

the



Record

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

December 7, 1971
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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

RESEARCH CAPABILITY

Grant Program Will Bolster Institutions With Mainly Minority Ethnic Groups

Institutions of higher learning with predominantly ethnic minority student bodies will be able to participate in the first Federally-supported grant program designed specifically to bolster their biomedical research and research training capability.

Dr. Whitney Appointed Assistant Chief, DRR's Animal Resources Branch

Dr. Robert A. Whitney, Jr., has been appointed to the new position of assistant to the chief and program specialist in the Animal Resources Branch of the Division of Research Resources.

Dr. Whitney will develop a program designed to assist biomedical research institutions in improving their research capabilities through improvements in animal facilities and caging, and establishment of professional programs of animal care.

Prior to coming to NIH, he



In 1969, Dr. Whitney was included in the annual edition of the publication, "Outstanding Young Men of America."

was a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army in command of all veterinary activities in the southern half of the Republic of Vietnam.

Dr. Whitney was a laboratory animal medicine consultant to the Surgeon General of the Army, and served as a member of the

(See DR. WHITNEY, Page 7)

Last week, Minority Schools Biomedical Support Grant Program applications and program guidelines were mailed by the Division of Research Resources to some 125 4-year colleges, universities, and health-professional schools whose student enrollment is drawn mainly from ethnic minority groups.

Ninety-five of these are institutions founded for blacks, 18 are Mexican-American and Puerto Rican, one is American Indian, two are Oriental, and nine are composed of Hawaiian and other racial extractions.

The new program is consistent with the clear mandate expressed by the President in his Congressional message of Feb. 22, 1971, proposing measures to "expand opportunities for higher education" for minority groups.

Encouragement Offered

It also is responsive to the Senate Appropriation Committee Report of July 29, 1971, in which the General Research Support Branch, DRR, was encouraged "to initiate a program for the development of the health sciences at predominantly black colleges." Appropriations were set at \$2 million for FY 1972.

"The aim of the MSBS Program is to strengthen institutional capabilities and pave the way for meaningful biomedical research activity in the black, brown, red, and other ethnic minority schools," Dr. Thomas G. Bowery, Director of DRR, said.

"At the present time, fewer than 600 blacks have a doctorate in the sciences. There are more than 250,000 science Ph.D.'s in the country.

"We hope to stimulate greater involvement of faculty and students so that the Nation may benefit in the future from this al-

(See GRANT PROGRAM, Page 4)

National Cancer Plan Objectives Discussed

The second stage in developing a National Cancer Plan began last week with a meeting of 38 noted biomedical scientists on Nov. 29-Dec. 2, at Airlie House in Warrenton, Va.

The initial phase in the development of the National Cancer Plan took place in late October when scientists met to determine how to achieve the objectives of the national cancer program.

The researchers who met last week considered only the first objective, which was: To reduce the effectiveness of external agents that may increase the probability of cancer in present or subsequent generations.

Scientists who attended last week's meeting came from many sections of the U.S., and represented a wide range of biomedical disciplines including chemistry, biology, microbiology, epidemiology and the environmental health sciences.

Presently, another planning session which started Sunday, Dec. 5, and will end tomorrow (Wednesday, Dec. 8), is being held at Airlie House. Meetings to further consider cancer plan objectives have been arranged for Dec. 14-17, and Jan. 3-6.

Giving Blood Is Easy! Employees' Donations Help in Many Ways

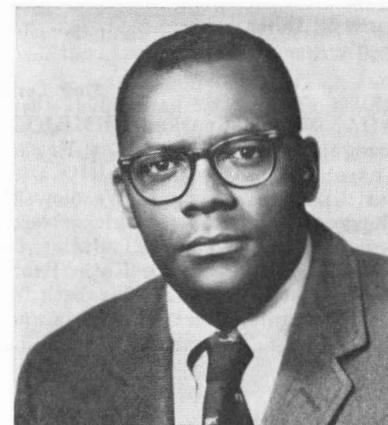
The Clinical Center Blood Bank is seeking more NIH blood donors.

About 2,000 of 12,000 employees are presently registered and even though some donors donate several times a year, only half the needs of CC patients can be met through NIH donors.

Blood from the American Red Cross makes up the deficit, however the Red Cross does not collect enough to fill the needs of all the Nation's hospitals so Blood Bank officials here hope to meet CC patients' needs from employee donations.

Giving blood is easy—the entire
(See BLOOD DONATIONS, Page 5)

Dr. Estep Named Director of DRS



Dr. Estep left his post as Executive Assistant to the President of Howard University, Dec. 1, to become DRS Director.

Dr. Roger D. Estep, who has been named Director of the Division of Research Services, will administer a wide variety of activities and programs which support all components of NIH.

These range from the operation of the NIH Library to providing biomedical engineering and instrumentation services to investigators in the NIH intramural research program.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, noted that "Dr. Estep brings to the position extensive experience in one of the most important Division areas, that associated with laboratory animal science, as well as major involvement in research and administrative activi-

(See DR. ESTEP, Page 8)



NIH Record Takes Holiday; Next Issue Will Be Jan. 4

To all our readers, the NIH Record extends best wishes for the Holiday Season and throughout the coming year.

