Ceremony for Unveiling Of John Fogarty Bust To Take Place at FIC

The late Congressman John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island—a statesman who was widely known for his interest in health problems—will be honored tomorrow (April 28) when a bronze sculpture of him will be unveiled at the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences.

The Center has been open to foreign scientists and scholars for about a year.

The bust of Mr. Fogarty was created by Robert Berks. It will be dedicated by Mary Lasker, president of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, who commissioned the work.

Dedication ceremonies will be held in the newly renovated Stone House (Bldg. 16) on the NIH campus. Stone House has been furnished to serve as a meeting place and living quarters for foreign and American scholars.

Currently, it is home and office for four Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence who have been invited to work at NIH for periods ranging from 6 months to one year.

They represent three nations and four disciplines which have bearings on international health problems.

NCI Scientists Discuss Recent Progress In Cancer Study at National Meetings

By Pat Germon

Developments in cancer causation, treatment, and prevention were discussed by National Cancer Institute scientists and other investigators in Chicago early this month.

Sessions were held by the American Association for Cancer Research, the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, and the American Society of Clinical Onology.

Recent successes with a threedrug combination treatment in advanced lymphosarcoma (cancer of the lymph system) were reported at the AACR meeting.

Produce Better Results

Studies by Drs. Charles M. Bagley, Vincent T. DeVita, and George P. Canales of the NCI Medicine Branch produced results far better than those previously obtained with conventional single-drug therapy.

Although it is still too early to determine the long range effectiveness of the cyclophosphamide/vincristine/prednisone combination in terms of 5-year survival rates, researchers are encouraged by the fact that 26 of the 35 study patients are still free of all evidence of cancer 2 years after treatment.

A number of papers were presented in the field of tumor and immunology and immunotherapy. Animal studies by Drs. Irwin D. Bernstein, Daniel E. Thor, and Herbert J. Rapp suggest that advanced cancer patients may have a deficiency which prevents them from using transferred immunity.

Their studies with guinea pigs indicate that important infection-fighting cells called macrophages are necessary to produce an antitumor effect. Present information suggests that these cells are absent or impaired in advanced cancer patients, impeding an immune response.

Mr. Fogarty first proposed the creation of a great international center for research in biology and medicine dedicated to international cooperation and collaboration in the interests of the health of mankind . . . in 1963.

The 90th Congress created the Center shortly after Mr. Fogarty died, Jan. 10, 1967, the opening day of the 90th Congress.

The investigators concluded that stimulation of the macrophages in cancer patients may increase the effectiveness of cancer immunity.

The potential of an anti-tuberculosis vaccine, BCG, in cancer immunotherapy was cited by Institute researchers Drs. Gerald L. Bartlett and Berton Zabat at the 55th annual FAEB meeting.

Studies revealed that guinea pigs inoculated with a mixture of BCG and line 10 liver tumor cells evidenced inflammatory immune reactions at the site and were subsequently able to ward off a challenge injection of up to 1.5 million line 10 cancer cells.

In other experiments with animals already bearing tumors, inoculation with the BCG-tumor mixture produced immune responses followed by regression of tumors.

(See CANCER STUDY, Page 5)

Influenza Subcommitte

Dr. Green still devotes much of his time to research which centers around human viruses, their replication in cell culture, and viral onco.

Dr. Maurice Green will present the Twentieth Annual E. E. Dyer Lecture on Wednesday, May 12, at 8:15 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium of the Clinical Center. Dr. Green is Director of the Institute for Molecular Virology, St. Louis University School of Medicine.

His subject will be "Mechanism of Cell Transformation by DNA and RNA Tumor Viruses." He will discuss his recent studies in which these viruses have been used as experimental systems to analyze cell transformation and the regulation of macromolecular synthesis and growth control in mammalian cells.

Hoads Institute

Although Dr. Green has headed the Institute for Molecular Virology since 1964, he still devotes much of his time to research and research training.

His interests center around the various properties of human viruses, their replication in cell culture, and viral onco.

Earlier in his career, he worked with the chemistry and enzymology of proteins and peptides, and later with the biochemistry of bacteriophage replication and nucleic acid metabolism.

Dr. Green has been a Research
Celeste M. Vitto Dies; With NIGMS Since '63

Mrs. Vitto had been secretary to the chief of the Research Fellowships Branch for almost 4 years. She also served as secretary in the Research Grants Branch.

