

- FASEB sponsored a Consensus Conference on FY 1994 Federal Biomedical Research Funding and made recommendations on the FY 1994 budgets for the NIH, NSF, NASA, VA, and EPA life sciences research programs. (November 4-6) The report of the Consensus Conference was released a month later at the National Press Club and was widely reported in the science media. The timing of the conference allowed FASEB to get its funding recommendations to the Clinton Administration before it began developing the FY 1994 budget. (Dec. 4)

- The Clinton Transition team sought FASEB’s views on how to improve NIH’s science and technology efforts and the agency’s contribution to the economy. OPA was able to turn out a document on a tight deadline reflecting many of the points made in the Consensus Conference Report a month before. With its statement, FASEB also included a position paper developed by ASBMB, ASCB, the Biophysical Society and the Genetics Society of America titled, How to Maintain U.S. Leadership in Biomedical Research. FASEB also complied with a request for nominations for Science Advisor to the President. (Dec. 9)

- Following more than a half year of work, the Federation was able to obtain changes in the proposed NIH Strategic Plan to

Accomplishments/Statements/Letters

recognize the importance of investigator-initiated research and the grant mechanism. Members from all FASEB Societies participated in the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research/NIH Symposium on the NIH Strategic Plan called Today’s Opportunities, Tomorrow’s Health: The Future of Biomedical Research in America in San Antonio, Texas in February. OPA assisted a small FASEB task force of society members to issue A Report on the NIH Strategic Plan, Part 1. (Feb. 2-4)

- FASEB society members produced a Report on the NIH Strategic Plan, Part 2 after participating in another forum on the NIH Strategic Plan in Los Angeles. (Feb. 12) FASEB’s participation continued in later field hearings in Farmington, Atlanta, St. Louis, and finally at a retreat near Washington’s Dulles Airport in June. It is not known how the Clinton Administration will handle the NIH Strategic Plan which has not been released in final form.

- FASEB societies, working with representatives of other scientific and university officials, was able to obtain agreement on a set of principles to guide the reimbursement of overhead costs of research. The New Delegation for Biomedical Research, which developed the Principles of Reimbursement for University Research Costs, consists of representatives from basic research societies, including ASBMB, ASCB, and organizations representing state universities and medical school, among others. These principles were provided to the Office of Management and Budget which is working to revise the system of reimbursement of indirect costs of conducting research. (Sept. 1)

- FASEB President Dr. Robert J. Cousins presented the 1992 FASEB Public Service Award to former U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. “Tip” O’Neill, Jr. (D-Mass.) and
the late Congressman Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.), accepted by his widow, Corinne. The Capitol Hill ceremony featured addresses by Congressmen William Natcher (D-Ky.) and Carl Pursell (R-Mich.), and was attended by several other members of Congress and federal science officials. FASEB OPA coordinated the production of video tapes highlighting the contributions of O'Neill and Conte to biomedical research. The tapes were shown at the reception. (June 9)

- FASEB assisted Senator Tom Harkin (D-Iowa) in his effort to obtain over $200 million from the defense appropriation bill for breast cancer research. (Oct.)

- In his testimony before the House L/HHS/Ed Appropriations Subcommittee, FASEB President Dr. Robert Cousins strongly objected to the practice of delaying the obligation of large portions of the NIH appropriation until the end of the fiscal year. Subcommittee Chair William Natcher (D-Ky.) agreed with Cousins and later rejected the administration's request to continue the practice. (Apr. 28)

- FASEB OPA sponsored a symposium titled Scientific Misconduct—Are the Remedies Going Too Far? at the FASEB meeting in Anaheim, Calif., that drew a standing-room-only crowd. Chaired by Dr. Cousins, the speakers included Dr. Lyle Bivens, director of the PHS Office of Research Integrity Review; Estelle Fishbein, vice president and general counsel for Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Barbara Hansen, University of Maryland, Baltimore; and Dr. Howard Schachman, University of California, Berkeley. (Apr. 6)

- FASEB President Dr. Shu Chien wrote the Special Commission on the Future of the National Science Foundation, expressing concerns about the “apparent intention of the [NSF] to alter its direction from the support of basic research and education to applied research and development.” Chien wrote, “Diversion of the NSF’s resources away from such fundamental, indispensable missions will be disastrous to the future advancements of our knowledge and counterproductive to the generation of applied research.” (Oct. 15)

- In a letter to DHHS officials, FASEB President Dr. Chien nominated Dr. Barbara Hansen to be a member of the search committee to find a director for the new Office of Research Integrity. The nomination was quickly accepted. (Sept. 22)
Representatives from FASEB and its member societies appeared before or submitted testimony to Congressional committees to advocate increased funding of biomedical research and better enforcement of laws that protect scientists against the attacks of extreme animal rights groups.

Testifying before the House Labor/Health and Human Services/Education Appropriations subcommittee were:

- Dr. Robert J. Cousins of the University of Florida for FASEB.
- Dr. Dale Romsos of Michigan State University for AIN.
- Drs. Samuel C. Silverstein, John C. Dalton, and Jeff Hardin, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, N.Y. and Dr. Katherine Swenson, Duke University Medical Center, for ASCB, ASBMB, Biophysical Society, and Genetics Society of America.
- Dr. Frank Standaert of the Toledo Hospital for ASPET.
- Dr. Stanley G. Schultz of the University of Texas Medical School in Houston for APS.

Testimony to the House Agriculture Appropriations subcommittee:

- Dr. Buford Nichols of the Baylor College of Medicine for AIN.

Testimony to the Senate State/Justice/Commerce Appropriations subcommittee:

- Dr. Frank Standaert of the Toledo Hospital for ASPET.
- Dr. Shu Chien of the University of California, San Diego, for FASEB.
- Dr. Martin Frank, APS executive director, for APS.
- Dr. Nina Federoff of the Carnegie Institution of Washington for ASCB, ASBMB, the Biophysical Society, and the Genetics Society of America.
The mission of the Life Sciences Research Office (LSRO) continues to be the marshaling of expertise of the members of the Constituent Societies to address issues related to research in the biomedical sciences. LSRO utilizes members of the Constituent Societies and other qualified scientists for assessment of specific topics in biology and medicine; provides expert scientific evaluation of research proposals, programs, and issues in the life sciences; and disseminates reports of the LSRO to the scientific community and the public.

In 1991, LSRO assumed responsibility for the Visiting Scientists for Minority Institutions Program and the Beaumont Information Resource Center (BIRC), which replaced the FASEB Library.

Scientific Review Studies

In 1992, LSRO completed 13 reports, initiated seven projects, and continued efforts on one project. The following scientific review panels met in 1992 in connection with LSRO contractual activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project and Sponsor</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
<th>Number of Meetings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amino Acid Safety—FDA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metabolizible Energy of Certain Polyols—Calorie Control Council</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety and Health Effects of TAG—Nabisco Brands</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LSRO Expert Panels completed thirteen reports for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration, entitled:

- “Evaluation of Publicly Available Scientific Evidence Regarding Certain Nutrient-Disease Relationships:
  - Folic Acid and Neural Tube Defects
  - Omega-3 Fatty Acids and Heart Disease
  - Zinc and Immune Function in the Elderly
  - Vitamin A and Cancer
  - Calcium and Osteoporosis
  - Vitamin C and Cancer
  - Sodium and Hypertension
  - Vitamin E and Cancer
  - Dietary Fiber and Cancer
  - Lipids and Cardiovascular Disease
  - Dietary Fiber and Cardiovascular Disease
  - Lipids and Cancer

- “Safety of Amino Acids Used as Dietary Supplements”

The monographs on nutrient–disease relationships were prepared by knowledgeable investigators, peer-reviewed by selected experts, and edited by LSRO scientific staff. A major component of each monograph was an extensive table citing all human studies since 1988 on aspects of the nutrient–disease relationship.

