Dr. MacLowry Appointed Chief of CC's Clinical Pathology Department

Dr. James D. MacLowry has been appointed chief of the Clinical Pathology Department of the Clinical Center. He has been chief of the department's Microbiology Service since 1969.

Dr. MacLowry will direct and coordinate the department's hematology, clinical chemistry, and microbiology services, and the research, development, and laboratory automation activities.

He will also continue to serve as chief of the Microbiology Service.

Came to NIH in 1962

Dr. MacLowry succeeded Dr. Jerome B. Block who has been acting chief since June 1971 while also serving as CC Associate Director.

In 1962 Dr. MacLowry came to NIH as a Clinical Associate in the National Cancer Institute's Surgery Branch.

Later, he became a resident in the Pathological Anatomy Department and continued as a resident in the Clinical Pathology Department until he was appointed assistant chief of the Microbiology Service in 1967.

He served as acting chief of the department from June 1970 to June 1971.

President Names Cancer Advisory Board; New Group Meets Here for First Time

The newly-created National Cancer Advisory Board held its first meeting here at NIH on March 20-22.

In addition to the 18 members appointed by President Nixon, five ex-officio members were also included; the Secretary of HEW; the Director of the Office of Science and Technology; the Director of NIH; the Veterans Administration's chief medical officer or his designee, and a medical officer designated by the Secretary of Defense.

Members of the former National Advisory Cancer Council, superseded by the Board, will continue to serve on the Board until their Council appointments expire.

The 18 new members were appointed for 6-, 4-, and 2-year terms.

Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, who has been appointed to a 6-year term, was named chairman of the Board by the President.

Dr. Rhoads is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

For 6-year terms:

- Dr. Frank J. Dixon, Chairman of the Biomedical Research Department at Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif.
- Dr. John R. Hogan, President of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.
- Dr. Howard E. Skipper, Vice President and Director of the Kettering-Meyer Laboratory, Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala.
- Laurnace S. Rockefeller, Chairman of Rockefeller Brothers, New York, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, N.Y.C.
- Dr. W. Clarke Wescoe, President of Winthrop Laboratories, N.Y.C.

For 4-year terms:

- Dr. Harold Amos, Professor of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics at the Harvard Medical School.

Consolidation of MARU With Gorgas Memorial Laboratory Proposed

NIH is negotiating with the Gorgas Memorial Institute for the consolidation of the research programs of the Middle America Research Unit, located in the Panama Canal Zone, and the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in nearby Panama City.

A field laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for the last 14 years, MARU has been studying viral and parasitic diseases of the American tropics.

Under consideration for several years, the decision to propose a consolidation was finally made to conform with the general reduction in Federal employment.

In announcing the proposed consolidation, Dr. Robert Q. Maldon, Director of NIH, pointed out that "MARU has played an extremely effective role in research on viruses carried by insects, ticks, mites, etc. As currently envisioned, the new arrangement would continue the MARU focus on diseases of importance to the United States.

(See MARU, Page 6)

FASEB Meeting to Include NIH Project-Grant Session

When the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology holds its next annual meeting in Atlantic City, April 9-14, many NIH scientists will actively participate.

In addition to presentation of papers at the meeting by staff members, Dr. Ronald W. Lamont-Hawes will chair a session Monday evening, April 10, on Preparation of the Project-Grant Applications of NIH.

Dr. Lamont-Hawes is NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training.

At the FASEB General Session, on April 11, Nobelist Dr. Julius Axelrod will be guest speaker.

Dr. Axelrod, who will speak on Regulations of the Adrenergic Neurotransmitter, heads the Section on Pharmacology in the NIMH Laboratory of Clinical Science.
**Sailing Lessons Given in Spring; Register at Meeting March 30**

NIH employees interested in taking sailing lessons this spring with the NIH Sailing Association should attend a meeting this Thursday, (March 30), at 8 p.m., Bldg. 30, Room 117.