Celeste M. Vitto, a secretary at the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, died on April 1 while undergoing heart surgery at Duke University Hospital, Durham, N.C.

Mrs. Vitto was secretary to Dr. Frederick Ferguson, chief of the Research Fellowships Branch. She began her career with NIGMS in August 1963 in the Operations Section of that branch.

In 1966 she was named secretary to Dr. Robert H. McCauley in the Research Grants Branch.

One year later, Mrs. Vitto was promoted to the position she held at her death.

Mrs. Vitto is survived by her husband, Anthony, 11410 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda; two sons, Anthony, Jr., and Nicholas; two daughters, Catherine, and Mrs. Ann Carow of McLean, and a granddaughter, Lisa Marie.
Minority Group Students Attend First Regional Careers Conference

The first regional health careers conference sponsored by the Bureau of Health Manpower Education was attended by college students, administrators, doctors, dentists, nurses, and other health professionals. The pilot meeting was cosponsored by the North Carolina Central University. Its aim was to determine if this was the best way to recruit minority group students into the Nation’s health manpower pool.

16 Colleges Represented

Students from 16 predominantly black colleges in North Carolina and Virginia attended. They were told by Dr. Lloyd Elam, President of Meharry Medical College, that they were the most sought after people in the country.

Emphasis was placed on the great national need for first rate health careers in areas which were deprived of this care in the past.

Joseph Pressig, deputy associate director, BHME, said, “...there is a deliberate and widespread movement on the part of schools in the health professions to seek out and recruit minority students who show promise and interest.”

The participants heard from a panel of professionals explaining what the students might expect in training and after entering health occupations.

The conference was developed by Dr. LeRoy Swift, special assistant to the Director, BHME, as one of several methods to attract more black and other minority groups into health careers.

Participants Listed

Other taking part in the panel and workshop were: Dr. George Spruce, Dr. George E. Forneret, and Dr. Charles Cannon, Division of Dental Health; Dr. Louis Bourgeois, Dr. Fred Payne and William Holland, Division of Allied Health Manpower.

Also, Dr. William Bennett, Division of Physic and Health Professional Education, and Dr. Marie Bourgeois and Julia Brandeberry, Division of Nursing.

Norman Tucker of the DPHPE helped coordinate the conference.

New Rules on Adverse Action, Grievance Appeals Now in Effect

New Civil Service Commission regulations covering adverse action and grievance appeals became effective on April 1. With supplementary changes, the regulations also went into effect at HEW on the same date.

Copies may be seen at NIH personnel offices. A summary will be into effect at HEW on the same date.

A summary will be.

NIH Savings Bond Drive Officially Opens May 1; Goal 80% Participation

The 1971 NIH Savings Bond Drive will open May 1 and will run through June 18, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director announced today.

“During this period, I urge all employees to consider the many advantages of participating in this worthwhile program,” Dr. Marston said.

“Especially for people who have not developed the knack of systematic savings, the payroll savings plan provides a painless, automatic means of setting aside a portion of their income, however modest, for any number of desirable goals."

Advantages Noted

“These may include an education fund for their children, extra retirement income, or the accumulation of funds for major purchases, such as a new car or home. Moreover, should the need arise, bonds are easily converted to cash any time after the first two months.”

“The interest rate on bonds is the highest ever — 5 1/2 percent on bonds held to maturity,” Dr. Marston said, “and this interest is exempt from state and local income taxes. Bonds offer Federal tax advantages too, especially if bought for retirement or educational purposes.”

Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director, will serve as Chairman for this year’s drive.

“Our goal is 80 percent employee participation in the payroll savings plan,” Dr. Cooper told Institute and Division chairmen and vice chairmen at a recent meeting.

Savings bonds and the payroll savings plan have so many features to recommend them that I see no reason why we should not reach or exceed our quota...,” he said.

Dr. Cooper asked Institute and Division chairmen to give special consideration to the selection and appointment of canvassers.

Keymen will contact NIH employees personally during the next few weeks.

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DCRT Plans Computer Systems to Fit Biomedical Research Program Needs

Scientists From NIMH Win Bennett Awards For Research Papers

National Institute of Mental Health scientists at Saint Elizabeths Hospital have won the A. E. Bennett Clinical Science Research Award and the A. E. Bennett Basic Science Research Award. They are in the Division of Special Mental Health Research.