An Expert Panel of Federation Society members, appropriately balanced among nutrition, pharmacology, biochemistry, toxicology and neurobiology, reviewed the scientific literature on safety of amino acids used as dietary supplements. A major conclusion of the Expert Panel was the agreement on absence of data from human studies on safe levels of supplement use.

Scientific Evaluations

The major efforts of LSRO in 1992 were the initiation of several new projects, including the analysis of adverse reactions to monosodium glutamate, the metabolic basis of animal carcinogenicity of butylated hydroxyanisole and an evaluation of the benefits of biomedical research. This third study, commissioned by the Federation Board, focused on development of a model approach to analysis of benefits using monoclonal antibodies as an example. Other new studies included the safety of three new types of food ingredients, and the feasibility of developing a roster of minority scientists.

continued on page 18
A bioremediation workshop was held in Seattle, WA, June 6-7, 1992 for the Office of Naval Research (ONR). Seventy-six investigators and graduate students met to assess the frontiers of bioremediation research. A related objective was the assessment of the potential of this research to contribute to new biotechnologies for coping with hazardous waste. An external committee met in July 1992 to evaluate the Systems Biology Program of the Biological Sciences Division of ONR. The objective of this evaluation was to make recommendations as to future directions of this ONR Program. In addition, site visits to five Medical Free Electron Centers took place to review research progress on medical uses of free-electron lasers. The LSRO also conducted two mail proposal reviews for the Molecular Biology Program.

Overall, 81 members of the Constituent Societies assisted LSRO in 1992 in its efforts to provide scientific advice and counsel on the several review and evaluation studies. Members of the Constituent Societies that served on panels, reviewed reports, and provided information, views, and data are listed on the next page. As consultants and reviewers for LSRO, Society members and other research investigators serve on expert panels, conduct peer-reviews of research proposals, evaluate research programs, and make recommendations on research needs and opportunities for various Federal agencies and organizations in the private sector.

Activities of LSRO are guided by the Federation's LSRO Advisory Committee. All scientific reports completed and actions proposed by LSRO are reviewed and approved by the Committee. Members of the LSRO Advisory Committee during 1992 are listed with the FASEB Standing Committees on the inside back cover.

LSRO maintains close liaison with the Executives of Constituent Societies and the Office of Public Affairs, as well as other scientific societies, and officials of Federal and private agencies. These efforts enhance the opportunity for Federation scientists to contribute their knowledge and expertise to important issues in biological, medical, and public health research through the activities of LSRO.

Visiting Scientists for Minority Institutions

The Visiting Scientists for Minority Institutions Program is funded by the Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) Programs and managed by the National Institutes for General Medical Sciences (NIGMS). The program provides opportunities for education and research at minority colleges and universities by interaction with distinguished investigators in the biomedical sciences. In 1992, 17 members of the Constituent Societies spent more than 63 days at 17 minority institutions presenting lectures, demonstrations, seminars, counselling students, and assisting faculty in the conduct of research and curriculum improvement.

Because of the increased number of Societies in the Federation, a new roster of Visiting Scientists was compiled. The newly revised roster of Society members who have volunteered to participate in the program includes 92 physiologists, 92 biochemists, 50 pharmacologists, 11 pathologists, 29 nutritionists, 37 immunologists, 20 cell biologists, and 17 biophysicists. Members of the American Association of Anatomists will be contacted in 1993 to expand the roster.

Scholarship Awards were made to five minority institutions for attendance of faculty and students at Federation Society meetings. One faculty member and two students from Selma University (AL), Delaware State College (DE), Prairie View A&M University (TX), University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez (PR), and Alabama A&M University (AL) attended, presented papers and posters and participated in programs in their respective disciplinary interests at the meeting in Anaheim, CA on April 5-9, 1992. In conjunction with NIGMS, LSRO sponsored a symposium on the MARC programs.

Based on the success of the Visiting Scientists Program, the Federation was awarded a new 3-year grant by NIGMS in 1992. The 1992-1994 MARC grant included the Visiting Scientist Program, continuation of the Scholarship Award program for attendance at a Federation-sponsored national meeting, and a Summer Research Conference Scholarship Award program. Ten faculty members from 10 minority institutions attended 5 of the Summer Research Conferences.

Beaumont Information Resource Center (BIRC)

The BIRC continues to focus on maintaining a core set of current publication resources and bibliographic and biographical data reference sources; a limited set of general references in biomedical disciplines, various organizations and individual directories; and access to holdings of the National Library of Medicine via MEDLINE services.
The American Physiological Society
Claude D. Arnaud, Jr. (ASBMB, ASCB)
University of California, San Francisco
Richard J. Havel (AIN [ASCN])
University of California, San Francisco
Joanne R. Lupton (AIN)
Texas A&M University
Richard C. Moon
Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute
Tony M. Plant
University of Pittsburgh
Robert D. Steele (ASBMB, AIN)
University of Wisconsin
Louis Tobian, Jr.
University of Minnesota Hospital and School of Medicine
Patrick Tso
Louisiana State University Medical Center
Mackenzie Walser (ASCN)
The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Robert R. Wolfe (AIN [ASCN])
Shriners Burns Institute
American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Alvito P. Alvares (ASPET)
Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences
Stephen J. Benkovic
The Pennsylvania State University
Kenneth K. Carroll (AIN [ASCN])
University of Western Ontario
Gary A. Clawson
Pennsylvania State University
Barry Halliwell
University of California, Davis School of Medicine
Barry Hong
Columbia University
James T. Kelli, Jr.
University of California, Irvine
Norman Kretchmer (AIN [ASCN])
University of California, Berkeley
David Kritchevsky (AIN [ASCN])
Wistar Institute
Carlos L. Krumdieck (AIN [ASCN])
University of Alabama at Birmingham
I. D. Kunta
University of California, San Francisco
Robert F. Labbe (AIN [ASCN])
University of Washington School of Medicine
Burt N. La Du, Jr. (ASPET)
University of Michigan Medical School
Joachim L. Liehr (ASCB)
Medical College of Pennsylvania
Barbara O. Schneeman (APS)
University of California, Davis
Jon A. Story
Purdue University
Bela Szepesi
USDA, ARS, BHNRC
Steven R. Tannenbaum
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Daniel Rudman (ASCN)
VA Medical Center, Milwaukee
Myron H. Weinberger (ASCN)
Indiana University School of Medicine
The American Association of Immunologists
Samuel B. Lehrer
Tulane University School of Medicine
Hugh A. Sampson
Johns Hopkins University Hospital
American Society for Cell Biology
Michael W. Bern
Beckman Laser Institute and Medical Clinic
Stan Ivey
Delaware State College
Joseph G. Szekely
Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