**Courses on Land and Sea**

One-week courses of intensive instruction, 2 days on land and 3 days on Annapolis waters, will cost $30.

**R&W and NIHSA dues must be paid before registration.**

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**Article, Written by Alfred Stringer, Tells All About NIH Library Counseling Program**

Alfred G. Stringer, administrative officer, NIH Library, has an article, Career Counseling for Nonprofessionals, in the January-March 1972 issue of the *Civil Service Journal*.

The article describes the Upward Mobility programs of the Library and the new dimension that had been added—a counseling program for nonprofessionals.

The counseling was done by three professionals on the staff of the NIH Library. Twenty-eight employees elected to receive this counseling.

Of this group, 21 were minority group members. Nineteen were women and nine were men. They ranged in grades from GS-1 through GS-7.

The counselors knew the employees, their education, experience, and talents. An informal interview was set up for each employee, and they were encouraged to rap freely with a minimum of interruption.

**Information Evaluated**

After the interviews, counselors met with the chief of the library to evaluate the information. Education, training and working preferences were taken into account when discussing career ladders to advance the employees.

Recommendations were submitted, and in some cases, long-term training programs were suggested. Employees participating in the counseling programs expressed interest in the career ladder plans.

In the article three case studies are cited and the progress of the employees is described. All have begun to move forward based upon recommendations given to them during counseling.

The article is illustrated with photographs of NIHers in the Library who have found a "stepping-stone to new career opportunities."

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**Barber and Beauty Shops Reopen in Clinical Center**

The Barber and Beauty Shops in the Clinical Center, Bldg. 10, have reopened under the proprietorship of Albert's Salon de Coiffure.

Services are available to patients, employees, and visitors at a fee comparable to that of the previous management.

**Barber and Beauty Shops**

**Reopen in Clinical Center**

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Services are available to patients, employees, and visitors at a fee comparable to that of the previous management.

**Appointments are necessary:** for the Barber Shop (Room B1-C-17) call Ext. 63019; for the Beauty Shop (Room B1-C-24) call Ext. 62785.

**Beauty Shop hours are:** from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

**Barber Shop hours are:** from 9 a.m. to 5:20 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

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**Any Men for Softball? Call R&W**

R&W male members who are interested in playing softball—fast, slow-pitch, or both—contact the R&W office, Ext. 66061.

A patient as cute as a leprechaun enters into the party spirit at a CC St. Patrick's Day celebration. This was just one of the festivities arranged by the Patient Activity Section.

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**March 28, 1972**

**THE NIH RECORD**
Dr. W. Eyestone Retires,
On Campus 23 Years;
Accepts Academic Post

Dr. Willard H. Eyestone, with NIH for 23 years, recently re-
tired from BIDP's Division of Physician and Health Profes-
sions Education.

Dr. Eyestone, who was chief of the Optometry, Pharmacy, Podi-
atriy, and Veterinary Medicine Education Branch, has accepted an
academic post.

He will become chairman of the Department of Pathology, University
of Missouri School of Veterinary Medicine in Columbia.

At one of the several farewell parties given for Dr. Eyestone, he
was presented with fishing gear by his friends and colleagues.

During his tenure on the cam-
pus, Dr. Eyestone was chief of the Regional Primate Research Centers
Branch, Extramural Programs, NIH. He also headed the Com-
parative Pathology Section of NCI, and has published a number of
papers on his cancer research.

From 1962 to 1971—the year he
came to the newly-established
DHPE— he was chief, Animal
Resources Branch, DRR.

Among the honors Dr. Eyu-
stone received was the Griffin
Award, the highest honor of the
American Association for Labora-
tory Animal Science.

He was also given the Dis-
tinguished Service Award in the
field of Veterinary Medicine by the
alumni of his alma mater—Kansas State University College of Vet-
eryinary Medicine—where he re-
ceived his medical degree. And he
was the recipient of the PHS Meri-
tious Service Medal.