The awards will be presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Biological Psychiatry to be held April 30 through May 2.

Dr. Richard J. Wyatt won the Clinical Research Award for his paper, The Serotonin-Catecholamine Hypothesis: A Measurable Model System for Neuropsychopharmacology.

Another NIMH paper, Norepinephrine Mediated Cerebellar Synapses: A Model System for Neuropsychopharmacology, won the Basic Science Research Award.

It was submitted by Dr. Floyd Bloom, chief of the Laboratory of Neuropharmacology, together with two of his co-workers, Dr. Barry Hoffer and Dr. George Siggins.

Award Shared

They shared the award with Dr. Boyd Hartman, Washington University School of Medicine, who also entered a paper.

The awards by the A. E. Bennett Neuropsychiatric Research Foundation, are given each year for the best unpublished research papers by young investigators.

Dr. Wyatt's paper reports on a study relating the REM (dreaming) stage of sleep to the nervous system substances serotonin and catecholamines in 62 mental patients and 18 normal control subjects at Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the Clinical Center.

Dr. Wyatt found the amounts of serotonin present related in direct proportion to the time spent in dreaming sleep, while the catecholamines were inversely related to dream activity.

The paper by Drs. Bloom, Hoffer, and Siggins identifies for the first time a complete norepinephrine-mediated nerve-cell pathway for transmission of impulses.

It also suggests that identified norepinephrine-triggered synapses in the central nervous system can serve as a model system for evaluating the cellular basis of action on drugs that affect brain function.

Deena Koniver draws the structure of a steroid on the RAND tablet for display on the screen.

wired" into the pre-processors if proven successful on the Hybrid.

Preliminary analysis allows less data to be put into larger and more expensive computers saving computation time.

DCRT attempts to make available services based on the concept, the right type of computer should be available for the kind of work individual's do.

4 Members Join Council On Health Professions Educational Assistance

Four new members have been appointed to the National Advisory Council on Health Professions Educational Assistance. They are: Dr. Victor H. Duke, Missoula, Mont.; Dr. Joseph N. Fields, Chula Vista, Calif.; Dr. Robert S. Stone, Albuquerque, N.M., and Dr. Robert M. Wagner, Minneapolis, Minn.

The new members will advise on Health Professions Educational Assistance and Scholarship programs, administered by the Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHEME.

Dr. Duke is professor of Pharmacology at the University of Montana School of Pharmacy. His teaching and research activities have been in the field of drug abuse research.

Dr. Fields is a private practitioner who has been involved in health care planning in California. He is chairman of the San Diego and Riverside County Physician Peer Review Committee for Health Care Services and a member of the Comprehensive Health Planning Association for the two counties.

He is also a consultant to the United Foundations for Medical Care, as well as a past president of the California Podiatry Association.

Dr. Stone is Dean of the School of Medicine and Vice President for Health Sciences, University of New Mexico. For the past several years he has been a consultant to the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Wagner is in private practice in Gynecology with extensive experience in the field of medical education. He is assistant clinical professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Minnesota and an attending consultant on the staff of the Hennepin County General Hospital.

2 Medical Journal Issues Dedicated to Researcher

Dr. Wade Marshall, who retired last July from the National Institute of Mental Health, will be honored by his scientific colleagues by having two issues of a professional journal-the International Journal of Neurosience-dedicated to him.

The issues will be made up entirely of papers submitted by colleagues who were members of his laboratory at NIMH or who collaborated with him there. More than 40 papers, even representing original research, were submitted.

The first issue of the Marshall tribute appears this month, the second will be published in June.

Before his retirement, Dr. Marshall was chief of the NIMH Laboratory of Neurophysiology.
CANCER STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

followed by complete regression of the primary cancers. However, in some unexplained instances, the vaccine encouraged growth of the immunizing tumor.

Dr. Bartlett also reported incidence of tumor relapse after a long cancer-free period.

The investigators feel that these experiments provide an animal model system for more thorough study of these negative factors. They believe this will enable them to achieve total tumor-cell destruction or maintenance of permanent remission through immunization.

Increasing interest in pesticides provided the framework for the research of Dr. Anthony M. Guarino and Jacqueline Call involving DDT in crustaceans. In his presentation to the FASEB, Dr. Guarino reported that when DDT was injected into the pericardial sinuses of lobsters, the pesticide had contaminated in the liver within 48 hours.