American Institute of Nutrition
Lynn B. Bailey (ASCN)
University of Florida
William R. Beisel (ASCN)
Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health
Carolyn D. Berdanier (ASCN)
University of Georgia
Chung K. Chow (ASCN)
University of Kentucky
William E. Connor (ASCN)
Oregon Health Sciences University
Stephen C. Cummins
University of Toronto
Philip M. Farrell (ASCN)
University of Wisconsin
Elaine B. Feldman (ASCN)
Medical College of Georgia
Sharon E. Fleming
University of California, Berkeley
Allan L. Forbes (ASCN)
Consultant

American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
Thomas W. Kessler
Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health
Howard R. Knipe
University of Iowa College of Medicine
Timothy J. Mahler
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Allied Health Sciences
Lawrence G. Raisz
University of Connecticut Health Center
David K. Risch (AIN [ASCN])
University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston

American Society for Investigative Pathology
David M. Klurfeld (AIN)
Wayne State University
Francis S. Ligler (AAI)
Naval Research Laboratory
Adrianne E. Rogers (AIN)
Boston University School of Medicine
George F. Stevenson
American Society of Clinical Pathologists

American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Alvito P. Alvares (ASPET)
Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences
Stephen J. Benkovic
The Pennsylvania State University
Kenneth K. Carroll (AIN [ASCN])
University of Western Ontario
Gary A. Clawson
Pennsylvania State University
Barry Halliwell
University of California, Davis School of Medicine
Barry Hong
Columbia University
James T. Kelli, Jr.
University of California, Irvine
Norman Kretchmer (AIN [ASCN])
University of California, Berkeley
David Kritchevsky (AIN [ASCN])
Wistar Institute
Carlos L. Krumdieck (AIN [ASCN])
University of Alabama at Birmingham
I. D. Kunta
University of California, San Francisco
Robert F. Labbe (AIN [ASCN])
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Michael W. Bern
Beckman Laser Institute and Medical Clinic
Stan Ivey
Delaware State College
Joseph G. Szekely
Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visiting Scientists</th>
<th>Institution Visited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The American Physiological Society</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.R. Dukelow, Michigan State University</td>
<td>Texas Southern University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Gunter-Smith, Spelman College</td>
<td>Savannah State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.A. Holloway, Howard University</td>
<td>Lane College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.A. Holloway, Howard University</td>
<td>Tuskegee University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.A. Holloway, Howard University</td>
<td>Johnson C. Smith University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.A. Holloway, Howard University</td>
<td>Benedict College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.D. Pagala, Maimonides Medical Center</td>
<td>Grambling State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.O. Baldwin, Texas A&amp;M University</td>
<td>Barry University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Chakrabarty, University of Illinois</td>
<td>Inter American University, Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Saffran, Medical College of Ohio</td>
<td>Barry University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.P. Sharma, Utah State University</td>
<td>Ponce School of Medicine, Catholic University of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Society for Investigative Pathology</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Lamon, University of Alabama at Birmingham (AAI)</td>
<td>Delaware State College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Institute of Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.S. Sachan, University of Tennessee</td>
<td>Tennessee State University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The American Association of Immunologists</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.M. Knopf, Brown University (ASBMB)</td>
<td>University of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Malveaux, Howard University</td>
<td>Prairie View A&amp;M University, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.M. Mansfield, University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>University of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.M. Paulnock, University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>University of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.R. Watson, University of Arizona (AIN)</td>
<td>University of Puerto Rico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The American Society for Cell Biology</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Thomas, Ohio State University</td>
<td>Virginia Union University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.J. Wilson, Meharry Medical College</td>
<td>Bennett College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.J. Wilson, Meharry Medical College</td>
<td>University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.J. Wilson, Meharry Medical College</td>
<td>Tennessee State University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1939 the FASEB Meeting was held in Toronto, April 26-29. The Royal York was the headquarters hotel with a sleeping room rate of $4.00 for a single and $3.50 for double occupancy. The registration fee was $1.00 and the annual dinner cost was $2.50. If you compare this with the 1992 fees, it is not a significant increase over a 53-year period! However, the lingering recession has not been kind to travel budgets.

The meetings and conferences managed by the FASEB Office of Scientific Meetings did not experience a significant decline in attendance despite the high cost for participants to attend and the increasingly higher costs to the Societies. The chart below shows the attendance, number of abstracts programmed, and the number of exhibit booths sold for the 13 meetings managed by the FASEB OSMC.

### Meetings Managed by the Office of Scientific Meetings and Conferences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Scientific Registration</th>
<th>Total Registration</th>
<th>Programmed Abstracts</th>
<th>Exhibit Booths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASBMB/Biophysical</td>
<td>February 9-13</td>
<td>Houston, TX</td>
<td>5,038</td>
<td>7,138</td>
<td>3,120</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FASEB</td>
<td>April 5-9</td>
<td>Anaheim, CA</td>
<td>10,477</td>
<td>14,734</td>
<td>6,527</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICLB</td>
<td>May 30-June 2</td>
<td>Arlington, VA</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protein Society</td>
<td>July 25-29</td>
<td>San Diego, CA</td>
<td>1,358</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASPET</td>
<td>August 14-18</td>
<td>Orlando, FL</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>414</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS Conference</td>
<td>September 23-26</td>
<td>Colorado Springs, CO</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>812</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APS Conference</td>
<td>November 4-8</td>
<td>Orlando, FL</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASHG</td>
<td>November 5-9</td>
<td>San Francisco, CA</td>
<td>3,756</td>
<td>4,401</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCB</td>
<td>November 15-19</td>
<td>Denver, CO</td>
<td>4,491</td>
<td>7,009</td>
<td>2,264</td>
<td>450</td>
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<tr>
<td>SLB</td>
<td>December 2-5</td>
<td>Charleston, SC</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASBMB Fall Symposium</td>
<td>September 25-28</td>
<td>Keystone, CO</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASBMB Fall Symposium</td>
<td>October 2-5</td>
<td>Keystone, CO</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONFERENCE CENTER

The FASEB Conference Center includes the Chen Auditorium and seven meeting rooms on the Beaumont Campus. The Conference Center hosted 437 meetings, 162 meals, 21 receptions and 148 program activities for a total of 768 functions. FASEB and the member societies scheduled 518 of these functions, with 244 functioned by tenant societies and 6 from off campus.
The eleventh series of the FASEB Summer Research Conferences consisted of twenty-one conferences (three more than 1991). Ten conferences were held at the Vermont Academy in Saxtons River, Vermont, June 7-August 14; nine at Copper Mountain, Colorado, June 14-August 14; and two at Snowmass, Colorado, July 5-July 17.

Four new topics were added: Biology, Chemistry and Modeling of Vision: Visual Processing; Vitamin C and Vitamin E in Free Radical Reactions; Thrombin: Structure and Function; and Molecular Basis of Gastric Mucosal Defense.

Total attendance for the conferences was 2,770, with an average of 132 persons per conference (the 1991 average was 123). The percentage of participants from foreign countries increased from 19% in 1991 to 23% in 1992.