Dr. Eyestone has served as in-
ternational consultant for the Pan American
Sanitary Bureau in Ecuador and Brazil, and
was also consultant for the Na-
tional Zoological Park.

Premiums Set in Extra
Open Season for Health
Benefits; Ends April 16

The additional “Open Season”
for health benefits plans, spon-
sored by the Civil Service Com-
mission (See NIH Record, March
1) which started March 15, will
continue through April 15.

The 1972 premiums for the plans
have been issued according to
guidelines set by the Price
Commission. New premiums and
Government contribution rates be-
come effective for most health
benefits plans on April 16.

Memorandum Distributed

Open season enrollments and
changes in enrollment also be-
came effective on that date.

A desk to desk memorandum
on the “Open Season” and the new
rates has been distributed to em-
ployees. Personnel offices will
answer further questions.

NEIHS Group Changes Name

The Environmental Health Sci-
ences Advisory Committee has been
renamed the National Advisory
Environmental Health Sciences
Council.

National Zoological Park, Wash-
ington, D.C.

Dr. Eyestone has received an
M.P.H. from Harvard University,
and a Ph.D. in Pathology from
the University of Wisconsin. In
his early academic career he
taught at the Universities of Wis-
consin and Illinois.

‘Operation Cleanup’ Collects
504 Pieces of Equipment

As a result of “Operation
Cleanup”—in cooperation with
Governmental economy moves—
504 pieces of idle equipment, val-
ued at $120,709, were transferred
to the Property Utilization Ware-
house for redistribution to NIH
components or other Federal
agencies.

Before purchasing new items,
employees are urged to visit the
warehouse in Bldg. 13 to inspect
and select needed equipment.

For information concerning the
availability of specific merchan-
dise, call Ext. 64247.

For information about the
rarely used scientific equipment
transferred to the Scientific
Equipment Rental Program of the
Biomedical Engineering and In-
strumentation Branch, DRS, call
Clarence Sharp, Ext. 64181.

Local 2419 Holds Special
Election for New Officers

Members of Local 2419, Amer-
ican Federation of Government
Employees, in a special election,
have chosen new officers to serve
until the next annual election.

They are: Harry W. Womack,
president; Lawrence E. Ingberg,
1st vice president; Helen T.
Reeves, 2nd vice president; Har-
vey Bullock, Jr., 3rd vice presi-
dent; Arlene Smith, secretary-
treasurer, and Frank G. Pruden,
chief shop steward.

Local 2419 is recognized at
NIH as the exclusive representa-
tive in labor-management mat-
ters of all non-supervisory em-
ployees in the following organiza-
tions:

Guard Force, ADA; Nutrition
Department, CC; Maintenance En-
GINEERING Section, Plant Engineer-
ing Branch, OES, and Library
Branch and Medical Arts and
Photography Branch, DRS.

Coming Into Focus!

Conduct Conferences to Examine Policies & Behavior
Opportunity to Advance or Transfer to Field
Meaningful Recruitment Effort
Increase Minority Groups
Provide Employee Counseling
To Develop Skills
Equal Employment Opportunity

The revised Affirmative Action Plan, released by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, and distributed to
employees today (March 28), is a major effort to build a more coordinated and effective approach in order
to insure that equal opportunity is extended to everyone. Read your copy!

Noama Huckaby, Employee Health Serv-
vice, has been appointed nurse co-
ordinator for the EHS Alcohol Re-
habilitation Program. This program is
designed for employees who have drinking
problems or potential drinking
problems and are interested in obtain-
ing help. Call Mrs. Huckaby, Ext.
64411, for further information.

Dr. Dohlman Speaks at Seminar

Dr. Claes Dohlman, NEI grantee
doing research on the control of
corneal hydration as it relates to
the prevention of corneal edema,
spoke at a recent NEI seminar.

Dr. Dohlman is director of the
Department of Corneal Research,
Retina Foundation in Boston.
Animal Disease Investigation Service Aids Researchers When 'Unexpected' Occurs

Researchers are occasionally faced with problems involving the health and behavior of their animal subjects. Often times the diagnosis and complex and require intensive investigation by veterinarians trained in laboratory animal medicine.