Man Stores DDT

Based on the prior knowledge that man stores DDT in his body fat and that the lobster liver is 60 percent fat tissue, the scientists hope that through this animal model of liver absorption, they may be able to predict the storage of anticancer drugs in the fat of man.

N.CI Drs. George P. Canellos, Vincent T. De Vita, Jacqueline Whang-Peng, and Paul Carbone reported on remissions achieved in the advanced stages of chronic granulocytic leukemia with a combination of two drugs, vincristine and prednisone.

The results, presented to the American Society of Clinical Oncology, are significant, not only in terms of the remission rate, but also in that the investigators have demonstrated a possible means of predicting the response of patients to this treatment.

Cell studies performed during the course of the disease revealed chromosomal abnormalities in the leukemic cells which disappear at complete remission but reappear at relapse.

This condition, called aneuploidy, in which the cells do not have the normal number of chromosomes, was present in five of the six patients who achieved complete remission after drug therapy.

The scientists concluded that certain abnormal patterns in the cells of patients in the "blastic" phase of chronic myelocytic leukemia may predict a favorable response to the vincristine-prednisone therapy.

Lazarus J. Ramelli Dies;
With Personnel Branch

Lazarus J. Ramelli, a personnel staffing specialist, died Sunday, April 18, in a Boston nursing home. He was with the Personnel Staffing Branch, Office of Personnel Management, and had been there since 1957, when he joined the personnel staff. Mr. Ramelli had been with the Army for 24 years. Before coming here he had served in the Executive Office of the President at the White House, the Department of Interior, and the Department of Agriculture.

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Rocky Mountain Lab Scientists Develop Techniques to Analyze Marijuana, Hash

A new chromatography technique, originally designed for tuberculosis research, has proved valuable in analyzing the chemical makeup of marijuana and hashish samples.

Scientists of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the Ivan Sorvall Company, Hamilton, Mont., reported this technique at the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Chicago.

They described it as "simple, reproducible, rapid and low in cost,"

Chromatography, a method of chemical analysis, involves separation of constituents of a solution by differentiating rates of flow through an adsorbent filter material.

The solution to be analyzed is poured through columns containing the adsorbent material, the dissolved materials move at different velocities and produce identifiable concentrations at different levels on the columns.

Employing centrifugal force to accelerate passage of the marijuana samples through the columns, the Montana scientists used an ultrasonic gel as the adsorbent.

Use of the gel resulted in a sharp separation of the marijuana components. This permitted the scientists to estimate the concentration of major components of the sample.

The idea for using the technique was conceived by Dr. Edgar E. Ribi, an RML chemist.

In this use of the Centi-chrom, as modified chromatograph is called, he collaborated with Dr. D. G. Petocz of Sorvall and S. Michael Strain, a college student whose participation was supported by the Montana Tuberculosis Association.

The instrumentation was first developed for use in separating certain microbial fats (lipids) and steroid hormones, substances previously impossible to assay.

When the investigators learned that methods for identifying cannabinoids (the physiologically active components of marijuana and hashish) were not satisfactory, they applied their new technique to the study of these substances.

The scientists first chromatographed six synthetic cannabinoids—individually and as a mixture—to establish color band standards.

In this study, it was found that the intensity and width of a color band paralleled the quantity of a cannabinoid in the mixture.

Components Separated

They then chromatographed extracts of marijuana and hashish samples for cannabinoids and identified them in all samples.

Separation of the components was achieved within 12 minutes. When sprayed with a staining agent the bands had a different and characteristic color.

Estimates of the amount of a compound required to produce a band—through yields of extraction—enabled the scientists to calculate the percentage of a specific cannabinoid in an extract and the plant sample from which it originated. The entire process was accomplished within 30 minutes.

Extracts of several herbs and other plants, once used to dilute marijuana, were also chromatographed to determine whether their patterns would interfere with those of the cannabinoids.

When mixed with synthetic standards, thyme, oregano, sage, alfalfa and clove each formed a single band. Caraway seeds, rosemary, tobacco, rhubarb leaves and menthol produced no bands. In no case was there interference with identification of the cannabinoids.
Medical School Honors Gillette With Visiting Professorship, Medal

During his stay at the Canadian university Dr. Gillette conducted laboratory demonstrations to explain the role of drug metabolism in drug toxicity.