Once again there was an increase in outside funding over the previous year, greatly contributing to the success of the conferences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1993 Conference Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vermont</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 5-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 12-17</td>
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<td>June 20-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 26-July 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 10-15</td>
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<td>July 24-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31-Aug. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 7-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FASEB OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Geri Goodenough, Director

**Meeting Staff**
Marcia Sternburg
Nancy Nootenboom
Robin Roth
Marcella Miller
Ed Quijones
Diane Doubl
Drita Schruefer
Jane Pavlick

**Exhibit Management Staff**
Nancy Sledge
Joni Friedman

**Summer Research Conference Staff**
Adele Hewitt
Jackie Spangler

**Conference Center Staff**
Ken Vienot
Rosaberry LaFortune
Rosalie Dorival
From 1942 through 1991, members of FASEB Societies automatically received the "Official Publication" of FASEB: Federation Proceedings through June 1987, and The FASEB Journal (FJ) from July 1987 through December 1991. In 1992, subscriptions to FJ became voluntary, and members were able to purchase subscriptions at a discounted price of $39. In formulating the budget for 1992, it was estimated that 2,700 Society members would subscribe, about 10% of the total member circulation for 1991. By the end of 1992, there were 6,119 paid member subscriptions. The voluntary subscription to FJ by so many members can be attributed to the high degree of scientific and editorial excellence that has been maintained since the first issue; FJ is recognized as an important tool for life science researchers and educators. For the second straight year FJ has ranked first in the Biology category of the Science Citation Index, published by the Institute for Scientific Information, with a 1991 Impact Factor (for review articles and research communications) of 11.66. (The published Impact Factors are higher because ISI includes citations to abstracts.) Among journals that publish biological reviews and original communications, FJ ranks fourth, behind Cell, Science, and Nature. The "basic research" thematic issue in January 1992 was devoted to Cytochrome P450—Advances and Prospects; the July "clinical" theme was Molecular Biology—Impact on Human Disease. Themes for 1993 will be The New Age of RNA (January) and Tumor-Suppressor Genes (July). Scheduled for January 1994 is a theme issue on Nutrient-Gene Interactions. Original Research Communications are solicited for the respective themes, and these articles receive the same thorough peer-review as all other papers submitted to the Journal.

The FASEB Journal publishes articles in several different formats, but state-of-the-art Review articles and Research Communications are the mainstay of each issue, and account for 70% to 73% of the total pages. Figures 1 and 2 show the number of these articles submitted and published over a 5-year period since 1988. (It should be noted that some papers submitted in a given year are published in the following year.)
Another important charge to the Office of Publications is the publication of the FASEB Directory of Members. The recent 1992-93 Directory was put together in a different manner compared to all previous Directories. Instead of using a unique Directory database, the data for individual members was derived directly from Society files. Some problems were identified in this transition, and they are being addressed in preparation for the 1993-94 Directory. The 1992-93 Directory lists, for the first time, the entries of members of the Biophysical Society. The American Association of Anatomists has recently joined FASEB, and their members will be recorded in the 1993-94 Directory. Figure 3 shows the growth of FASEB Society membership since the 1986-87 Directory was published.

The Office of Publications publishes Programs and Abstract issues of The FASEB Journal in conjunction with meetings of FASEB Societies. For the 1992 joint meeting of ASBMB and the Biophysical Society in Houston, 3,120 abstracts were published in one Abstract issue. For the 1992 Meeting of five Societies (APS, ASPET, ASIP, AIN, and AAI) in Anaheim, 6,527 abstracts were published in two Abstract issues of FASEB Journal. The Office of Publications also assisted ASCB in the publication of their annual meeting program and abstracts. In addition, the Office of Publications assisted the Society for Neuroscience, the Protein Society, the Society For Leukocyte Biology, and the International Conference on Lyme Borreliosis with programs and abstracts.

Redactory work and publication management was performed for two other monthly journals in 1992: the Journal of Lipid Research (for the 21st year), and for the first time, the Journal of Leukocyte Biology, which covers the cellular and molecular biology of granulocytes, mononuclear phagocytes, and lymphocytes.
The Office of Marketing Services (OMS) was developed by the FASEB Board in response to the objectives of the Federation’s 5-year reorganizational plan. It began providing services in January of 1992.

The activities of OMS during its first year of operation were able to achieve better financial results than planned. Details are available in the Comparison Schedule (page 39).

**HIGHLIGHTS**

**FASEB AdNet:** A primary revenue source for OMS is from advertising space sales. FASEB AdNet, a network of FASEB publications and society journals, made its debut in January of 1992. AdNet affords journals with small circulations the ability to combine readerships and then offer frequency discounts to companies to attract more advertising. This strategy produced a total of $47,206 in gross advertising income from the society journals (42% over budget). See Figure 1.

**FJ Subscription Conversion:** The marketing efforts on behalf of The FASEB Journal’s conversion from a free distribution status to a paid subscription base were very successful. Promotion efforts contributed to a 60% increase over budget projections.

**Buyers' Product & Service Guide:** A Buyers’ Product and Service Guide was incorporated into the FASEB Director of Members. The Guide generated $34,750 (12% over budget) in gross advertising income its first year.

**Annual Meeting Name Recognition:** A major transition for FASEB in 1992 was the name change of the FASEB Annual Meeting to “Experimental Biology.” OMS played an active role in marketing “Experimental Biology” to the scientific community through a combined advertising and direct mail campaign. The promotions educated the public to the new name and helped to generate early registrations for the meeting.

**FASEB Identity:** Design and development of a new logo was implemented to promote corporate identity and recognition for the Federation.

**Society for Leukocyte Biology (SLB)**

**Membership & Subscription Campaign:** A marketing plan was accepted by SLB to promote membership and journal subscriptions. The 1992 campaign resulted in a 11% increase in membership. The Society has engaged OMS to continue its marketing efforts under a new contract for 1993.

**FASEB Lounge:** OMS recognized the need for expanding the FASEB Lounge at meetings, and designed a “new” lounge area that meets the growing needs of FASEB and the Member Societies.

In conclusion, our Department appreciates the confidence and support expressed by the FASEB Board of Directors, the EOAC, and Dr. Michael Jackson during our first year of operation. I personally want to thank my staff Debby Shinnebarger, Marketing Coordinator, and David Bartolone, Sales Assistant, for their valuable assistance and dedicated efforts.
The Federation operates placement services year-round and at selected meetings, matching candidates seeking postdoctoral training and permanent positions with recruiting employers from academia, government and industry. Most candidates are at the doctoral level or graduate students anticipating conferral of the doctorate in life science disciplines. Distribution of employer organizations by category: 20% are major pharmaceutical manufacturers and biotechnology companies; 70% are from academia; 10% are from government agencies.

The service consists of three major elements:

- Employment Opportunities section of The FASEB Journal. Display and line advertisements are published under a Positions Available heading. Rates are substantially lower than charged by other national/international publications directed at the audience of life sciences researchers and educators. Candidates, as part of their registration with the service, can compose a five line advertisement of their availability; approximately 75% do so. A code number is assigned to each advertisement, so that interested employer readers must contact the Placement Service and pay a small fee to identify the advertiser.

- Referral of registered candidates to principal employers throughout the year. All candidates whose availability is determined to be current as of mid-February of each year are identified in a bound collection, Candidates, which is provided to each registering employer. Number of candidates included in 1992: 374. Requests from employers for identification of candidates advertising in The FASEB Journal are answered by same-day mail. Employers telephonically request file searches to select candidates meeting specified qualifications. Referrals in 1992: 932.