The Animal Disease Investigation Service is available to provide NIH investigators with professional service and perhaps save a research project from total destruction.

ADIS is comprised of six veterinarians, specializing in laboratory animal medicine, who are assigned to three sections within the Veterinary Resources Branch of the Division of Research Resources.

According to Dr. Joe R. Held, chief of the VRB, over 50 percent of the research projects at NIH involve animals.

Scientists who use the animals as part of a research project usually are not veterinarians. Situations and problems that arise that require specialized knowledge — this is where the ADIS comes in.

The scientists involved in the ADIS process the reports on the premise that the animals can be used for research purposes. The ADIS is able to provide assistance to researchers in their efforts to keep animals healthy and productive.

Research findings in the major neurological and sensory disorders are summarized in a new publication, NINDS Research Profiles, now available from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke Information Office.

Based on the NINDS Director's 1971 annual report to Congress on research programs and progress, the publication highlights recent advances in the neurological and sensory fields.

The 61-page booklet covers such disease areas as Parkinson's disease, stroke, head and spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, speech and hearing disorders, epilepsy, and multiple sclerosis.

In addition to updating research findings in these areas, the booklet includes a section by Dr. Edward R. MacNichol, Institute Director, describing major program directions.

The pamphlet, the most recent in the Institute's Research Profiles series, is available free of charge.

Registered Nurses Will Receive Questionnaire on Work in Office

This spring about 2,500 registered nurses working in doctors' offices will receive a questionnaire on their work in clinical care and office management, and why they are prevented from taking increased responsibility in clinical care.

This survey, under a 2-year contract from the Division of Nursing, BUMHE, is being made by the Chilton Research Services, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jessie M. Scott, DN, RN, Director, explained that there was a need for current national data on office nurses.

The survey is also expected to yield other information including the education and salaries of nurses.
ADIS
(Continued from Page 4)
visited the lab and found that the lesions were fight wounds. Because too many males were kept together, they tended to fight among themselves. The simple solution was to reduce the number of males in each cage.

Another perplexing situation involved determining the source of a disease in a colony of 50 rabbits.

During the course of the investigation, an animal caretaker, questioned about the rabbits' diet, revealed he was feeding them unwashed lettuce leaves—a possible carrier of the disease.

NIH Diet Sufficient
Although the NIH diet alone was sufficient, the caretaker said he gave them the lettuce "because they are rabbits and rabbits like lettuce."

A recent outbreak of beta-streptococcus-type C in NIH guinea pig colonies has caused these Institutes to call for assistance from the ADIS.

A thorough investigation is now under way to determine if other guinea pig colonies on campus are infected, the origin of the infection, and to institute appropriate control where necessary.

The disease can result in high mortality rate among guinea pigs and it also can distort experimental findings.

The primary functions of the ADIS are to provide: clinical support for VRB's production and holding colonies; clinical services for disease control and treatment, and consultative service on husbandry practices and maintenance of healthy animals through preventive medicine.

Within its missions, the VRB provides researchers with high-quality animals. They are either produced in the branch's facilities, or purchased from outside, quarantined, and conditioned before they are distributed.

For instance, monkeys are individually tested for tuberculosis and must be declared TB-free before being issued.

Animals sometimes develop problems after they leave the branch. When the ADIS is called, it identifies the disorder, prescribes treatment, and offers clinical consultation.

Dr. George J. Pucaak, animal disease investigator, pointed out that "our professionals with their specialized training in laboratory animal medicine are able to provide a real service to the Institutes in the proper care of their research animals."

Future plans call for improved consultative services for the investigator before he begins his research.

Researchers who are interested in more information about the Animal Disease Investigation Service may call Ext. 63207.

NATIONAL CANCER ADVISORY BOARD MEETS HERE
(Continued from Page 1)
Elmer Bobst, Honorary Chairman of the Board, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company. Dr. Sidney Farber, Director of Research at the Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston.

