Dr. Brigid G. Leventhal
Wins Prestigious 1974 Federal Woman's Award

Dr. Brigid G. Leventhal, an NIH scientist, is one of the recipients of the 1974 Federal Woman's Award.

Dr. Leventhal has been associate director for clinical research at The Institute for Cancer Research of The Fox Chase Center for Cancer and Medical Sciences in Philadelphia.

The tests for Australia antigen (HbAg, HAA, etc.) are now applied worldwide to screen prospective blood donors.

Dr. Biumberg—Dr. Biumberg, former NIH Researcher, at the Clinical Center, has been named associate director for clinical research at The Institute for Cancer Research of The Fox Chase Center for Cancer and Medical Sciences in Philadelphia.

Volunteer Programs in Metabolic Research

Dr. Biumberg—at NIH from 1957 to 1964—discovered the Australia antigen in 1968; however, he began research leading to the discovery while chief, Geographic Medicine and Genetics Section of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. Since he left NIH, Dr. Blumberg has been associate director for clinical research at The Institute for Cancer Research of The Fox Chase Center for Cancer and Medical Sciences in Philadelphia.

The tests for Australia antigen (HbAg, HAA, etc.) are now applied worldwide to screen prospective blood donors.

Dr. von Euler at NIH

Dr. von Euler received his B.A. from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1952.

Dr. von Euler will serve as Acting Director.

Dr. von Euler to Serve as Acting Director, NIGMS

Dr. von Euler, acting deputy director of NIGMS, joined the Institute in 1969 as program administrator for research training in pathology in the Research Training Grants Branch.

Since that time he has held several other posts at NIGMS including: chief of the Medical Sciences Section, RTGB; special assistant to the Director; acting associate director for Manpower, and acting director of the Clinical and Physiological Sciences Program.

Education Noted

A native of Stockholm, Sweden, Dr. von Euler received his B.A. degree from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1952.

After serving in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1955, he resumed his studies at Yale University School (See DR. VON EULER, Page 1)

Causes and Treatment of Inherited Blood Disease of Humans Studied in Collies

Collie dogs having a rare inherited blood disease and a distinctive gray coat are helping scientists at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases learn more about the causes and possible treatment of the same serious blood disease in humans.

The disease, cyclic neutropenia, is characterized by periodic and precipitous drops in the level of circulating white blood cells—those cells that protect the body against infection. Fever and painful ulcers in the mouth and elsewhere are common disease symptoms.

The decline in blood cell levels occurs every 21 days in humans and every 12 days in the grey collies. During the period of low white blood cell levels, both humans and collies are very susceptible to serious infections.

In fact, grey collies rarely live longer than a year, with most dying of overwhelming infections in their first few weeks of life.

Although cyclic neutropenia is a rare disease in humans (the precise incidence is unknown), it is of great interest to scientists who believe that an understanding of this disease will lead to a better basic understanding of leukemia and aplastic anemia—other, more common diseases in which white blood cell levels drop.
Dr. Thomas J. Craft
Named to DRR Council

Dr. Thomas J. Craft, Sr., professor of biology at Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio, has been named to the National Advisory Research Resources Council for a term ending Sept. 30, 1976. Dr. Craft has served as a consultant to the Division of Research Resources' Minority Biomedical Support Program from its inauguration in 1971 to the time of his appointment to the National Advisory Research Resources Council. He also served 3-month terms in 1967 and 1968 as a consultant to the National Science Foundation.

FIC Holds Conference on Liver and Biliary Tract Diseases

A conference—featuring workshops—on liver and biliary tract diseases will be held on March 4-6 at NIH. The meeting is sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and co-sponsored by the International Association for Study of the Liver.

Dr. Schmidt Lauds NIH’ers for Setting Blood Bank Record Donations Despite Switch to ‘No Pay’ System

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Clinical Center Blood Bank chief, recently lauded NIH employees for continuing to donate blood for transfusions despite a recent shift to all-volunteer blood donations.