- Planning and managing interviewing operations at meetings. Employer organizations interviewing candidates at meetings receive the bound collection, Candidates, referred to earlier; a photocopy of the registration of each candidate participating in Placement Service activities at the meeting; posting of position vacancy descriptions for review by candidates; and interview scheduling services. See Table 1 for level of participation. Candidates can register with the service whether or not they attend a meeting. The registration fee, in either case, is $20. Those who do attend have the opportunity to review posted position vacancy descriptions; have information about availability distributed to each participating employer; and receive interview scheduling services. See Table 1 for levels of participation.

Placement Service support was provided to two organizations outside the Federation: the American Society of Anesthesiologists and the Society for Neuroscience. Those services consisted of planning for and managing interviews at annual meetings. See Table 1 for levels of participation.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Candidates</th>
<th>Employer Organizations</th>
<th>Interviewers</th>
<th>Position Vacancies</th>
<th>Interviews Scheduled</th>
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<tr>
<td>ASBMB/Biophysical</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>1,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>FASEB</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>3,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA*</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>3,079</td>
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<tr>
<td>SFN**</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>415</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,202</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>1,308</td>
<td>11,541</td>
</tr>
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</table>

* American Society of Anesthesiologists
** Society for Neuroscience
With the assistance of the Frank B. Manley management consultant firm, the Federation entered into a new phase of its compensation and performance evaluation program as a part of the overall FASEB reorganization.

Over the past year, a review of the Compensation Program was completed, the purpose of which was to ensure that our pay practices agree with policy, which is to:

- maintain competitive compensation levels sufficient to attract the highest quality staff;
- recognize differences in the relative value of positions through systematic and objective analysis of duties and responsibilities;
- assure fair and equitable reward opportunities based upon performance; and
- allocate resources for salary progression to the fullest extent possible consistent with the Federation's position.

Most of the changes in the compensation program came about as a result of redescribing positions, revising the Position Evaluation Plan, creating a new pay grade structure and expanding the market data base. To reinforce the policy of basing rewards on performance, new management guidelines governing salary progression were established whereby differences in performance levels were required. As a result, managers now have greater flexibility in recommending commensurate rewards and the ability to fulfill policy objectives through ongoing management is enhanced.

The Performance Management Program to be initiated in 1993 concentrates on the process and means to achieve performance excellence with emphasis on the growth and development of the staff in reaching optimum levels of accomplishment.

One of the effects of the FASEB reorganization that is beginning to emerge is the changing composition of the Beaumont Campus population. The charts on page 28 illustrate this trend, i.e., while the FASEB Staff has decreased from 38 percent to 33 percent of the total campus population over the past five years, the Member Society Staffs increased from 32 percent to 40 percent of the total over the same period of time. Concurrently, while the number of employees working for tenant organizations decreased by 9 percent of the total, the number of people hired by FASEB and leased to non-member societies increased by 6 percent of the total.

The admittance of new member societies to FASEB in conjunction with the growth of the existing societies has resulted in an increase in the unduplicated membership of 27 percent over the past five years. At the same time, Member Society Staffs on campus have increased by 33 percent while the FASEB Staff has decreased by 6 percent. Put another way, the ratio of members to FASEB Staff has gone from 2,888 to 1 in 1988 to 3,910 to 1 in 1992. These statistics indicate that the FASEB Staff is providing service to an increasing number of people with proportionately less human resources and, as the financial figures show, at less cost to the societies—strong indices of success in meeting the goals set by the Federation Board.
Human Resources
from page 27

Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
Number of Regular Employees on the Payroll
As of December 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>FASEB*</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>APS</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>ASBMB</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIN</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>AAI/JI</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASCB</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biophysical Society</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>260</td>
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<tr>
<td>(FASEB &amp; Societies)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>TENANTS: (Nonpayroll)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL:</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(payroll &amp; tenants)</td>
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*FASEB figures include employees leased to nonmember societies as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>No. Employees</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>48</td>
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The Federation provides management support for nonmember associations in the area of experimental biology that is coordinated through the office of client services. The support services include secretariat, dues collection and subscription fulfillment, financial management, scientific meeting and publication management, placement and marketing. Other support services include coordination and distribution of Newsletters, and dedicated telephones. In 1992, associations contracting for management services included:

- The American Association of Anatomists
- The American Association of Biomolecular Resource Facilities
- The International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis
- The Protein Society
- The Society for Cryobiology
- The Society for Invertebrate Pathology
- The Society for Leukocyte Biology

Societies such as the Protein Society have seen substantial growth since contracting with the Federation. The Protein Society membership has increased by nearly 40 percent in 1992. In addition, the Society for Leukocyte Biology has experienced an increase in membership during 1992 by 25 percent.

In 1992, Client Services provided or assisted in the coordination and distribution of 16 newsletters, 6 directories, 4 program and abstract books and nearly 10,000 copies of Society stationery and envelopes.

Recognizing the increasing need for support of management activities within the scientific community, Client Services department is committed to ensuring that each society achieves its goals while fostering development and enhancing the general environment for its members.

Buildings and Grounds has the responsibilities for facilities maintenance and renovation on the Beaumont campus. In August of this year, a new department manager assumed the responsibilities not only for routine maintenance, but for placing new emphasis on providing a wider range of services in a more timely manner. Preventive maintenance will play a larger role in future department operations, especially in reducing the recurring problems with the heat and cooling system and increasing reliability of all building systems.

In the last quarter, the department managed the installation of a new campus-wide phone system and has trained a new receptionist in telephone system administration including coordinating service calls. The department also coordinated the design of a new Mailroom/Purchasing area in the Lee Building. Construction is scheduled to start in January 1993.

Additional supervision has been added in both the areas of building systems maintenance and routine grounds maintenance, which together with work area and storage reorganization, will help the department enhance all aspects of its activities and provide a higher level of services.
The Beaumont Campus, comprising more than 120,000 square feet of office, conference, and storage accommodations and nearly 12 acres of well-landscaped grounds, provides an exceptionally attractive working environment for the Federation and Society staffs, and for meetings of councils and committees.

In addition to Federation and Member Societies, facilities are made available to non-member organizations in the area of experimental biology on a space available basis. During the year, the non-member organizations included:

- The American Board of Medical Genetics
- The American College of Toxicology and Teratology
- The American Medical Writers Association
- The Agricultural Research Institute
- The Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology
- The American Society for Animal Science
- American Society for Clinical Nutrition
- The Genetics Society of America
- American Society for Human Genetics
- The International Institute of Vital Registration and Statistics
- The Journal of the American Society for Hematology/Blood
- The Endocrine Society
- The Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society

Production service support is provided to residents and many nonresident biological societies. The departments that make up the production services include Printing and Graphics, Data Processing, Mailing and Addressing Services and the Purchasing Office. In 1992, nonresident societies availing themselves of Federation production services included:

- The American Society for Neurochemistry
- The Association of Biomolecular Resource Facilities
- The International Society for the Study of Xenobiotics
- The International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis
- The Protein Society
- The Society for Cryobiology
- The Society for Invertebrate Pathology
- The Society for Leukocyte Biology
- The Society for Molecular Recognition

Printing and Graphic Services provide typesetting, prepress, printing and bindery for stationery, newsletters, brochures, and reports. During 1992, the department implemented changes in procedures and processes that have resulted in financial savings for its customers. One significant reduction in cost occurred in the typesetting of journals, where a change in the production process resulted in a 15% savings per typeset page. Management’s recommendations concerning equipment in the printing facility were approved by the Federation Board of Directors and will be implemented in early 1993. The equipment consists of a 26-inch single-color press, negative processor and a plate processor. These recommendations will improve cost-effectiveness and quality of operations.