Dr. James R. Gillette, National Heart and Lung Institute, recently served as the Claude Bernard Visiting Professor at the University of Montreal's Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery. He was also awarded the Claude Bernard Medal.

Dr. Gillette is acting chief of NHLI's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology.

The visiting professorship is named in honor of the renowned French physiologist. Postgraduate students of the Institute, mostly young physicians preparing for a medical research career, choose the scientists for this honor.

Dr. Gillette lectured and conducted laboratory demonstrations to explain the role of drug metabolism in drug toxicity.

Research undertaken by Dr. Gillette and colleagues at NIH during the past 15 years, has shown that drug metabolism—what the body does to the drug—has a profound influence on what the drug does to the body including the toxic effects.

The NHLI scientists found that tiny subcellular structures called microsomes, located in the liver, are a major means by which the body metabolizes drugs, usually inactivating them.

The microsomes contain enzyme systems that can change drugs and other foreign compounds into forms which the kidney can excrete.

Without these microsomal enzyme systems, many drugs would persist too long.

CC Blood Bank Reports Units Received in March

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 5,646 units of blood were received from NIH donors in March, and CC patients received 2,067 units.

More donors are needed. Call the Blood Bank, Ext. 6456.
**INFLUENZA**

(Continued from Page 1)

opment and application have not been sufficient to prevent spread of the disease and excess mortality.

At an organizational meeting, the subcommittee, chaired by Dr. Edwin D. Kilbourne, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, N.Y.C., made plans for a series of working conferences.

Scientists will review new information on antigenic composition of the influenza virus and techniques for determining the significance of these antigens.

The subcommittee also includes: Drs. Bernard C. Easterday, University of Wisconsin; Walter Dowdle, WHO Influenza Information Center, Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, and John P. Fox, University of Washington.

Also, Robert Couch, Baylor University College of Medicine, and Purnell Choppin, Rockefeller University.

Dr. Julianus A. Kasel, Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, NIAID, will serve as Executive Secretary.

**New Test Detects Tumor Cell Immunity; Could Clarify Human Response to Cancer**

By Hedy Shpritz

Does cancer develop because the patient against the disease? Is because his immune system is successful in fighting the disease, in man but that the scientists must obtain blood and tumor samples from cancer patients who have not been given anti-cancer drugs.

It is important that the patients have not been taking such drugs because of the side effect of suppressing the immune system.

New Assay Described

Describing the new assay in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences were Dr. Joost J. Oppenheim, a National Institute of Dental Research immunologist concerned about oral cancer and other oral health problems, and Drs. Burton Zbar and Herbert Rapp of the George Washington University College of Medicine.

The NCI scientists have shown that guinea pigs inoculated with tumor cells from other animals of the same inbred strain can develop a protective immune response that destroys existing small tumors and prevents formation of new tumors. The immune response is called delayed hypersensitivity (dh).

In these experiments tumors are induced by adding the carcinogen diethylnitrosamine to the animals' drinking water. When guinea pigs of the same strain are immunized with a specific cell line (line 1) cultured from these tumors, they develop dh reactions which can specifically inhibit line 1 tumor growth.

Dr. Oppenheim and his associates have developed a way to measure the degree of this immune response in vitro. He found that tumor cells growing in culture incorporate considerable amounts of labeled thymidine, a DNA precursor.

However, when the tumor cells are cultured with white blood cells from immune guinea pigs, the tumor cells take up much less of the radioactive label. White blood cells from nonimmunized guinea pigs inhibit the tumor cell growth less dramatically.

This simple, yet sensitive, assay accurately reflects the animal's immunity to a specific tumor cell line.

The scientists are just beginning to test the effect of human cancer patients' white blood cells on their own tumor cells in culture. However, additional samples from patients not on chemotherapy are needed for studying the role of the human immune response in cancer.

The largest enrollment in modern times, 37,589 students, was recorded by the Nation's medical schools in the 1969-70 school year.—JAMA.

**Animal Brain Investigations May Develop Methods for Helping Handicapped People**

Somewhere locked in the brain of man is the vague and undefined concept of understanding. Once a situation is understood, it can often be modified.

Similarly, there are those who understand at a neurochemical and neurophysiological level, they too can be modified.