Deadline for Art Show Extended

The deadline for entering the art show at the PHS Professional Associations’ annual meeting has been extended.

Registered participants and members of their families now have until March 8 to enter. Call Dr. John Lynch, Employee Health Service chief, Ext. 6411, for further information.

The Associations’ meeting will be held April 8-10 at the Washington Hilton.

NIH Record Office

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
50 Specialists Discuss Traditional and Modern Chinese Medical Care

An international conference on the Comparative Study of Traditional and Modern Medicine in Chinese Societies—jointly supported by the Fogarty International Center and the University of Washington—was held at the University’s Health Services Center in Seattle, on Feb. 4-6. Approximately 50 specialists from Harvard, Stanford, New York State University at Stony Brook, Hawaii, University of California and Washington as well as from universities in Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Hong Kong participated.

The specialists discussed five major topics:

- Traditional and Modern Medical Systems in Chinese Communities; Demographic and Epidemiologic Aspects of New Medical Care Forms; Traditional and Modern Medical Systems on the Periphery of China; Implications for Future Research, and Implications for Health Services.

Conference proceedings will be published by FIC.

Elizabeth Shelton, secretary to Dr. Thomas Kennedy, OD, receives a portable electric typewriter from Robert Campbell, chairman of the education committee, NIH Credit Union. Mrs. Shelton won the typewriter during the 1973-74 Chamber Music Series week savings-promotion plan. Five additional winners will be selected from those depositors who increase their savings by at least $25 over what they had the previous week.

Violinist to Include Selections By Beethoven in FAES Concert

Miriam Fried, a violinist, will perform in the fifth concert of the 1973-74 Chamber Music Series given by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences. The concert will be held in the Masur Auditorium on Sunday, March 10, at 4 p.m. The violinist, accompanied by David Golub, will include selections by Mozart, Ravel, and Beethoven. Admission is by ticket only.

C. Casper Makes a Decision—It’s Time To Retire From NIH for Volunteer Fields

Tomorrow (Feb. 28) is Carolyn B. Casper’s last working day on the campus after 32 years of Federal service—counting military duty. Miss Casper, director of the Office of Management Policy, is retiring. Most of her goodbyes were said at a farewell party given by fellow workers and colleagues last Friday (Feb. 22) in the cafeteria of Bldg. 1.

Later, she talked about her plans and answered questions—most of them beginning with why, what and when.

First, Miss Casper talked about why she was leaving, and she reassuringly pointed out that “I’m not leaving because I’m mad.” She backed that statement up with “Generally, the people here are fair superior to those I’ve worked with anywhere in the Government. They’re challenging, they’re extremely intelligent.

“There’s an informality in dealing with people in the front office at NIH that I haven’t experienced elsewhere.”

“In the past few years, because of my longevity, I’ve played somewhat of the role of an elder statesman, and I have been consulted about management.” And again she qualified—“I have very much enjoyed dealing with the people in the front office. But I think it’s time to leave when I hold staff meetings and use expressions that only one person can understand.”

Quotes Prime Minister

She gave an example, using a Churchillian phrase dating back to World War II when Winston was frequently quoted: “Up with this I will not put.” It was the prime minister’s way of saying to his staff, “don’t correct my English.”

The question about her retirement was met with “I’m going to stay in bed and watch daytime television. You know, I have a half fear that I might.”

Pressed, she admitted that “all my plans are so tentative at this point,” and then countered with a list of volunteer programs that she is considering.

Miss Casper’s Government services covers the gamut from Army to NIH with the Veterans Administration, Wage Stabilization Board, and Social Security in between.

For the past year and a half, Miss Casper has been on the NIH Medical Board. She and Libby E. Ely, clinical social worker assigned to NIAMDD, were the first two women and the first two non-scientists appointed to that prestigious board made up of researchers including clinical directors.