Mailing and Addressing Services and Purchasing provide an interface between the Campus community and the U.S. Postal Service and private couriers. The service provides delivery and pickup of mail from all Campus offices. In 1993, mailing and addressing services will transfer its operation to a facility on Campus that will accommodate the increase of outgoing mail. During the course of 1992, more than 1.7 million pieces of outgoing mail were

continued on page 31
Production Services from page 30

prepared and distributed by the department, an increase of 11 percent over the preceding year.

The Purchasing Office maintains an inventory of commonly used office supplies, which can be supplied to Campus residents at a significant discount due to the volume of procurement. In addition, the office facilitates procurements with local vendors. In 1992 the Purchasing Office installed a United Parcel Service Maxi Ship Computer System. This new system will allow the Purchasing Office to maintain easily accessible records while providing discounted rates on overnight and 2nd day letters.

Data Processing Services provide a wide range of support systems for all aspects of Society management activities. In addition to development and maintenance of membership databases, the department supports abstract processing and program development for meetings management, and journal publication management services including manuscript tracking and subscription fulfillment. In 1992, the department implemented the use of a scanner. Abstracts received for the Biophysical meeting were optically scanned for title, author and institutional input. The scanner will improve cost effectiveness, precluding the hiring and use of data entry personnel. This past year, the department obtained a certification program, developed by the post office, which confirms that any zip +4 in an address is indeed correct. The Data Processing department is currently preparing procedures and resources that will allow Societies to realize the maximum savings possible for their mailings.
The 1992 FASEB Public Service Award winners, former U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill and the late Congressman Silvio O. Conte, were honored at a June 9, 1992 Capitol Hill reception hosted by the FASEB Board and attended by more than a dozen of their former colleagues. Conte’s widow, Corinne, accepted the award on his behalf.

O’Neill and Conte were cited for their long term support of biomedical research and commitment to funding the National Institutes of Health.

Guest speakers included Congressmen William Natcher (D-Ky.) and Carl Pursell (R-Mich.). Natcher and Pursell are chairman and ranking minority member, respectively, of the House L/HHS Appropriations Subcommittee.

The FASEB Public Service Award, a Steuben Glass Eagle, is given annually to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the cause of biomedical research. Previous winners include members of Congress, government officials, authors and philanthropists.

In a letter to Conte’s widow, Corinne, FASEB President Robert J. Cousins, PhD, cited Conte’s “strong and steadfast support for biomedical research, particularly over his many years as a member and leader of the House Appropriations Committee and its Labor, HHS, and Education Subcommittee.”

“Congressman Conte’s active work on behalf of the National Institutes of Health has made it possible for that agency to embark on an unprecedented era of discovery and accomplishment in the field of biomedical research,” Cousins wrote.

Bettie Sue Siler Masters, Ph.D., Robert A. Welch Foundation Professor in Chemistry at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas, received the 1992 FASEB Excellence in Science Award for her major contributions concerning the structure, catalytic function and regulation of various cytochrome P450- and flavin-containing enzymes. Her lecture entitled “Flavoprotein and Heme Protein Components of Microsomal Cytochrome P450 Monooxygenase Systems: Mechanism, Modifications, and Molecular Biology,” was presented in April in Anaheim, California.

Patrick J. Murphy, Ph.D., of the Lilly Research Laboratories, presented the $10,000 award. The annual Excellence in Science Award and Lecture is sponsored by Eli Lilly and Company and is designed to identify superior research in biomedical science.
Judah P. Folkman, M.D., Julia Dyckman Andrus Professor of Pediatric Surgery and Professor of Anatomy and Cellular Biology at the Harvard Medical School, was named recipient of the 1992 3M Life Sciences Award for his pioneering research in the field of angiogenesis. Dr. Folkman is a member of the American Society for Investigative Pathology and The American Society for Cell Biology.

Dr. Folkman was presented the Award in April at the spring meeting in Anaheim, California, where he delivered the 3M Lecture “Clinical Applications of Angiogenesis Research.” Dr. Gregg K. McPherson, Director of the 3M Biosciences Laboratory, presented the $25,000 award. The award is sponsored and funded by the 3M Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, and the recipient is selected by the FASEB 3M Life Sciences Award Committee.

In 1974 Mrs. Gregory Pincus established a Memorial Fund in the Federation in honor of her late husband, a distinguished reproductive physiologist and co-discoverer, with Dr. M.C. Chang, of the oral contraceptive. Upon her death in 1988, she bequeathed additional monies to the Memorial Fund. Each year the President of FASEB selects a student to receive income from the Fund to help defray expenses for travel to a scientific meeting of his or her choice. In 1992 Dr. Robert J. Cousins, President of FASEB, selected Bruce E. Wright of the Department of Physiology, Louisiana State University Medical Center, New Orleans, to attend the spring meeting in Anaheim, California.
Sponsored and supported by the Burroughs Wellcome Fund, the Federation administers an annual Wellcome Visiting Professorships Program in the basic medical sciences. The Awards go to accredited degree-granting medical schools, universities, and other nonprofit scientific research institutions within the United States. Professorships are designed to stimulate interest in the basic sciences and to recognize eminent scientists in physiology, biochemistry and molecular biology, pharmacology, pathology, nutrition, immunology, cell biology, biophysics and anatomy.

Each visiting Professor spends 2-5 days at the host institution engaged in teaching and discussion with students and faculty and delivers a Wellcome Lecture on a subject related to his or her discipline.

The Burroughs Wellcome Fund provides an award of $1,500 and a plaque to each host institution for presentation to the visiting professor, and the institution receives an award to assist with some of the attendant expenses. The professor is reimbursed for travel expenses which includes the accompanying spouse. Meals and lodging are provided by the institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host Institution/Discipline</th>
<th>Visiting Professor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Colorado State University**       | **Barry Shane, Ph.D.**
| Nutrition                           | University of California, Berkeley                     |
| **Dartmouth Medical School**        | **Mauricio Montal, Ph.D., M.D.**
| Pharmacology                        | University of California, San Diego                   |
| **East Carolina University**        | **Richard W. Hanson, Ph.D.**
| Biochemistry/Molecular Biology      | Case Western Reserve University                        |
| **Geisinger Clinic**                | **David A. Lipschitz M.D., Ph.D.**
| Nutrition                           | John L. McClellan Memorial Veterans Hospital           |
| **Howard University**               | **Bettie Sue Siler Masters, Ph.D.**
| Biochemistry/Molecular Biology      | The University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio |
| **Medical College of Virginia**     | **Jane R. Parnes, M.D.**
| Immunology                          | Stanford University Medical Center                     |
| **Medical University of South Carolina** | **Lutz Birnbaum, Ph.D.**
| Pharmacology                        | Baylor College of Medicine                             |
| **Meharry Medical College**         | **Dante G. Scarpelli, M.D., Ph.D.**
| Pathology                           | Northwestern University Medical School                 |