Continuing a custom started in 1960, this will be the only issue of the Record published in December.

The next Record will be off the press Jan. 4.



the  **Record**

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NIH Record Office Bldg. 31, Rm. 2B-03. Phone 49-62125

Editor **Frances W. Davis**
Assistant Editor **Fay Leviero**
Staff Writer **Ed Driscoll**

Staff Correspondents

ADA, Nelson Sparks; BHME/OD, Florence Foelak; CC, Ann Bainbridge; DAHM, Laura Mae Kress; DBS, Faye Peterson; DCRT, Joan Chase; DDH, Carolyn Niblett; DMI, Marian R. Fox; DN, Evelyn Lazari; DPHPE, Eleanor Wesolowski; DRG, Sue Meadows; DRR, Jerry Gordon; DRS, Robert Knickerbocker; FIC, Lois P. Meng; NCI, Elizabeth Shollenberger; NEL, Julian Morris; NHLI, Bill Sanders; NIAID, Krin Larson; NIAMD, Katie Broberg; NICHD, Lloyd Blevins; NIDR, Sue Hannon; NIEHS, Elizabeth Y. James; NIGMS, Wanda Wardell; NIMH, Daniel Rice; NINDS, Anne Tisiker; NLM, Roger Gilkeson.



Dr. Margaret Scott Wright, Director, Department of Nursing, University of Edinburgh, who is visiting here as WHO consultant, addressed the Division of Nursing staff. She compared nursing education and manpower problems in her country and the U.S. A decade ago she was with DN as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow.

Sam Silverman Will Retire; Party Scheduled on Dec. 10

A familiar face—when it isn't hidden behind a camera—will be retiring soon from NIH. Sam Silverman, a photographer in the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, will be leaving after 30 years of Government service. He has worked at NIH since 1949.

A farewell party will be held

Health Benefits Premiums For 4 Major Plans Listed; Open Season Ends Dec. 31

Eligible employees may obtain the new premium rates for the four major health benefits plans and the 1972 brochures describing the plans from their B/I/D registration assistant or personnel office. Plans become effective Jan. 9, 1972.

Employees wishing to enroll or change their benefits plans during the "Open Season" should contact their registration assistant for forms. Dec. 31—the end of this month—is the deadline for changing policies.

Present health benefits deductions are shown on Leave and Earnings Statements.

Lists of registration assistants are on NIH official bulletin boards, in personnel offices, and in the Employee Relations and Recognition Branch, OPM.

Barber, Beauty Shops Close

The barber and beauty shops in the Clinical Center were closed on Dec. 1 when their contract expired.

Services will be resumed under new management in 4 to 6 weeks.

Friday, Dec. 10, from 4 to 5 p.m. in the Reserved Room of the CC Cafeteria.

For details on Sam's party, contact Barbara Eveleigh, Ext. 65995, in Bldg. 10, Room B1-D40.

Merme Bonnell Receives Award for Army and CC Research in Dietetics



Miss Bonnell developed special diets for patients with hyperlipoproteinemia.

Merme Bonnell, chief of the Clinical Center Nutrition Department's Patient Dietetic Service, received the McLester Award today (Dec. 7), at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. The meeting was held in the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Miss Bonnell was given a bronze plaque and a \$500 honorarium for her leadership in dietetics and implementing dietary practices in medical research. Her contributions at the CC and with the U.S. Army were cited.

Miss Bonnell played an important role in the opening of the CC, helping to organize the Nutrition Department's programs.

For the past 6 years, she has participated in developing special

NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule
Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH
 WGMS, AM—570—FM Stereo 103.5—Friday, about 9:15 p.m.
 December 10
 Dr. Robert S. Northrup, DBS
 Subject: Cholera (Part 1)
 December 17
 Dr. John L. Sever, NINDS
 Subject: Effects of Infection on the Developing Baby
 December 24 (Christmas Eve)
 Not Scheduled
 December 31 (New Year's Eve)
 Not Scheduled
 Interview takes place at intermission, Library of Congress concerts.

diets for patients with hyperlipoproteinemia for an NHLI study.

That research led to the publication of a booklet, *The Dietary Management of Hyperlipoproteinemia—A Handbook for Physicians*, and other pamphlets on diet instruction.

In 1951-1953, Miss Bonnell assisted the U.S. Army in Japan in finding an effective diet for patients with hepatitis.

Miss Bonnell graduated with honors from the University of Minnesota in 1947, and received her M.S. at the U. of Iowa.