The board passes on research protocols involving normal volunteers. Miss Casper explained the first reactions of both female members of the board.

“We were both so intimidated when we first went on the board, but now we feel free to talk.”

Without militantly waving a banner emblazoned with slogans pointing up feminism, both got the thought across that the non-scientific distaff side at NIH can indeed contribute to high echelon meetings. It didn’t take long before it filtered through—another woman was added — Vernice Ferguson, chief of the CC Nursing Department.

Miss Casper has been at NIH for 14 years—”always in the Management Analysis Office.” And she told how each upward step here had been reached.

“I went from section chief to branch chief, and then with reorganization I became the director. This is the place where you do get around.” There is no doubt that she will continue getting around.

And if the daytime TV tear

Michael Amrine Dies; Noted Science Writer Aide to NHLI Director

Michael Amrine, special assistant to the Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute, died Feb. 17 of lymphoma.

Mr. Amrine was involved in the NHLI program that warned of the dangers of unrecognized hypertension. He also organized a program of publicity about sickle cell anemia.

Prior to joining NIH as chief of NHLI’s Office of Information in 1971, Mr. Amrine was Director of Publications for the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Mr. Amrine, who started his career as a newspaperman for the Emporia Gazette, became an eminent science writer, particularly in the field of atomic energy. His co-authors in this area included Dr. Albert Einstein and Nobelist Harold C. Urey.

Serving as a public relations counsel to numerous scientific organizations, Mr. Amrine combined several careers.

He also wrote several topical novels and non-fiction about prominent political figures, and contributed to a number of national magazines.

He is survived by his wife, Renee; three sons, Neil, Eric, and Douglass of the home, 3536 Appleton St., N.W., and three sisters.

The family suggests that contributions be made to the Heart House, in care of the American College of Cardiology in Rockville.

A memorial service was held last Thursday, Feb. 21, in the National Press Club library.

80 participants in the CC’s Clinical Electives for Nursing Students program met recently with CC nurses Elizabeth Edwards (seated fourth from right) and Eileen McIntyre (standing left). The students are from Keuka College, Syracuse University, and the University of North Dakota. The Nursing Department conducts the electives program 4 times a year.

Eight participants in the CC’s Clinical Electives for Nursing Students program met recently with CC nurses Elizabeth Edwards (seated fourth from right) and Eileen McIntyre (standing left). The students are from Keuka College, Syracuse University, and the University of North Dakota. The Nursing Department conducts the electives program 4 times a year.

Miss Casper is one of the three women who has been appointed to the NIH Medical Board. They are the only non-scientists on the board.
afflicted with an inherited blood disease similar to cyclic neutropenia of humans. He has inherited neutropenia. In both dogs and humans, affected individuals are periodically very prone to infections.

Since it was proposed that the disease is due to some type of defect in the bone marrow cells which causes the dogs periodically to stop producing white blood cells, Dr. Dale and Dr. Robert G. Grav, National Cancer Institute, transplanted bone marrow cells from a normal collie to a grey collie. The two dogs were matched for histocompatibility antigens, those substances on white cells which are responsible for tissue matching or rejection.

New Method Attempted

The researchers tried bone marrow transplant because numerous other attempts to stop the cycling had failed. After the transplant, the grey collie did not have any periods of neutropenia. The chronic inflammation about her eyes, gum margins, and other tissues cleared.

The grey collie did experience a mild attack of graft-versus-host disease following transplant. However, she survived that attack and lived more than 3 months uneventfully with the transplanted bone marrow.

During this time, her production of white blood cells was normal. She finally died of causes apparently unrelated to the bone marrow transplant or cyclic neutropenia.

According to the investigators, these studies demonstrate that normal production of white blood cells can be restored in grey collies with cyclic neutropenia by graft of normal bone marrow cells. Because of the striking similarity of human and canine cyclic neutropenia, the scientists suggest that the human disease may also be cured by marrow transplantation.