Recently, one of the most staunch advocates of this philosophy, Dr. Jose Delgado, Department of Physiology, Yale University, addressed NIH scientists on that subject at the invitation of the NINDS Laboratory of Neural Control.

Dr. Delgado described his experiments with animals in which stimulation of certain areas of the brain produces marked changes in their activity.

**Drug Increases Activity**

The experiments indicate, according to Dr. Delgado, that by increasing the production of certain areas of the brain scientists may be able to develop effective sensory prostheses for deaf, blind and musculoskeletal handicapped persons; therapy for intractable pain, and therapy for severely affected mental patients.

Dr. Delgado found that after injecting a drug into an area of the brain known as the medial forebrain bundle, there was a dramatic increase in activity (lever pressing).

This change lasted about 10 days. Although he doesn't yet know why the drug produced such a lasting effect in the animals, he feels further studies may lead to eventual application of modifying behavior by administering drugs to a target area.

Among the many questions still to be answered are: where are the inhibitory areas of the brain, and how specific are they and what are their mechanisms?

He also found that he could both increase and decrease the amount of aggressive behavior exhibited by the test animals through direct stimulation of the brain.

But, according to Dr. Delgado, this temporary change did not interfere with the animals' knowledge from past experience. An animal with increased aggression was still submissive to another animal in the colony known from past experience to be more aggressive and dominant.

**Brain 'Pacemaker'**

Also, animals in a colony seemed to sense when the dominant member of the colony was made passive through brain stimulation.

Dr. Delgado has also monitored responses from his test animals through implantation of a brain "pacemaker," designed in much the same way as a heart pacemaker.

This device enables him to record changes in the chemistry of the brain under different types of stimulation and also enables him to control many responses of the animals.

According to Dr. Delgado, studies such as these are opening up new possibilities of understanding human personality through a better understanding of the neurochemical and neurophysiological properties of the brain.

Dr. Karl Frank, head of the Laboratory of Neural Control, NINDS, and his associates, are vitally interested in the potentials of direct brain stimulation and recording, especially its application to the development of prosthetic devices.

The laboratory currently has five contracts for studying the feasibility of developing a sensory prosthetic device.
Departmental Ceremony For Honor Awards Held In Masur Auditorium

The National Institutes of Health served as host for the DHHS Annual Honor Awards Ceremony held in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center, on April 15.

After the ceremony, a reception was held in the Center's 14th floor auditorium for officials, award recipients, and their families.

Seven NIH scientists were among those honored.

Dr. Allen Also Honored

Honorees included Dr. Ernest M. Allen, former NIH Associate Director for Research Grants and presently HEW Deputy Assistant Secretary for Grants Administration, as well as other outstanding Department employees.

Opening the ceremony, John G. Veneman, HEW Under Secretary, praised the Department's accomplishments.

Secretary Elliot L. Richardson spoke next, stressing the important role of the small employee and how much he is contributing to NIH.

Secretary Richardson presented the awards as PHS Surgeon General Jesse L. Steinfield read the citations.

HEW awards the Distinguished Service Medal to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service whose achievements deserve the highest recognition.

This medal was presented to Dr. Dorland J. Davis, PHS Assistant Surgeon General and Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Dr. Herbert G. Stoenner, Director of the NIAID Rocky Mountain Laboratory, and Dr. Robert M. Chanock, chief of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID.

The Distinguished Service Award, honoring the achievements of civilians in HEW, was presented to Dr. John F. Sherman, Deputy Director of NIH, and Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, Director of Intramural Research, National Heart and Lung Institute.

Two NIH employees—Drs. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, enjoy a moment of relaxation at the reception. —Photos by Sam Silverman.

TV Show Details Male Health Habits; Factors That Lengthen or Shorten Lives

"How to Stay Alive," a television documentary produced by Alan Landshurg Productions with the cooperation of the Division of Research Resources Clinical Research Centers, will be shown on Tuesday, May 4, at 10 p.m. (EDT) on the ABC-TV network.

The documentary, narrated by Robert Young, TV's "Marcus Welby, M.D.," reveals how men may lead longer, healthier lives, and also produces evidence of factors which may shorten lives.

For several months, teams of cameramen filmed the lives of five American men—a dancer, a taxi dispatcher, a cab driver, a business executive, and a junior high school principal. Cameras recorded details of their health habits, activities, and customs.

