NCI Awards Contract To Tracor Jitco, Inc.

The National Cancer Institute recently awarded a 15-month $6.6 million contract to Tracor Jitco, Inc. to manage the NCI testing program to identify cancer-causing chemicals and physical agents in the environment.

This is the second largest contract ever awarded by the Institute. It is also one of the first in which a large portion of a research program will be managed by a non-Federal institution.

Is 'Award-fee' Type

The contract is of the "award-fee" type, in which the amount of profit depends upon the excellence of performance. (NCI's largest contract, also "award-fee," is with Litton Bionetics Corporation to operate and manage the Frederick Cancer Research Center and totals $10.2 million in its second year.)

Scientists estimate that of several hundred thousand chemicals present in the environment, humans receive major exposure to about 20,000.

It is believed that environmental factors may be associated with more than two-thirds of the human cancers.

NCI is now studying the effects of approximately 450 chemicals and ultraviolet radiation through bioassay contracts with 17 universities and commercial laboratories. Chemicals currently being tested include 92 pharmaceuticals, 91 in- (See NOT CONTRACT, Page 7)

Dr. Stetten Receives Highest Award From Medical School Alumni

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH Deputy Director for Science, will receive the 1974 Gold Medal for distinguished achievement in medicine from the Alumni Association of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. It is the highest award the association bestows on a member. Dr. Stetten received his M.D. degree from Columbia in 1934.

He will be given the award on May 4 during the Alumni Association's annual dinner dance to be held at the Hotel Pierre in New York.

The medal will be presented to him by Dr. Anthony M. DeAngelis, president of the association and a classmate of Dr. Stetten.

The NIH Deputy Director for Science is the eleventh recipient of the award which was established in 1963.

Previous winners who have been NIHers were Dr. Robert W. Berliner, now Dean of Yale University's Medical School, and the late Dr. Louis M. Rousselot, who retired from NIH in 1973.

Dr. Naeye Tells SIDS Findings: Victims Evince Chronic Low Oxygen Exposure

Victims of the sudden infant death syndrome are not "healthy" infants who suffer a single, acute deadly medical crisis. Rather, many had experienced for some time an insufficient amount of oxygen transferring from lungs to the bloodstream.

These findings were prepared by Dr. Richard Naeye, professor and chairman, department of pathology, Pennsylvania State University School of Medicine, at the second of a lecture series on New Research Perspectives in the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome: 1974. The lectures are sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Dr. Naeye's lecture—Hypoventilation: A Possible Cause for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome—was delivered on Friday, April 5, in the Masur Auditorium. His research is supported by NICHD.

Dr. Naeye reported on new pathological findings that SIDS victims show evidence of chronic low oxygen exposure. He suggests that hypoventilation is a possible cause of SIDS.

He also found that other organ systems showed long-term effects. He cited the persistence of newborn fat (pigmented adipose tissue) around the adrenal glands at ages when such fat would normally have been replaced by more mature fat (clear adipose tissue).

Following Dr. Naeye's lecture, Dr. Eileen G. Hasselmeyer, observed that more careful investigations, such as his work, will enhance the chances of learning the full causes of SIDS.

Dr. Hasselmeyer is program director, NICHD Perinatal Biology and Infant Mortality Branch.

Researchers in Jungle or on Atoll Talk With Campus Investigators via Satellite

By Doreen Mead
Project Stride Student

Field investigators in remote jungle areas and on tiny atolls in the Pacific have always worked under the constraints imposed by their isolation. But now, via a NASA satellite, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is establishing and maintaining contact with research teams in far-away corners of the Pacific.

A control panel in the office of Dr. Earl C. Chamberlayne, special assistant to the Office of the Director, NIAID, enables Institute administrators and investigators to reach scientists far removed from more common means of communication.