At the present time, however, the technique is considered applicable only to treatment of life-threatening human disease, such as leukemia.

Dr. Dale and Dr. Grav reported the results of their research in the Jan. 11 issue of Science.

Postal Rates to Increase on March 2d; Energy Crisis Affects NIH Mail Delivery

On March 2 the United States Postal Service will be granted rate increases for all classes of mail. First-class postage will go from 8 to 10 cents per ounce, and airmail will climb from 11 to 13 cents. On large packages, rates will increase 8 percent. However, for some larger classes, the postage will jump more than 6 times. Mail stop-runs between agencies—previously free of charge—will now carry a service fee.

To help stave off the effects of the changes, the Mail Service Section reminds employees to follow mailing procedures as described in the Record issues of Jan. 3 and Aug. 28, 1973.

Deliveries Consolidated

In addition, the far-reaching effects of the energy crisis have prompted MSS to improve its interoffice delivery system.

In the past, B/L/D’s and the Mail Service Section were apt to deliver mail to identical locations. Now, because of the need to reduce miles traveled in Government vehicles, the MSS has consolidated all the deliveries.

The Bldg. 31 mail room has become the hub of the revised system. All official mail going to or coming from NIH, Parklawn, NLM, HEW, B/L/D’s, and rental buildings passes through the MSS and routed to its destination.

To save postage and expedite mail, the MSS offers some tips:

1. Always use zip codes—even in the return address.
2. In certain cases, postage can be saved using fourth-class bulk rate mail. Specific requirements have to be met—but the savings over first-class is considerable.
3. Be specific when addressing interoffice mail. Give the addressee’s name, building, and room number.

Two New Scientists at NIDR Will Further Expand Research Activities of National Caries Program

Two scientists have recently joined the staff of the National Institute of Dental Research. They will be involved in further expanding the research and development activities of the National Caries Program.

The investigators are Dr. William H. Bowen and Dr. Thomas C. O’Brien.

Dr. Bowen has been assigned to the Caries Prevention and Research Branch. He plans to continue his studies of tooth decay in primates which he began at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, England.

Dr. Bowen earned his dental degree at the University of Ireland. He also studied at the Eastman Dental Center in Rochester, and earned his Ph.D. degree in microbiology from the University of London. His major contributions to caries research include primate studies with vaccines to reduce tooth decay.

Dr. O’Brien, who transferred from the Collaborative Diabetic Retinopathy Study of the National Eye Institute, will administer the extramural activities of the National Caries Program. He succeeds Dr. Zora J. Griffo, who has been selected to participate in the NIH Potential Executive Development Program.

After receiving his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in microbiology from Catholic University, Dr. O’Brien served there as an instructor in biology. He also taught that subject at Xavarian College and at the Archbishops Carroll H.S.

He conducted plant virus research at the U.S. Department of Agriculture before accepting an assignment with the Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology, Division of Biologies Standards.
When Snow Snarls Traffic—GML Crew Cleans Up

Many employees, surprised by the Feb. 8 snowfall, were snarled in rush hour traffic while NIH’s snow removal crew was busy salting and sanding reservation roads.

Fortunately, the men normally begin their work day at 7:30 a.m. and arrived before snow had begun to fall. When the snow started, the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, Plant Engineering Branch, Office of Engineering Services, immediately put on their work clothes, so to speak, and rushed outside.

GML stresses that, because of the nature of work conducted at NIH, the campus must be kept clear and passable to ensure that all buildings are easily accessible to employees.

Researchers may have experiments in progress that can’t be delayed. Clinical Center staff operate on various shifts. Outpatients must be able to obtain their medication.

Thomas J. Cook, GML chief, said, “Employees may have trouble getting to work, but once they are on campus they are able to move.”

No matter when the snow begins to fall, the GML crew is immediately called to come in and begin removing accumulation.

When the campus is empty it takes the crew 12 hours to clear the snowfall. As the number of parked cars and traffic increase, so does the time it takes to clear streets and lots. Weekend snowfalls are easier to deal with than those that occur during the week.