Donald E. Johnson, President and Treasurer of the Advertisers Press, Flint, Mich.

Dr. Irving M. London, Director of the Harvard-MIT program in Health Sciences and Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, Director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, an adjunct of the New York State Department of Health. He also holds posts in urology, surgery, and biology at Niagara University and the State University of New York at Buffalo.

For 2-year terms:

Mary Lasker, President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, which she established in 1942.

Dr. Harold P. Rusch, Director of the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Wisconsin Medical Center since 1946.

Dr. Wendell G. Scott, Clinical Professor of Radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., and editor of the journal Cancer.

Other Appointments Listed

Dr. Frederick Seitz, a physicist and President of the Rockefeller University since 1958. He was also President of the National Academy of Sciences from 1965 to 1969.

Dr. Sol Spiegelman, Director of the Institute of Cancer Research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, N.Y.C.

Dr. James D. Watson, Professor of Biology at Harvard University and Director of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Long Island, N.Y.

Council Members Continue

National Advisory Cancer Council members who will serve on the Board until their current appointments expire are:

Dr. Arnold L. Brown, James S. Gilmore, Jr., Dr. John R. Hartmann, Dr. Leon O. Jacobson, Dr. Kenneth L. Krabbenhoft, Dr. William W. Shingleton, Dr. Philippe Shubik, and Danny Thomas.

Terms of Dr. Hartmann, Dr. Jacobson, and Mr. Thomas expire this year; terms of Dr. Krabbenhoft and Dr. Shingleton end Sept. 30, 1973.

Membership of Dr. Brown, Mr. Gilmore, and Dr. Shubik will extend to Sept. 30, 1974.

National Cancer Advisory Board
discussed the three classic functions of the world-famous scientist: "representing the highest ideals in pathology and medicine."

The work-famous scientist was cited for fulfilling the three classic functions of pathology—teaching, research, and service to patients.

Dr. Farber had served on the National Advisory Cancer Council for 15 years.

Dr. Murray and Gurney Are Appointed Members Of NIGMS Nat'l Council

Dr. Robert F. Murray, Jr., associate professor of Pediatrics and Medicine, College of Medicine, Howard University, and Dr. Clifford Gurney, Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Kansas, have accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council.

Both terms will run through September 1975.

Dr. Murray received his B.S. degree from Union College, his M.D. degree from the University of Rochester, and his M.S. degree from the University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle.

During his career, he spent 3 years as a staff investigator in the Biometry Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Dr. Murray is the author of numerous papers in his field of genetics.

Dr. Gurney received his B.S. and M.D. degrees from the University of Chicago. He also served as assistant professor, associate professor, and professor at that university.

He then joined Rutgers Medical School as professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine until he accepted his current appointment.

Dr. Gurney was a Markle Scholar for 3 years, and spent a year as a visiting scientist in the Radiobiology Laboratory at Churchill Hospital in Oxford, England.

To Pursue Dental Careers

mortality rate among guinea pigs ties, or purchased from outside, provides (researchers with high-quality animals. They are either individually tested for tuberculosis before being issued.

Animal medicine are able to provide a real service to the Institutes in the proper care of their research animals."

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Dr. Farber Receives Award For His Research on Cancer

Dr. Sidney Farber, one of the members appointed to the newly formed National Cancer Advisory Board, received the Gold Headed Cane Award of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists for his work in leukemia and other forms of cancer in children. It was given to him at AAPB's recent meeting.

The cane, a replica once used by physicians to the British Royal family, is awarded annually to a physician who "represents the highest ideals in pathology and medicine."

The world-famous scientist was cited for fulfilling the three classic functions of pathology—teaching, research, and service to patients.

Dr. Farber had served on the National Advisory Cancer Council for 15 years.

Dr. Murray and Gurney Are Appointed Members Of NIGMS Nat'l Council

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He then joined Rutgers Medical School as professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine until he accepted his current appointment.