Dr. Chamberlayne thought the system facilitates normal discussions that two investigators might have on the status of their work. "They discuss mutual plans, if it is a collaborative study, or current experiments when both are working in the same field. They

(See SATELLITE, Page 6)
For Answers to Questions on Primates, Scientists Go to DRR Center in Seattle

An analyst at PIC is putting information into the system. The bibliographic files contain over 35,000 references from articles published in national and international journals. Two types of searches are made—recurrent bibliography and retrospective bibliography. There is also a file on basic biological data.

The world's largest press is not youngsters on street corners, but of quarterly magazines delivered by Titles such as Brain Research and Voprosy Anthropologii do not appear on the neighborhood newsstand. However, such magazines are part of the voluminous publications by which scientists all over the world communicate with each other.

The Primate Information Center, located at the Washington Regional Primate Research Center, Seattle, possesses the most extensive primateology reference files in the U.S.—and possibly in the world.

The information center, headed by Dr. Maryeva W. Terry, with a staff of 11 employees, was established in 1963 and is supported by the Division of Research Resources.

PIC searches articles in all journals, and informs scientists working with nonhuman primates about the publications.

In addition to the massive computerized bibliographic data on nonhuman primates, PIC also issues Current Primate References, a weekly which lists citations in all fields of primate research and, if known, the address of the author.

This publication started in 1963 and is now circulated to 1,600 investigators, professors, and graduate students in 50 countries.

PIC started with a file of 5,000 citations published since 1936. Now, the computerized file contains over 35,000 references from articles published in journals from all over the world.

Russia maintains a similar service at the Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy in Sukhumi. The Soviet center receives Current Primate References and contributes to it with Soviet publications on primatology.

Once the citations appear in Current Primate References, the articles are reviewed for the different types of service. Each publication is assigned a series of descriptive terms related to search on subject matter and order of primates. Both the citation and these terms are stored in a computer.

In response to queries by researchers, two types of computer searches are made—recurrent bibliography and retrospective bibliography.

(See DRR CENTER, Page 4)
Register This Spring For Fed'I After-Hours Education Program

More than 60 college-level courses will be offered after working hours to military personnel and veterans. The courses will be offered after working hours in undergraduate and graduate programs leading to bachelor of science and master of science degrees.

Those seeking self-improvement courses may enroll as non-degree students. Registration for the summer session will be held in Conference Rooms A, B, and D—just off the lobby—in the Department of Commerce Building, 19th and Constitution Ave., N.W., from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on May 9 and July 8.

Classes will begin the week of May 20 and continue through Aug. 25.

Tuition is $50 per semester hour and all courses are 3 semester hours. This compares with a cost of $90 per semester hour for courses taken on the G.W.U. campus.

For information regarding the summer program, contact Robert W. Stewart, Jr., field representative, College of General Studies, George Washington University, at 676-7018.

Alumni Club Cites Dr. Alexander

Dr. Benjamin H. Alexander, acting chief, General Research Support Branch, Division of Research Resources, was one of four Georgetown University graduates who received achievement awards at the recent alumni club ceremonies held at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

In presenting the award, Robert Bauman, Congressman from Maryland, cited Dr. Alexander's civic and medical contributions.

EEO Office Remains Open Two Evenings Each Month

In order to provide important EEO services and information to evening shift employees, the EEO Office will be open on a trial basis the first and fourth Wednesdays of each month from 5 to 7 p.m. starting May 1.

The EEO Office is located in Bldg. 31, Room 2B-46. For appointments call Ext. 69501.

Relax, Sit Down, Roll Up Your Sleeve—May Is Nat'l High Blood Pressure Month

May has been designated National High Blood Pressure Month. The National High Blood Pressure Education Program, in cooperation with the American Heart Association, the National Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Citizens for the Treatment of High Blood Pressure, Inc., as well as 50 other public and private groups, has set May aside to call special attention to the number one public health problem in the United States.

This national program is coordinated by the National Heart and Lung Institute.

High blood pressure affects over 23 million Americans—one in every 10 persons.

It is often called the silent disease because usually there are no symptoms. A person can feel perfectly healthy yet have dangerously high blood pressure.