Timing Is Critical

Therefore, the time and day of the storm become critical factors in how efficiently snow can be removed.

Snow removal begins with the salting and sanding of all streets and access lanes; parking lots are done last.

For the first time, the energy crisis has affected emergency procedures. Previously, 4 inches of snow had to fall before the second phase—plowing—began. Accumulation must now reach 6 inches—and plowing can only be done once. After that, sand and salt are used as needed on sidewalks and streets.

GML has numerous pieces of equipment to combat an emergency. These include 10 sidewalk plows and blowers, five jeeps with plows, four trucks equipped with plows, three sanders, three 8-foot sno-baskets, two jeep sno-blowers, one loader sno-blower, and one 16-foot sno-basket.

The 8- and 16-foot wide sno-baskets, used for clearing long travel lanes and streets, will push snow to the end of a lane without piling it up on one side or the other like plows do.

Abandoned cars present the biggest delay when trying to clear streets and parking lots. The crew must work around the vehicles wasting valuable time.

According to GML, cars should be moved from main streets during snowstorms because NIH thoroughfares are designated snow emergency routes—parking is prohibited during emergencies.

During the recent snowfall, because employees were arriving on campus continuously, the streets and sidewalks were kept clear at the expense of parking lots.

Following an early dismissal, streets, some parking at Bldg. 10, and the lots by doctors’ and nurses’ quarters were plowed. Also, main access sidewalks to buildings were cleaned. Remaining areas were completed the following day.

When employees are dismissed early, the snow removal crew and others in PEB are given an additional duty. They are assigned to help snowbound employees get out of parking lots and on their way home.

Fourteen tons of salt, 50 tons of sand, and 456 man hours later, the paved surfaces at NIH were ready for traffic.

The work of the GML crew did not go unnoticed. Many employees remarked, upon arriving at work, that the streets on the campus were in excellent condition despite the weather.
NIH Grantee Develops Nuclear Scanning Method; Pinpoints Heart Attack Damage

Dr. Bonte (right) demonstrates the new nuclear scanning technique for viewing areas of heart damage. Dr. Robert ParKEY, who is assisting Dr. Bonte, adjusts the scanning screen to illustrate the area of heart death.

For the first time, doctors can see the exact area of damage caused by a coronary heart attack.

With a new nuclear scanning technique developed by Dr. Frederick J. Bonte, a National Heart and Lung Institute grantee, physicians can view and take a picture of a myocardial infarct. Dr. Bonte is dean of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

Diagnosis Within Hour

Armed with this new tool of diagnosis, the doctor can determine, usually within an hour, if one actually has a heart attack or simply pain from other sources.

Where the scan shows an infarct, knowledge of its size and position enable faster and more positive treatment.

"Until now, the only ways cardiologists had to measure damage from heart attacks were indirect," said Dr. Bonte.

With the new method, a radioactive substance with an affinity for calcium is injected into the patient.

Terms Method 'Important'

Within the hour the damaged area of the heart has collected enough calcium tagged with radioactive activity to show up as a bright spot on the screen of a scanner, or scintillation camera. The image can be enhanced by computer processing and can be stored on videotape for later replay.

Dr. Jere Mitchell, who is also an NHLI grantee, explained that "This is going to be extremely important for clinical cardiology and, what's more, will have great importance in research."

And he added that knowledge of the size of an infarct could dictate certain courses of treatment. Dr. Mitchell heads the Weinberger Laboratories for Cardiovascular Research at Southwestern.

One advantage of the new technique is that it is an adaptation of some very well known practices used in nuclear medicine to diagnose thyroid tumors and bone tumors.

It is, in fact, practically identical to the method used in bone scanning, and knowledge of this method provided Dr. Bonte with the key to the new technique.

Since present scanning equipment is not mobile, access to the coronary care unit is quite limited.