Three of the medical experts on the show are program directors of NIH-supported clinical research centers. They are specialists on cardiovascular diseases, and conducted complete medical examinations of the five men.

Chart Lists Facts

The DRR information office gathered the data and statistics which are included in the film.

A chart, developed by Dr. Robert S. Lees, will enable viewers to roughly estimate their life expectancy by comparing such facts as family history, diet, obesity, exercise, smoking, and stress.

Dr. Lees is program director of the DRR Clinical Research Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. H. Joubert and George J. To­

Daro—who won major awards this past year, were also recognized at the ceremony. They had been nominated through the Department for the honors they received earlier.

Dr. Houbert was one of five recipients of the 1970 Rockefeller Public Service Award, and Dr. Doro received the Junior Chamber of Commerce Award as one of Ten Outstanding Young Men of America.

Musical entertainment during the ceremony was furnished by the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

Brown Named to Cancer Council

Dr. Arnold L. Brown, Mayo Clinic, has been appointed to the National Advisory Cancer Council. He is chairman of the Clinic's Department of Experimental and Anatomic Pathology.

Technology

The other program directors who are with NIH-supported Clinical Research Centers are: Dr. E. Lovell Becker, Cornell University Medical Center, and Dr. Edward G. Biglieri, San Francisco General Hospital.

Dr. William R. DeCesar, chief of the DRR General Clinical Research Centers Branch, introduces the scientists.

Dr. Nevill Grant, a St. Louis physician, also appears on the program.

Dr. David M. Kipnis, program director of the Washington University Clinical Research Center, acted as special consultant.

The medical experts evaluate the health of the five men and also pinpoint detrimental habits common to American males.

"As a people Americans are fat," said Dr. Lees. "The most important wrong in our diet is too many calories. Men should be thin looking, even skinny."

According to the doctors, no one should smoke more than five cigarettes a day. "It puts a great strain on the heart," Dr. Grant noted.

"Furthermore," explained Dr. Becker, "unknown to many men, excessive smoking can interfere with virility and satisfactory sexual performance."

At least 20 million Americans have hypertension—and half, experts say, don't know it. "Hypertension if undiagnosed and untreated, said Dr. Biglieri, "can shorten life expectancy by at least 20 years."

"How to Stay Alive" will be televised on approximately 200 ABC-TV affiliate stations.

Enforcement Here to Stay; Cold Cash May Be Penalty For Parking Rule Violators

In spite of improved compliance with parking rules by most employees, a number do not believe that enforcement is here to stay.

These misguided souls may soon end up paying for their "sins" in cold cash.

Too many employees have failed to display parking permits, and a great number are trying "to get by" as visitors. Guards have methods to identify bona fide visitors.

Over a thousand courtesy traffic notices have been issued, according to Willard S. Vincent, assistant director for Protection and Safety Management, OAS.

In addition, a number of vehicles have been ticketed with Violation Notices calling for a $10 forfeiture of collateral.

Any employee who does not have his parking permit, or needs a new one for any reason, should visit Bldg. 91, Rm. B1-C-11, to obtain a permit.

Research Lab at Dacca Under Caretaker Status

Because of the unsettled political situation in Pakistan the Pakistani SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca has been placed on caretaker status.

It is being operated by three Americans and the Pakistani staff.

Most of the Americans associated with the NIH-managed laboratory by East Pakistan—evacuated to Teheran on April 6 and 7.

Americans remaining with the lab are: Dr. Wiley Mosley, head of the Epidemiology Division; Patrick Talmon, executive officer, and Mark Tucker, maintenance officer.

Evacuees Listed

Those evacuated to Teheran—where they will remain while awaiting State Department instructions—are: Dr. Kenneth Bart (EIS Officer from CDC) and family; Dr. Lincoln Chen and family; Dr. George Curlin and family, and Mr. George Eddy and family.

Also, Drs. Dorothy and Dolores Evans; Dr. Richard Guarrant and family; Mrs. Wiley Mosley and children; Dr. Jon Rohde and wife; Dr. Roger Sommer (EIS Officer from CDC) and family; Dr. John Stoelkel and family; Dr. Patrick Talmon; Mrs. Mark Tucker and daughter, and Lillian Wall.

Dr. Kendick Hare, Director of the Laboratory, and his wife, also were evacuated from Dacca and have returned to the United States for consultations.