*continued on page 35*
Wellcome Visiting Professionals from page 34

North Dakota State University
Physiology

Northeast Louisiana University
Pharmacology

Stony Brook Health Sciences Center
Immunology

University of California, San Francisco
Immunology

University of Colorado Health Sciences Center
Physiology

University of Kansas
Physiology

University of Louisville
Physiology

University of Massachusetts
Biochemistry/Molecular Biology

University of Minnesota
Cell Biology

University of Missouri-Columbia
Cell Biology

University of Nebraska Medical Center
Cell Biology

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Biophysics

University of Puerto Rico
Biochemistry/Molecular Biology

University of South Florida
Nutrition

University of South Florida
Pharmacology

University of Washington
School of Medicine
Pathology

John D. Fernstrom, Ph.D.
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

I. Glen Sipes, Ph.D.
University of Arizona

William E. Paul, M.D.
National Institutes of Health

Georg Friedrich Melchers, Ph.D.
Basel Institute for Immunology, Switzerland

David R. Copenhagen, Ph.D.
University of California, San Francisco

Ru Chih C. Huang, Ph.D.
The Johns Hopkins University

Kathleen G. Morgan, Ph.D.
Beth Israel Hospital

John H. Law, Ph.D.
University of Arizona

George R. Martin, Ph.D.
NIA, NIH Gerontology Research Center

John G. White, Ph.D.
Laboratory of Molecular Biology, U.K.

Stephen F. Vatner, M.D.
New England Regional Primate Research Institution

Ke-Chun Lin, Ph.D.
Beijing Medical University, PRC

Amiya K. Banerjee, Ph.D., D.Sc.
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation

Claude Bouchard, Ph.D.
Université Laval Ste-Foy, Quebec

Edward J. Masoro, Ph.D.
University of Texas Health Science Center

Ramzi S. Cotran, M.D.
Harvard Medical School
Brigham and Women's Hospital
The finances of the Federation for calendar year 1992 are detailed in the financial schedules that follow. These schedules summarize the more detailed financial statements audited by Arthur Andersen & Co., a leading national accounting and consulting firm. A copy of the audited financial statements is available from the Comptroller’s Office.

**Balance Sheet**

The balance sheet presents the Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance of the Federation on December 31, 1992. There is a very healthy 3.08 to 1 ratio between assets ($14,907,115) and liabilities ($4,843,845). The Fund Balance (or net worth of the Federation), i.e., the difference between assets and liabilities, is $10,063,270 which is the accumulated total of net operating results over the organization’s 79-year history.

Current assets of the Federation include cash, receivables, supplies, and future year’s expenses prepaid in 1992, which total $2,122,712. Investments of $7,718,785 are placed primarily in U.S. Treasury bills and notes, commercial paper, and commercial bonds. The earnings on these investments float with changes in the prime interest rate and act as a hedge against the interest rate payable on the Economic Development Revenue Bond loan, which financed new construction in 1984-86. The interest rate on the mortgage also floats with the prime. A portion of the Capital Fund, Depreciation Funded Reserve and Development Fund is invested in stocks and long-term bonds as authorized by the Federation Board. A most significant asset is the net investment of $5,065,618 in the buildings, grounds, furniture, and equipment on the Beaumont campus, which provides a home for the Federation, its constituent Societies, and 25 other scientific and educational Societies whose offices are on the campus.

Liabilities totaling $4,843,845 include amounts owed to vendors on December 31, 1992 for products and services received ($202,665), revenue received in 1992 but applicable to programs to be conducted in 1993 ($1,614,514); amounts owed to employees under the deferred compensation plan ($652,244); annual leave accruals ($238,115), and the note payable to Maryland National Bank in connection with the Economic Development Revenue Bond ($2,136,307).

The Fund Balance of the Federation ($10,063,270) increased by $868,962 in 1992 as a result of net dividends, interest and net capital gains on investments ($426,445), contributions to the Development Fund ($15,000), and results of annual operations ($427,517).

**Statement of Revenue and Expense**

The statement covers the 12 months for the year ending December 31, 1992, and identifies the sources of revenue and categories of expense.

The Federation Board adopted a new financial plan effective with calendar year 1991. Each fall the Board sets a fixed rate of dues to be paid to the Federation by the member Societies in the following year. At its meeting on December 4, 1991, the Federation Board set the 1992 annual dues for the six Founding Member Societies at $25 per member and for the American Society For Cell Biology, which was elected to membership on July 1, 1991, and the Biophysical Society which joined the Federation on December 1, 1991, at $10 per member. Further reductions in dues are planned each year through 1995 to a targeted level of $10 per member (in 1990 dollars), and this rate is offered to new member Societies joining the Federation between 1991 and 1995. To further its scientific and educational mission and to provide assistance to Societies in the biomedical sciences, the Federation has developed a wide range of supporting services in the areas of scientific meetings and conferences, publications, placement services, public affairs, marketing and association management.
# Federation of American Societies For Experimental Biology
## Balance Sheet
### December 31, 1992