The new camera that is being assembled will have a motorized base so that it can be driven into a coronary unit and pictures in three planes taken with very little disturbance of the patient.

The chassis of the unit will contain a small computer which will separate out bone pictures from heart pictures on command or perform other functions to deliver the best looking image.

One important aspect of the discovery is its possible application in other areas of research.

"There seems to be some graduation of calcium uptake in infarcts —it looks like internal detail," said Dr. Bonte. "Although we have not been able to duplicate this in leg muscle, there may be some possibilities with liver and kidney."

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

1/21 — Dr. Paul Van Eerdegeweegh, Belgium, Laboratory of Theoretical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Mones Berman, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B50.
1/25 — Dr. Valdemar Hial, Brazil, Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harry R. Keiser, NHLI, Rm. 10, TN260.
1/27 — Dr. Thomas M. Marthaler, Switzerland, Biometrics Section. Sponsor: Dr. Rickley S. Sensing, NIDR, Westwood Bg., Rm. 546.
1/30 — Dr. Edda Gossinger, Switzerland, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Toichiro Kuwabara, NEI, Bg. 6, Rm. 211.
2/1 — Dr. Josef Sarner, Israel, Behavioral Biology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harold Gainer, NICHD, Bg. 36, Rm. B308.
2/8 — Dr. Lien T. Jao, Taiwan, Pharmacology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. H. B. Matthews, NIH, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B14.
2/10 — Dr. Ian T. Magrath, United Kingdom, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John L. Ziegler, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B14.
2/11 — Dr. T. Krishnamurthy, India, Drug Development Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John D. Douros, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6D23.
2/12 — Dr. Hildegard R. Borner, Germany, Laboratory of Clinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Gillette, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 7N119.
**'Hit Parade' of Citations Lists Dr. Philip S. Chen And 9 NIGMS Grantees**

A research paper published in 1956 by Dr. Philip S. Chen, Jr., National Institute of General Medical Sciences, has become one of the most-cited papers ever to appear in the scientific literature.

The list of the top 50 super-cited papers was compiled by the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, from a study of all references cited by science journal articles during 1961-72.

The complete list and criteria for selection of “the All-Time Citation Classics” were reported in Current Contents (Jan. 9, 1974), a weekly index to the scientific literature.

The paper by Dr. Chen concerned research at the University of Rochester on the microanalysis of phosphorus in blood and tissue and was published in Analytical Chemistry. Co-authors were T. Y. Toribara and H. Warner.

At the time, Dr. Chen was receiving support from the A.E.C.

Subsequently he became a National Heart Institute researcher and was with the NIH Office of the Director before joining NIGMS in 1972 as associate director for Program Planning and Evaluation.

Other authors of the most-cited papers include nine NIGMS grantees, among them Drs. Stanford Moore and William H. Stein of the National Cancer Institute of the City of New York, a position he held until he first came to NIH in 1956.

**'Cousin' Ben Clipper Will Long Remember Valentine's Day; Rescues Truck Driver**

On Valentine's Day Ben Clipper, a man with a big heart, was on his way to Frederick, Md., to pick up a cold-water tank—suddenly he found himself in a very hot situation.

Two trucks travelling north on Wisconsin Avenue collided when one of the trucks swerved to avoid striking a passenger car leaving NIH.

As a result, the second truck jumped the curb and crashed into the fence in front of the National Naval Medical Center.

Leaving NIH via Wilson Drive, Ben noticed the commotion and parked his car to see what had happened. Several people had gathered and were trying to help the driver who was trapped in his truck.

The driver's door, which had been struck, was jammed shut and one of his legs was caught under the dash.

To further complicate matters, a small fire kept shooting out from the engine. One onlooker with a fire extinguisher kept the flames under control until the device was empty.

In fear of a fire, the people began to move away from the truck which continued smoking and leaking gasoline.