Dr. Gurney was a Markle Scholar for 3 years, and spent a year as a visiting scientist in the Radiobiology Laboratory at Churchill Hospital in Oxford, England.
Variety of Factors—Age, Sex, Viruses—May Play Role in Hodgkin's Disease

By Pat Gorman

Scientists have long suspected that the development of Hodgkin’s disease—a cancer of the lymph system—may be influenced by a combination of factors rather than a single causative agent. A recent NIH-supported epidemiologic study revealed that socio-economic factors, age, sex, and possibly viruses all may play a significant role in its initiation and progression.

Two National Cancer Institute scientists, Drs. Pelayo Correa and Gregory T. O’Connor, conducted the study in the Latin American city of Cali, Colombia, in order to compare certain epidemiologic features with data from other countries.

Patterns Revealed

The NCI investigators found three major epidemiologic patterns, revealing the importance of socio-economic and age-susceptibility factors.

The first pattern is characterized by high incidence and mortality rates in male children, a low incidence rate in the third decade of life and a second peak of high incidence in the older age groups.

Populations of patients falling into Pattern I are generally classified as having a larger proportion of the lymphocyte-depleted or mixed cellularity types (histological subtypes of Hodgkin’s disease which are associated with an unfavorable outlook for the patient).

This pattern prevails in developing countries such as in Africa or wherever industrialization and economic growth is low.

Low rates of occurrence of the disease in children and a pronounced initial peak in young adults characterize Pattern III. Nodular sclerosis—a hardening of the nodes as a result of inflammation—is the prevalent subtype in this pattern which prevails in wealthy urbanized countries.

Pattern II, an intermediate one, appears in rural areas of developed countries, specifically central Europe and the southern U.S.

In some Eastern countries, there may be a fourth pattern which is characterized by a relatively few number of cases in all age groups.

Dr. Correa and O’Connor concluded that the incidence of Hodgkin’s in children and in young adults display opposite trends.

Varies According to Sex

When the standard of living increases so does the incidence of Hodgkin’s disease in young adults; under the same conditions, incidence in children goes down.

Hodgkin’s disease also seems to vary according to sex. It appears that females are less susceptible than males to the initiation of Hodgkin’s disease and more resistant to its lethal effects.

Among children, girls are rarely affected, and the incidence in women is lower and the outlook is better than that for men.

Socio-economic factors also seem to influence the development and progression of Hodgkin’s.

In many of the developing countries and in communities with poverty, overcrowding and poor nutrition, susceptibility is high, particularly in children.

In the better developed, wealthier countries, children are usually well-nourished and increasingly protected from chronic infectious diseases.

Other Similarities Noted

In these populations, Hodgkin’s disease is uncommon in children, but shows an initial peak in young adults, who have a better outlook for survival than those in less developed countries.

According to the investigators, the epidemiologic patterns of Hodgkin’s disease bear some similarity to those of tuberculosis.

In underprivileged communities, relatively high rates of tuberculosis are found among children, and the disease usually occurs in its more life-threatening forms.

However, when economic conditions improve, TB becomes rare in childhood, and most cases appear in young adults in the more benign form.

The implied relationship of socio-economic status, age-susceptibility, and the individual’s response to Hodgkin’s disease also has some parallel with infectious mononucleosis.

The relationship increases speculation regarding the role of a virus, specifically the Epstein-Barr virus, as a possible causative factor in Hodgkin’s disease.

The epidemiologic similarities of Hodgkin’s disease to tuberculosis, infectious mononucleosis, and other chronic infectious diseases bring attention to the fact that there may be a link between infection and this form of cancer.

This study was reported in a recent issue of the International Journal of Cancer.
Biomedical Researchers Review Executive Report, Cancer Program Plan

Forty-one biomedical scientists reviewed a preliminary executive report of the National Cancer Program Plan during a recent meeting at Airlie House in Warrenton, Va.

The National Cancer Institute is collaborating in forming the plan.