It strikes young and old, rich and poor, Black and white. There is a greater chance of having high blood pressure, however, if you are Black or over 50. Blacks seem to get high blood pressure earlier and more severely than their white counterparts.

The major effects of high blood pressure are heart failure, heart attack, kidney damage, and stroke.

Uncontrolled high blood pressure forces your heart to work harder than it should, leading to early failure; it also causes a strain on the small blood vessels in your brain. If one of them breaks, you suffer a stroke.

The tiny blood vessels in the kidneys become damaged if blood pressure is high.

During the month of May, the National High Blood Pressure Education Program urges you to learn more about blood pressure.

Programs in HPB education screening and follow-ups are being encouraged in communities throughout the country, and public service announcements are being distributed through the media.

Both professional and non-professional groups are targeted as educational instruments to broadcast the message.

HBP Easily Detected

High blood pressure is easy to detect. Elevated blood pressure can usually be kept within normal limits with a simple medication.

Sometimes just a few changes in diet will suffice.

How do you know if you have high blood pressure? Your doctor can take your blood pressure quickly and painlessly.

All you have to do is roll up your sleeve.

Grant for Evaluating Methods of Radiation Treatment Given by NCI

The National Cancer Institute has announced a $1.5 million grant to the American College of Radiology to evaluate existing methods of radiation treatment for cancer and to establish radiation treatment guidelines.

Dr. Simon Kramer of the Thomas Jefferson University Hospital in Philadelphia will direct the 3-year project for the National Cancer Institute and the Commission on Radiation Therapy of the American College of Radiology.

Recruit Scientists, Therapists

A group of 24 radiation therapists, 50 radiotherapy residents, and 10 clinical physicists are being recruited to work out the details of radiation therapy in the United States and Puerto Rico. This national program will be documented by region, and criteria developed for optimal radiation therapy.

Radiotherapists and their professional organizations, including the American Society of Therapeutic Radiologists, have expressed concern about the lack of information on evaluating the quality of care given to cancer patients. This study may become a model for evaluating other methods of cancer treatment and other disciplines of medicine.

Under the new grant, radiation facilities across the Nation will be surveyed. Data will be gathered on the numbers of patients treated and types of cancer, and the availability of professional and technical staff, space, equipment, financial and economic factors, services (such as diagnostic radiology and nuclear medicine), and patterns of referral.

Methods Explained

Questionnaires, on-site evaluations of treatment records, and examinations of the relationship between medical insurance companies and treatment institutions will be utilized.

This grant is the first awarded under the Cancer Control Program of NCI, in collaboration with the Division of Cancer Research Resources and Centers.

Data obtained in the study will be used to define national needs for training physicians, developing and distributing radiotherapy equipment, and, defining research and control goals in the treatment of cancer patients.

Dr. Diane J. Fink, associate director for Cancer Control, is project administrator for NCI.
Epilepsy Film Sequences, TV Spots Shot at NIH

Dr. J. Kiffin Penry, chief of the Applied Neurological Research Branch, NINDS Collaborative and Field Research Division, recently observed and participated in film sequences and TV spots on epilepsy.

The films, being made for the Epilepsy Foundation of America, will be made available to the general public and specialized audiences such as parents, teachers, policemen, and firemen.

Dr. Penry was chosen president-elect of the American Epilepsy Society at its December annual meeting in New York City, and was elected for a 3-year term as secretary-general of the International League Against Epilepsy.

Cancer Death Statistics Published in Compendium

Statistics on cancer deaths in each of the 3,056 counties of the U.S. have been published for the first time in a new National Cancer Institute compendium, U.S. Cancer Mortality by County: 1950-1969.

Previously, such statistics had been available only by region or state.

The 729-page volume, prepared by Dr. Thomas J. Mason and Frank McKay of NCI's Epidemiology Branch, lists the total number of cancer deaths for each of 34 body sites according to sex and race (whites and non-whites) for each county over the 20-year period. In addition, age-adjusted cancer death rates per 100,000 persons are given.