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets:</th>
<th>Current Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>$ 19,480</td>
<td>$580,896</td>
<td>$ 600,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society and Custodial Receivables</td>
<td>508,504</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>508,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable—Other</td>
<td>492,743</td>
<td>141,628</td>
<td>634,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies and Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>272,119</td>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>274,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>1,292,846</td>
<td>829,866</td>
<td>2,122,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investments, at cost</strong></td>
<td>7,702,624</td>
<td>16,161</td>
<td>7,718,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property and Equipment, at cost</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings and Improvements</td>
<td>7,352,301</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7,352,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Equipment</td>
<td>2,206,153</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,206,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Property and Equipment, at cost</strong></td>
<td>9,558,454</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9,558,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Accumulated Depreciation</td>
<td>(4,492,836)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(4,492,836)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Investments</strong></td>
<td>5,065,618</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,065,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>$14,061,088</td>
<td>$846,027</td>
<td>$14,907,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Liabilities and Fund Balance: |         |                 |                |
| Current Liabilities           |         |                 |                |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses | $ 190,522 | $ 12,143 | $ 202,665 |
| Deferred Revenue              | 780,630  | 833,884         | 1,614,514      |
| Deferred Compensation Plan    | 652,244  | —               | 652,244        |
| Accrued Annual Leave          | 238,115  | —               | 238,115        |
| Notes Payable, Maryland National Bank | 116,004 | — | 116,004 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | 1,977,515 | 846,027 | 2,823,542 |
| Long Term Debt                |         |                 |                |
| Notes Payable, Maryland National Bank | 2,020,303 | — | 2,020,303 |
| **Total Long Term Debt**      | 3,997,818 | 846,027 | 4,843,845 |
| Fund Balance                  |         |                 |                |
| Beginning of Year             | 9,194,308 | — | 9,194,308 |
| Excess of Revenue Over Expense| 868,962  | — | 868,962 |
| End of Year                   | 10,063,270 | — | 10,063,270 |
| **Total Fund Balance**        | $14,061,088 | $846,027 | $14,907,115 |
Federation of American Societies For Experimental Biology  
Statement of Revenue and Expense  
For The Year Ended December 31, 1992  
Current Restricted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue:</th>
<th>Current Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Society Dues</td>
<td>$ 811,820</td>
<td>$ —</td>
<td>$ 811,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit and Advertising Commissions</td>
<td>292,511</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>292,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government and Private Support</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,614,013</td>
<td>1,614,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and Publication Sales</td>
<td>1,053,027</td>
<td>10,602</td>
<td>1,063,629</td>
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<td>Advertising</td>
<td>169,501</td>
<td>59,143</td>
<td>228,644</td>
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<td>Educational Exhibits</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,304,843</td>
<td>1,304,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registrations</td>
<td>1,302,327</td>
<td>3,169,755</td>
<td>4,472,082</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract Handling Fees</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>236,608</td>
<td>236,608</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conference Support and Grants</td>
<td>824,341</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>824,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>988,699</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>988,699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, Computer &amp; Business Services</td>
<td>2,434,242</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,434,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to Development Fund</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends and Interest on Investments</td>
<td>426,445</td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>428,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Plans—Dividends and Allowances</td>
<td>57,941</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>57,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Fees</td>
<td>991,313</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>991,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>66,463</td>
<td>81,585</td>
<td>148,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,433,630</td>
<td>6,478,137</td>
<td>15,911,767</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expense:</th>
<th>Current Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Costs</td>
<td>3,743,680</td>
<td>427,896</td>
<td>4,171,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel and Payroll Fees</td>
<td>81,584</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>81,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor-in-Chief’s Office</td>
<td>117,343</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>117,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultants and Contracted Services</td>
<td>700,532</td>
<td>760,608</td>
<td>1,461,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition and Printing</td>
<td>383,395</td>
<td>409,115</td>
<td>792,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit Commissions</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>257,134</td>
<td>257,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theme and Poster Sessions</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>86,974</td>
<td>86,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion and Marketing</td>
<td>123,900</td>
<td>35,897</td>
<td>159,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projection and Public Address Services</td>
<td>4,414</td>
<td>214,761</td>
<td>219,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Information Service</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>45,867</td>
<td>45,867</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies and Duplicating</td>
<td>355,285</td>
<td>186,401</td>
<td>541,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and Shipping</td>
<td>403,737</td>
<td>247,438</td>
<td>651,175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hotel and Travel</td>
<td>1,731,959</td>
<td>257,565</td>
<td>1,989,524</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Services</td>
<td>50,385</td>
<td>42,274</td>
<td>92,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rentals of Space and Equipment</td>
<td>5,460</td>
<td>244,744</td>
<td>250,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and Maintenance Expense</td>
<td>138,727</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>139,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>297,383</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>297,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance and Taxes</td>
<td>120,608</td>
<td>11,246</td>
<td>131,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>157,827</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>157,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Expense</td>
<td>119,062</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>119,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing and Legal Fees</td>
<td>24,647</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>25,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meeting Receptions and Special Events</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>341,059</td>
<td>341,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses and Supplies</td>
<td>261,457</td>
<td>169,119</td>
<td>430,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,821,385</td>
<td>3,739,248</td>
<td>12,560,633</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocations:</th>
<th>Current Fund</th>
<th>Restricted Fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Expenses Charged to Restricted Fund</td>
<td>(203,619)</td>
<td>203,619</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Fees Charged To Restricted Fund</td>
<td>(53,098)</td>
<td>53,098</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds Returned to Sponsors</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,158,117</td>
<td>2,158,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Funds</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>324,055</td>
<td>324,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred to Future Years</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>324,055</td>
<td>324,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,564,668</td>
<td>6,478,137</td>
<td>15,042,805</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Revenue Over Expense</td>
<td>$ 868,962</td>
<td>$ —</td>
<td>$ 868,962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology

**Comparative Schedule of Revenue and Expense**


**Current Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUE:</th>
<th>Actual 1991</th>
<th>Actual 1992</th>
<th>Budget 1992</th>
<th>Variance Actual is +(-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>$ 834,858</td>
<td>$1,097,204</td>
<td>$1,040,844</td>
<td>$ 56,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>178,594</td>
<td>221,308</td>
<td>254,635</td>
<td>(33,327)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Meetings</td>
<td>2,148,844</td>
<td>2,857,156</td>
<td>2,163,445</td>
<td>693,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placement Service</td>
<td>220,220</td>
<td>206,377</td>
<td>217,389</td>
<td>(11,012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Affairs</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>71,035</td>
<td>72,609</td>
<td>(1,574)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Services</td>
<td>1,186,171</td>
<td>1,404,211</td>
<td>1,384,680</td>
<td>19,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Services</td>
<td>402,912</td>
<td>480,136</td>
<td>459,649</td>
<td>20,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Services</td>
<td>1,586,478</td>
<td>1,634,887</td>
<td>1,620,000</td>
<td>14,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and Administrative</td>
<td>292,546</td>
<td>327,164</td>
<td>280,163</td>
<td>47,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society Dues</td>
<td>1,117,192</td>
<td>811,820</td>
<td>796,500</td>
<td>15,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>470,209</td>
<td>426,445</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>(13,555)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8,521,024</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,537,743</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,729,914</strong></td>
<td><strong>807,829</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSE:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>1,366,851</td>
<td>1,177,011</td>
<td>1,204,293</td>
<td>(27,282)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>170,780</td>
<td>228,010</td>
<td>299,958</td>
<td>(71,948)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Meetings</td>
<td>2,033,406</td>
<td>2,845,733</td>
<td>2,114,395</td>
<td>731,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placement Service</td>
<td>228,036</td>
<td>216,231</td>
<td>230,029</td>
<td>(13,798)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Affairs</td>
<td>592,920</td>
<td>551,103</td>
<td>592,905</td>
<td>(41,802)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Services</td>
<td>1,137,135</td>
<td>1,100,522</td>
<td>1,279,792</td>
<td>(179,270)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Services</td>
<td>402,912</td>
<td>480,136</td>
<td>459,649</td>
<td>20,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production Services</td>
<td>1,564,495</td>
<td>1,576,964</td>
<td>1,636,988</td>
<td>(60,024)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Administrative</td>
<td>205,774</td>
<td>493,071</td>
<td>280,163</td>
<td>212,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Reserve Fund</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>175,000</td>
<td>(175,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7,702,309</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,668,781</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,273,172</strong></td>
<td><strong>395,609</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Excess of Revenue Over Expense | 818,715 | 868,962 | 456,742 | 412,220 |
| Less Contributions to Development Fund | (29,175) | (15,000) | — | (15,000) |
| Less Reinvested Dividends and Interest | (470,209) | (426,445) | (356,000) | (70,445) |

| Excess of Revenue Over Expense from Operations | $319,331 | $427,517 | $100,742 | $326,775 |
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Charles C. Hancock
Kay Croker
Frances A. Pitlick
Richard G. Allison
Raymond A. Palmer
Elizabeth Marincola
Emily Gray
*non voting

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Allan L. Forbes
Katherine L. Knight
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Judith Herzfeld
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Salvatore V. Pizzo
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ASIP
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AAI
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Biophysical Society
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