Conference participants, chairmen of panels which made-up earlier planning meetings, presented both their comments on the report, and those of their panel members.

When completed the preliminary report will be presented to the National Cancer Advisory Board and the President’s Cancer Panel for their recommendations.

Goals of the National Cancer Plan include reducing the number of new cancer cases in a given period and reducing the ratio of cancer deaths to the total number of cancer cases.

Health Manpower Planners To Assess Seminar Impact, Strengthen Future Courses


After the conference, its impact on the manpower planners will be assessed so that future courses can be strengthened.

In his keynote speech on the first day of the conference, Dr. Fenderson was recently appointed to head the Bureau’s efforts in training physician’s assistants and other programs for underserved areas.

He discussed possible solutions to the Nation’s health manpower utilization problems and examined shifting requirements in the health industry.

A limited number of copies of these proceedings are available from the BHME Office of Information.

Special Project Grant Applications Reported

The Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME, reports receiving 529 applications for new Health Professions special project grants under the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971.

The deadline for submitting applications under this program for this fiscal year was Feb. 15.

Figures Given

The new applications received so far include 294 from medical schools, 87 from dental schools, 38 from schools of optometry, 10 from schools of podiatry, 5 from schools of osteopathy, 60 from schools of pharmacy, and 26 from schools of veterinary medicine.

Some 62 applications for continuation awards were received, including 50 from medical schools, 8 from dental schools, and one each from schools of osteopathy, podiatry, optometry, and pharmacy.

Among the projects that may be supported are those that improve the supply of health personnel, shorten the curricula of health professions schools, train new types of health professionals, or teach the team approach to health care delivery.

Laminar Downflow Hood Adds Elevator; Aids Handling of Heavy Tissue Cultures

A laminar downflow biological hood for handling containers up to 5 gallons—used in large scale production of tissue cultures, viruses, and bacteria—has been developed by the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services.

A platform that operates like an elevator has been added to the hood to raise and lower a carboy (container) of biological cultures weighing up to 100 pounds.

Researchers and ESB staff determined that a hood of this type was needed so that large spinner cultures could be handled safely in an ultra clean work space.

The airflow pattern in the hood provides optimal product protection and biological agent containment.

Air is drawn in and down through the work opening and circulated through filters that remove particles as small as 0.3 micron.

This creates an ultra clean work space to insure culture purity.

The hood recirculates 80 to 90 percent of the air inside through the high efficiency filters—it is not designed for use with any flammable solvents. Since the air inside is recirculated, a dangerous concentration could be reached.

In addition to special needs, strict adherence to requirements of quality workmanship, low noise levels, adequate lighting, plenum tightness, work comfort, and maintenance of the critical air barrier at the face opening were followed.

The Baker Company, Inc., San- ford, Me., designed and fabricated the modified hood for ESB under contract.

Eleven of the 40 high school seniors chosen for the Science Talent Search visited NIH recently as part of the 5-day Science Talent Institute. The students spent much of the day with NIH researchers (back row) of their choice who are in the field of the student’s special interest. At a noon luncheon they were addressed by Dr. Sam Baron, NIAID. He discussed the personal characteristics of the successful research scientist.

Laminar Downflow Hood Adds Elevator; Aids Handling of Heavy Tissue Cultures
Use of MLAB Enables Researchers to Evaluate Mathematical Models

In the basement of Bldg. 12A, where the Division of Computer Research and Technology's PDP-10 computer is located, a researcher often sits in front of the graphics display "drawing" curves which fit the data he has gathered from his laboratory experiments.

Our researcher is not using pen and paper for his drawing; he's employing a new computer program called MLAB.

Developed by Gary Knott and Doug Reece of DCRT, MLAB (short for modelling laboratory), allows the researcher to experiment with and evaluate mathematical models.

Uses Experimental Data

He can take his experimental data and either formulate an equation to explain it, or try to evaluate certain unknowns in his experiment.