Information for the publication was obtained from a series of magnetic tapes provided by HEW's National Institute for Health Statistics.


DRR CENTER

(Continued from Page 2)

For recurrent bibliography, the scientist tells PIC what his long-term interest is, and once every 2 weeks the question is checked against recent additions to the computer file.

Retrospective bibliography is a computer search for a listing of all articles in the file relating to a scientist's question. PIC answers over 900 requests a year for retrospective bibliographies.

There is also an extensive file of basic biological data—available to scientists—that is constantly being updated.

Another file containing detailed information on which body organs are involved in the breakdown of various chemicals, such as drugs, pesticides and environmental contamination—and which organs are most affected by poisonous doses.

Because of all its services, PIC is recognized internationally as the central source for published material on nonhuman primates.

NLM Offers TOXLINE Data Retrieval Service At Reduction in Cost

TOXLINE was transferred to the National Library of Medicine on April 1 to make the on-line information retrieval service more accessible at a reduced cost.

Previously NLM offered the service through a contractor.

At a 2-day meeting for TOXLINE users held March 26-27, the participants were told of plans to add special collections to the bibliographic data base and about the new reduced rate schedule.

The service now being delivered by the Library over TOXLINE, a nationwide communications network, consists of two related information files: the bibliographic file and an associated chemical dictionary.

It is capable of connecting with a wide selection of existing terminal devices.

TOXLINE contains more than 300,000 citations, almost all with abstracts and/or key terms and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry numbers for chemical substances.

TOXLINE is currently available on an equal-access basis.

For additional information or to subscribe to the service, contact NLM, Toxicology Information Program, 8800 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

NIH Observes Nat'l Library Week

The NIH Library is now observing National Library Week (April 21-27) with a special display of library materials at the library entrance.

High Blood Pressure Education Workshop Held in Dallas, Texas

Over 180,000 persons with high blood pressure live in the Dallas-Fort Worth area of Texas.

The National High Blood Pressure Education Program recently sponsored a workshop in Dallas to talk about this serious problem, relating it to the entire 5-state area that makes up Public Health Service Region VI.

Over 125 educators, health professionals, representatives of public and private health agencies, and NIH program officials met to stimulate community involvement in high blood pressure control.

Dr. Floyd A. Norman, acting regional health administrator for Region VI, opened the workshop by citing the magnitude of the problem: "High blood pressure is a serious illness because it can lead to stroke, kidney failure, congestive heart failure and other causes of death and disability."

He added, "Less than half of the 23 million Americans who suffer from high blood pressure are aware of it."

Dr. John B. Stokes III, NHLI, coordinator for the National High Blood Pressure Education Program and one of the principal speakers, labeled high blood pressure as the most serious public health problem in the United States today.

Other workshops are scheduled this spring for Kansas City, Boston, Denver, and Seattle.

Washington Free Clinic Needs Volunteer Doctors, Technicians

The Washington Free Clinic in Georgetown requires doctors and laboratory technicians to volunteer their services for one night a week.

For further information call the clinic after 2:30 p.m. on weekdays at 965-5476, or contact NIH researchers, Dr. Thomas Butler, Ext. 64020, and Dr. Jeffrey Drobis, Ext. 86693.
Apply Now for Project Stride Nursing Program

Opportunities to work and study toward a position as a professional nurse are now being offered as the initial part of the 1975 NIH Stride Program.

The Project Stride Nursing Program combines experience in nursing duties and responsibilities at the NIH Clinical Center with full-time college academic study for up to 2 years.

Nursing students will work toward passing the Registered Nurse examination and acquire an associate of arts degree in the process.

Applicants to this Stride program must submit a completed 171 form indicating Stride/Nursing in Block 1-A, to the Career Development Branch, Office of Personnel Management, Bldg. 31, Room B2C21, by 5 p.m. on April 29, 1974.

In addition, a transcript of all previous academic work at the high school or college level must be submitted for review.