"The truck driver looked as if he were dazed," Ben recounted, "and he looked at me and said, 'Heavy—I guess he called me that because of my build—Heavy, don't let me burn up, don't let me burn, get me out.'"

At that moment, Ben and another man decided to make one more attempt at freeing the driver.

"I grabbed the driver's door and began pulling for all I was worth. Every time I yanked," Ben said, "I could feel the door give way little by little."

Finally the door sprung loose. Ben and the other man carefully removed the driver from the truck and placed him on the ground several feet away.

Just as they put the operator down, the truck burst into flames.

"I still don't know who the driver was," Ben commented, "It just makes me feel good to know that I rescued the man—everyone else had given up."

Ben, affectionately called "Cousin" by his friends and associates, began his career at NIH in 1943 and now is a lab technician in the Laboratory of Biology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, NCI.

**View of Scientists Improves**

A recent Louis Harris poll indicates that 5 percent more of the public expressed "great confidence" in scientists in 1972 than 1971.

Science is surpassed in public confidence only by medicine and finance.

The poll was taken late in 1972. Data on 1973 is not yet available.
Large Bowel Cancer Project Workshop Evaluates New Techniques Approaches

By Alice Hamn

Advances in detection and diagnosis of one of the most prevalent and lethal forms of cancer in the United States, colon and rectal cancers, were described at the First Annual Workshop of the National Large Bowel Cancer Project in Houston, Tex., Jan. 30-31, attended by more than 200 grantees and contractors.

Cancers of the colon and rectum are the second ranking cause of cancer deaths in the U.S. It is estimated that 48,000 deaths will occur this year from these diseases.

In the section on early diagnosis, prevention, and human genetics, Dr. Gerald D. Dodd of M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Dr. Victor A. McKusick of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. Paul Sherlock of Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center headed a panel of scientists who analyzed the usefulness of present radiologic techniques and other methodologies.

They agreed that the accuracy of radiologic procedures depends upon optimum patient preparation.

Newer detection techniques include the Hemoccult slide test and a lavage system for recto-colonic cytology that also produces material with which to study CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen), enzymes, and tumor antigens. New molecular pharmacologic methods for colon cancer chemotheraphy were discussed.

Immunobiologists Participate

A group of immunobiologists under the chairmanship of Dr. Hans O. Sjogren of the University of Lund, Sweden, and Dr. Charles F. McKhann of the University of Minnesota considered the need to improve methods of identifying and purifying various tumor antigens.

Basic and applied research in immunotherapy were also discussed.

William Haenszel, chief of the Biometry Branch of NCI's Field Studies and Statistics, and Dr. John H. Weisburger of the American Cancer Society, in a section on epidemiology and carcinogenesis of large bowel cancers, described as providing increased evidence since Dec. 10, is leaving the Fogarty International Center on March 10 to spend several months in Israel.

Dr. Cohen has received a number of awards for his research on the chemistry of viruses and nucleoproteins.

Dr. Seymour Cohen, who has been a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence since Dec. 10, is leaving the Fogarty International Center on March 10 to spend several months in Israel.

Dr. Cohen is professor of Microbiology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Prior to joining the University of Colorado in 1971, Dr. Cohen spent several of his academic years in Philadelphia, initially with the Johnson Foundation and shortly thereafter at the University of Pennsylvania.

While there, he was Charles Hayden Professor of Biochemistry and for 6 years Harttzell Professor of Therapeutic Research and department chairman.

Dr. Cohen graduated from City College, New York, and received his doctorate in biochemistry from Columbia University.

He has been actively engaged in research on the chemistry of viruses and nucleoproteins, and has been the recipient of several awards, including the Eli Lilly Award in 1951, the Mead Johnson Award in 1952, the Cleveland Award in 1958, and the Borden Award, administered by the American Association of Medical Colleges, in 1968.

While a Fogarty Scholar, Dr. Cohen has worked closely with the National Cancer Institute staff as well as with scientists at the Department of Agriculture.