The investigator works interactively with the system. He can sit down at a computer terminal (which can be placed anywhere), and "converse" back and forth using a very simple and easy-to-learn language.

As a result of the MLAB design, the researcher never has to do any programming himself.

Gets Immediate Results

In addition, the program runs in a time-sharing environment so there is no waiting for results.

It has been used successfully by chemists studying equilibrium phenomena and bond interactivity in chemical compounds.

Physicists have employed it for studying absorption of radioactive tracers, neural transfer mechanisms, and drug interactions.

Anyone interested in using MLAB may call Messrs. Knott or Reece on Ext. 61115.

New Non-Surgical Treatment May Make Prostate Operation Unnecessary in Future

Research planned under a grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases may make a significant role in new, non-surgical treatment of the prostate.

This treatment, still in the experimental stage, replaces the now common surgery. A female hormone, medrogestone, given orally or by injection, shrinks the diseased prostate, making an operation unnecessary.

The investigation by urologists from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases may play a significant role in new, non-surgical treatment of the prostate.

This is important," said Dr. Fair, "because we want to avoid compromising the patient's natural defenses against bacterial infections."

In 1965, under an earlier NIAID grant, Dr. Fair, working with Dr. Thomas A. Stamey, Stanford professor of Surgery, discovered that seminal and prostatic fluids contain a potent antibiotic substance which kills bacteria responsible for urinary tract infections.

Their discovery not only accounted for the absence of urinary tract infections in healthy males, but explained how the body fought off bacteria that caused such infections.

"If further study confirms that medrogestone is effective in humans and has no effect on the antibacterial factor in prostatic fluid, prostate surgery for this benign disease may become a thing of the past," Dr. Fair predicted.

Prostate fluid's antibiotic action on bacteria responsible for urinary tract infections is shown in this close-up view. Clear rings represent bacteria-killing potential of prostatic fluid contained in tiny cylinders.

Prostate surgery for this benign disease may become a thing of the past," Dr. Fair predicted.

Dr. Stamey is conducting research with support from the National Heart and Lung Institute and the Division of Research Resources as well as NIAID.

Clinical studies are planned, to be supported by non-government sources.

In addition, Dr. Fair and his associates—with NIAID support—plan to:

• Study the biochemical nature of the antibacterial factor in prostatic and seminal fluids, and
• Investigate the possibility that the perineal glands of the female (the counterpart of the male prostate in the female) may secrete a similar substance, and that this agent is responsible for the absence of harmful bacteria on the urethra and external vagina of normal females.

Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, in collaboration, analyzed the youths' deciduous teeth with an atomic absorption spectrometer.

Teeth shed by young children may provide a better means than blood samples for testing previous exposure to lead.

The method may also identify areas of a community with dangerously high levels of lead and other trace elements which are permanently stored in the skeleton.

Further studies will attempt to determine whether levels too small for clinical diagnosis of lead poisoning will cause neurologic damage and mild mental retardation, as suspected.

The findings were reported in the Jan. 14 issue of Nature by Dr. Herbert L. Needleman, a pediatrician formerly at Temple University now at Harvard Medical School, and Drs. Orhan C. Tuncay and Irving M. Shapiro, biochemists at the University of Pennsylvania's Center for Oral Health Research.

Med. Center Holds Studies On Team, Primary Nursing

The University of Kansas Medical Center, under a Division of Nursing grant, is conducting research on team nursing compared with primary nursing care.

In team nursing, members share the responsibility for their patients. In primary care nursing, individual nurses are accountable for the care of their patients.

Research will be documented by 24-hour observations of patients, recordings of their conversations and behavior, post-hospital interviews, and staff discussions.

The principal investigators in this project are Dr. Stanley V. Butts, and Lily Larsen, both of the U. of Kansas nursing faculty.

Youths' Deciduous Teeth May Be Better Means Of Detecting Trace Lead

In a study supported by the National Institute of Dental Research, the skeletal lead content in city children's teeth was found to be five to 10 times higher than that found in suburban children's.

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