Past experience has shown that the most efficient method of obtaining transcripts is to pick them up in person at the school. If that is not possible, the Career Development Branch will provide applicants with a form letter for use in obtaining transcripts by mail.

Requirements Listed

Applicants must meet the following basic requirements:

1) Career or career-conditional status for the preceding 12 months at NIH as of April 29.
2) Current employment in a non-professional series (one grade promotion).
3) Employed in permanent, full-time position (40 hours per week).
4) Grade GS-7 and below or wage grade equivalents at the time of application.
5) Have a high school diploma or GED certificate and less than a bachelor's degree if college course work was completed.
6) In addition to the above, final acceptance into the Stride Nursing Program will require passing a complete physical examination. This examination will be provided by NIH at no cost to the individual.

A Stride student successfully completing the Registered Nurse examination will be assigned to a professional nurse position in the Clinical Center at the GS-5 level.

A candidate who is selected for the program and is currently above the GS-5 level must request a voluntary reduction in grade upon entering training. Salary will be saved whenever possible.

Those candidates who do not have prior clinical experience will be required to spend an internship period of no more than 1 year after completing the academic portion of the program.

Up to 20 positions are open in this program. Successful applicants will begin training on July 8, 1974, starting with orientation and clinical experience in the Clinical Center.

The academic portion of the nursing program at Marymount College will begin in August 1974.

For information about the Stride Nursing Program, call Educational Services Officer, CC, Ext. 61618, or Career Development Branch, OPM, Ext. 66211.

Battelle-Columbus Labs Receive NCI Contract

A 2-year contract for evaluating the safety and side-effects of potential new anti-cancer drugs has been awarded by the National Cancer Institute to Battelle Memorial Institute's Columbus Laboratories in Ohio. The laboratories will be responsible for day-to-day management of the NCI toxicology program.

Battelle-Columbus scientists will work closely with NCI's Laboratory of Toxicology, which will monitor the contractor's performance and continue to be responsible for critical decisions. The program will be managed by Battelle-Columbus from its toxicology program office in McLean, Va.

Under terms of the contract, which is for $8,794,147, the Ohio laboratories will establish a network of subcontracting laboratories, the number depending on the availability of new drugs that are ready for toxicology testing.

Mice Tested

The search for new anti-cancer drugs begins with tests against cancers in animals, chiefly mice. Compounds that prove effective are then ready for toxicology tests that identify harmful side-effects, and provide information in planning drug dose levels.

Toxicology studies in animals can take from 1 to 3 years and cost up to $150,000 per drug, depending on types of tests required. Battelle-Columbus will establish a network that can test at least 10 drugs at a time, and will also develop more efficient methods of operating the toxicology program in order to reduce costs, shorten testing time, and make the results easily available for evaluation during later studies with cancer patients.

"Because the toxicology tests have become standardized over a number of years, we are now able to delegate day-to-day control of the program," said Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, director of NCI's Division of Cancer Treatment.

He further added that "An increasing number of drugs will soon be ready for testing. The network of subcontractors should permit a rapid expansion of the operation to handle the load."

Dr. Anthony M. Guarino, chief, Laboratory of Toxicology, is NCI's project officer for the contract. Dr. Roger M. Folk of Battelle-Columbus is program manager.

Nathan Mantel Retires From NCI But Continues Biostatistical Research

Nathan Mantel, a senior mathematical statistician, recently retired from the National Cancer Institute after 34 years of Federal service.

Mr. Mantel began his Government career in the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, in 1940. He held various statistical positions there and at the War Production Board—except for 4 years of military service—until 1947.

In that year, he joined NCI as a biostatistician concerned with the design of bioassay, carcinogenicity, and epidemiological studies, fields in which he is an authority.

Mr. Mantel is an honorary fellow of the American Statistical Association and the Institute of Mathematical Statistics. Also, he is on the editorial board of Biometrics and an adjunct professor of biostatistics at the University of Pittsburgh School of Public Health.

At a farewell party and at a luncheon, friends and co-workers gave him several gifts, including an engraved Revere bowl, a portable calculator, and a suitcase/attache case combination.

Since his retirement, Mr. Mantel has been serving as a biometric consultant for NCI and research professor in George Washington University's Statistics Department under an NIH/NCI grant.

Battelle-Columbus Labs Receive NCI Contract

For Testing New Drugs

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Milt Tipperman, career counselor, OPM, and Yasmin Rheubottom take a look at some training pamphlets in the Career Information Center. The center is an open-door, walk-in reference library that functions as a clearinghouse for information on upward mobility, training, career planning, and non-government education programs. All NIH employees are encouraged to visit the center, located in Bldg. 31, Room B2C11.

Tom Flavin (l), public information intern, receives congratulations and a Special Achievement and cash award from Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications. Mr. Flavin recently completed his year of internship and is now working at NHLI.
SATELLITE
(Continued from Page 1)
will compare their results and interpretations and perhaps arrange to send specimens to each other. The beauty of the thing is that it can happen right away," he said.

The system even allows investigators in the field to talk with scientists outside of NIH by direct telephone hook-up to the satellite communication system.

Dr. Chamberlayne serves as project officer for the satellite telecommunication feasibility study which was initiated by NIAID in July 1973.

The study determines how the system might be useful to biomedical research: by providing daily contact with isolated laboratories and field studies; in holding conferences, and by providing swift communication in an emergency.

Keeps Daily Contact

During the working week, NIAID scientists have maintained daily contact with Dr. Leon Rosen, head of the Institute’s Pacific Research Section in Honolulu. The section is a part of NIAID’s Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases. Scientists in that section who are working on isolated islands have also been brought into informal communication with other investigators.

Holding conferences among widely scattered investigators via satellite has been tried only on a small scale, but no problems have emerged which would preclude setting up larger conferences.

"We’re trying to take the conference to the scientist so he can sit in his laboratory with his associates and have all his data at his fingertips," Dr. Chamberlayne explained.

So far it has not been necessary to provide emergency communications to isolated field stations. However, it is well recognized that

Postdoctorals May Apply
For Population Institute

The Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, will sponsor a 4-week postdoctoral institute this summer to meet the need for increased population research and training in five social science disciplines.

These disciplines are: anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology.

The institute, which begins July 29 at the University of North Carolina and will be directed by Vaidya Thompson, is open to postdoctoral scientists who want to apply their disciplinary training to population research and teaching.

Those selected will be compensated for travel and be paid on a per diem basis.

UCLA In-depth Program
To Study Peptic Ulcers

To foster an in-depth program to study peptic ulcers, an initial grant of over $890,000 has been given to the University of California, Los Angeles School of Medicine.

The 5-year grant-supported study awarded by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases will establish a Peptic Ulcer Center at UCLA, involve 10 key investigators with multidisciplinary expertise, and may ultimately cost more than $4 million.

The center seeks to reduce the toll that peptic ulcers now exact in deaths, sickness, and dollars. Each day an estimated 4,000 persons develop an ulcer, and each year nearly 10,000 Americans die of complications of peptic ulcer.

Virtually all peptic ulcers occur in the small intestine just below the stomach, or in the stomach itself.

Of the two types of peptic ulcers, those in the duodenum, or first portion of the intestine, are called duodenal ulcers, while those in the stomach are called gastric ulcers.

In the U.S., duodenal ulcers are estimated to be about eight times more common than gastric ulcers. Either type may occur in infancy to old age, but they are most frequent after age 20. People in the 30 to 50 age bracket are slightly more prone to ulcers.

With an integrated program that will foster cross-disciplinary investigation, peptic ulcer will be studied from various approaches.

Areas of research include movement of hydrogen ions across normal and diseased mucosa, pathogenesis and treatment of stomach and duodenum lesions, psychosomatic factors in peptic ulcer causation and recurrence, and the study of defined populations over long periods to determine prevalence and incidence of peptic ulcers.

It has come to my attention that you’ve been smoking in non-smoking areas again. I’m sorry, but I’ve been asked to put you out.
The closing exercises for 13 graduates of the fourth NIH Clerk-Typist Training Program were held on Thursday, March 28. The class was unique since two of the graduates were men—the first to complete this program. Anabel L. Holliday, assistant director for Policy, Office of Personnel Management (seated, far left), addressed the graduates.

Scientists Review Impact Of Mobile Emissions Controls on Environment

A conference on the Health Consequence of Environmental Controls: Impact of Mobile Emissions Controls, held April 17-19 in Durham, N.C., was sponsored by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Environmental Research Center.

Conference participants examined the impact of methods proposed to meet the Clean Air Act Standards on the environment—particularly the effects of unregulated emissions from the oxidation catalytic converters which will be used on 1975 automobiles as an emission control device.

Alternatives Discussed

Government, industry, and academic scientists reviewed information concerning potential health hazards involved with using the catalytic converter.

They also discussed alternative designs for automobile engines and potentially dangerous emissions which could result from such engine designs.

John R. Moran, director of the Fuel and Fuel Additive Research Program at the National Environmental Research Center in Research Triangle Park, N.C., was conference chairman.

Management Intern Meeting To Be Held April 26 at CC

A general orientation meeting for all NIH Management Intern Program applicants will be held Friday, April 26, from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium.

Applications from NIH employees qualified for this program will be accepted through May 31.

For information call Ext. 66211.

NCI CONTRACT (Continued from Page 1)

Edwards Invites Comments on Proposed Regulations Governing NHLI Research, Demonstration Centers

Proposed regulations governing establishment, support, and operation of national research and demonstration centers for heart, blood vessel, lung, and blood diseases were announced on April 18 by Dr. Charles C. Edwards, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health.

Dr. Edwards invites written comments concerning the proposed regulations. Inquiries, data, views, and arguments should be submitted, in triplicate, within the 30-day period following publication—on April 18—in the Federal Register.

Comments should be sent to: Office of the Director, National Heart and Lung Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bldg., 31, Room 5A22, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

All relevant material received within the allotted time will be examined. It will also be available for public inspection at the above address from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays during the 30 days.

The proposed regulations concern the implementation of Section 415 (b) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung, and Blood Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-423).

Provisions Explained

This section authorizes the NHLI Director to provide for the establishment and support of national research and demonstration centers to:

1) Carry out basic and clinical research on heart, blood vessel, and lung diseases;
2) Provide demonstrations of advanced methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment, and
3) Provide a training resource for scientists and physicians concerned with these diseases.

Proposed regulations cover eligibility; application procedures; program requirements; grant awards and payment; rules governing the expenditure of funds, administrative and accounting procedures, and required records and reports; the protection of human subjects and the welfare of research animals; grantee accountability, and additional conditions.

Subject to feasible modifications suggested within 30 days of publication in the Federal Register, the proposed regulations will be adopted with approval of the Secretary of HEW.

Dr. William Gay, NIAID, Edits Series on Usage Of Laboratory Animals

Dr. William I. Gay, associate director for extramural programs, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, recently edited a new five-volume treatise on the use of laboratory animals in biomedical research.

Includes 49 Authors

The series—Methods of Animal Experimentation—includes the works of 49 authors who have received doctorates in biological or behavioral sciences.

Nearly all species of warm-blooded animals are discussed.

The series concentrates on biomedical research, but also discusses the use of animals in environmental studies, space and atomic energy research, and defense.


Med. School Costs Noted In New Report to HEW

It costs $12,650 a year to put a student through medical school, according to a recent report on health education compiled by the Institute of Medicine.

The report, submitted to HEW by Caspar W. Weinberger and to the two Congressional committees, endorsed Federal support for health professional schools.

In addition to compiling the average annual cost per student for medical school, costs were estimated in other health professions. They were: $8,950 in osteopathy; $9,080 in dentistry; $4,550 in veterinary medicine; $2,500 in baccalaureate degree nursing; $3,200 in diploma nursing, and $1,650 in associate degree nursing.

Dr. Sarah H. Broman (second from right), a research psychologist in the NIHDS Perinatal Research Branch, receives an EEO Special Achievement Award for her "outstanding contribution" to the NIH Upward Mobility Stride Program. Fannie Alexander (second from left), a Stride trainee who nominated Dr. Bro- mans, presents the award. Dr. Donald Tower (r), Acting Director of NINDS, and Otis D. Watts, deputy EEO officer, participated in the ceremony.
Art Campbell Analyzes Changes in Fertility Rates

The changes in fertility rates within 18 developed countries over a 40-year period were analyzed by Arthur A. Campbell, deputy director, Center for Population Research, NICHD, in his presidential address to the Population Association on April 19.

Mr. Campbell, who headed the large association of scientists for the past year, discussed fertility rates during depression and war years, over decades when the marriage age declined significantly, and in the present period of increased availability of effective fertility control.

He noted that much of the post-war increase in fertility rates was due to the trend toward having children at younger ages. In several countries fertility rates at maternal ages under 25 in the early 1960s were the highest observed in over a century.

The current decline of fertility in many developed countries is due to the trend toward having children at younger ages. In several countries fertility rates at maternal ages under 25 in the early 1960s were the highest observed in over a century.

In his final address as association president, Mr. Campbell said that today's American women are marrying and bearing children at earlier ages than their mothers did.

The changes in fertility rates within 18 developed countries over a 40-year period were analyzed by Arthur A. Campbell, deputy director, Center for Population Research, NICHD, in his presidential address to the Population Association on April 19.

Mr. Campbell, who headed the large association of scientists for the past year, discussed fertility rates during depression and war years, over decades when the marriage age declined significantly, and in the present period of increased availability of effective fertility control.

He noted that much of the post-war increase in fertility rates was due to the trend toward having children at younger ages. In several countries fertility rates at maternal ages under 25 in the early 1960s were the highest observed in over a century.

The current decline of fertility in many developed countries is due to the trend toward having children at younger ages. In several countries fertility rates at maternal ages under 25 in the early 1960s were the highest observed in over a century.

Public Policy and Its Role in Scientific Research Discussed at STEP Module

The important role public policy plays in the planning and conduct of scientific research and development training module at Reston, Va.

The course, in which 25 B/D/D sponsored by the STEP committee's Continuing Education Program.

In addition to NIH staff members, public sector representatives and Legislative and Executive Branch officials served on the faculty panels.

Topics discussed included factors that go into decisions, how these decisions are reached and affect NIH, what the decision makers expect from NIH programs, and how the system can be improved.

Dr. William H. Goldwater, assistant to the NIH Associate Director for Collaborative Research and module director, said that a seminar of this type offers administrators an opportunity to meet with others involved at different levels of the decision-making process.

He added that it enables conference to explore areas beyond everyday activities that affect decisions and, at the same time, get contrasting points of view.

The need for better communications between NIH, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the more sharply lower fertility rates at the older childbearing ages (over 25) In many countries these rates are below those observed in the 1980s.

This movement is also the result of the shift to younger maternal ages.

The annual meeting of the association was held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. About 1,000 scientists from several nations participated.

Dr. Medvedev to Lecture in Soviet Mountain Areas

Dr. Zhores A. Medvedev, an expert in protein biochemistry and genetics, will deliver a lecture entitled Caucasus and Alay Longevity Areas—Biological or Social Phenomenon? at noon on Tuesday, April 30, in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Medvedev is at NIH as a visiting scientist.

He came here from London where he is a visiting scientist with the department of genetics, National Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Medvedev received his senior scientist degree in biochemistry from Timiriasev Agricultural Academy in Moscow.

NICHD's Gerontology Research Center is sponsoring the lecture.