The McLester Award is presented each year by the Association to a member in the Federal medical services who has performed outstanding work in the field of nutrition and dietetics.

| 1972 Biweekly Premium Rates for Fed'l Employees | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Total Premium | Government's Contribution | Employee Pays |
| Aetna (Indemnity Benefit) | | | |
| <i>High Option</i> | | | |
| Self | \$ 9.79 | \$3.90 | \$ 5.89 |
| Self and Family | 24.26 | 9.78 | 14.48 |
| <i>Low Option</i> | | | |
| Self | 5.36 | 2.68 | 2.68 |
| Self and Family | 12.80 | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| Blue Cross-Blue Shield | | | |
| <i>High Option</i> | | | |
| Self | 12.15 | 3.90 | 8.25 |
| Self and Family | 29.65 | 9.78 | 19.87 |
| <i>Low Option</i> | | | |
| Self | 4.80 | 2.40 | 2.40 |
| Self and Family | 11.76 | 5.88 | 5.88 |
| Group Health Association | | | |
| <i>High Option</i> | | | |
| Self | 12.26 | 3.90 | 8.36 |
| Self and Family | 31.27 | 9.78 | 21.49 |
| <i>Low Option</i> | | | |
| Self | 8.72 | 3.90 | 4.82 |
| Self and Family | 22.60 | 9.78 | 12.82 |
| Am. Fedn. of Govt. Employees | | | |
| <i>High Option</i> | | | |
| Self | 8.58 | 3.90 | 4.68 |
| Self and Family | 22.57 | 9.78 | 12.79 |
| <i>Low Option</i> | | | |
| Self | 4.74 | 2.37 | 2.37 |
| Self and Family | 13.82 | 6.91 | 6.91 |

EEO Council Broadens Activities, Includes New Bylaws, Appointments

Suggestions by council members to broaden the activities of the NIH Equal Employment Opportunity Council were adopted at a recent training meeting.

In order to carry out these suggestions council bylaws were rewritten and standing committees for a number of programs were established. Areas in which committees were appointed include Recruitment, Placement and Promotion, Employee Development and Training, Employee Relations, and Counseling.

The Council, made up of NIH employees which include animal caretakers, office workers, and lab chiefs, advises Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, on matters pertaining to EEO.

Personnel may submit suggestions to improve NIH EEO to the Executive Committee chairman, Mildred Freeman, Ext. 64376, Bldg. 31, Room 5B-48.

Recommendations may also be sent to B/I/D counselors listed in the yellow pages of the NIH telephone directory.

New Thesaurus Issued; DRG Improves Format

The fourth edition of the *Medical and Health Related Sciences Thesaurus*—redesigned for easier reading—has been issued.

The Research Documentation Section, Division of Research Grants, announced publication of the new edition.

The thesaurus is the subject heading authority list for the *Research Grants Index*, a classified scientific index of research projects supported by the Public Health Service.

It is a component of CRISP, Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects.

Data from CRISP, copies of the thesaurus and the *Research Grants Index*, are available from the Research Documentation Section, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 3A-03, Ext. 67543.

NIH Reaches 72.9 Percent Of Goal for CFC Donations

As the Combined Federal Campaign ended on Nov. 19, NIH reached 72.9 percent of its goal with contributions totaling \$216,219.32. Percentages on allotments reported for each unit were:

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|------|
| FIC | 143.1 | NLM | 69.8 |
| OD | 116.9 | DRR | 68.7 |
| NIGMS | 110.5 | DRS | 66.8 |
| BHME | 101.1 | NHLI | 66.7 |
| DRG | 93.2 | NCI | 61.0 |
| NIAMD | 89.2 | ODA | 60.6 |
| NIDR | 85.4 | NINDS | 57.7 |
| NIChD | 76.9 | CC | 52.9 |
| DBS | 72.9 | NEI | 45.9 |
| DCRT | 72.6 | NIEHS | 12.6 |
| NIAID | 72.2 | | |

A Whirl of Christmas Holiday Activities For CC Patients Has Already Begun



There's still much to be done by Santa's team in the Patient Activity Section. Ron Wyatt, Arnold Sperling, and Carol Chernikoff wrap last minute gifts.

An exciting whirl of Christmas holiday activities for Clinical Center patients has already started.

Last week patients began making seasonal articles for gift-giving at a workshop organized by the Patient Activity Section.

Coming up is a bingo game using special cards with holiday figures instead of numbers and a visit to a shopping mall to consult with Santa.

The pace will quicken during the week of Dec. 13 with a Holly Hop, featuring the music of the First U.S. Army Band Dance combo, a crafts workshop for the children, and decorating Christmas trees on the nursing units.

On Dec. 16, nearby community members—Cantor Gershon Levin, of the Shaare Tefila Congregation in Silver Spring, and the cappella choir, chorus, and band of



Santa and his helper are ready for Christmas at the Clinical Center.

Albert Einstein High School in Kensington—will join the Patient Activity Section and Spiritual Ministry Department in presenting a holiday concert.

This program will be broadcast to bedridden patients over the

NIH radio station.

That weekend, some patients will visit the White House to see its holiday decorations, and later stop at the poinsettia flower show at the Botanical Gardens.

Meanwhile, the Clifton Park Citizens Association will be entertaining the children at their annual Christmas party, complete with gift-laden Santa Claus.

Other pre-holiday activities include a Protestant carol service in the chapel, Christmas stories for children read by Lois Swim (head of the Patients' Library), a shoppers' spree to Montgomery Mall, and an open house for CC patients, staff, and Santa.

On Christmas Eve, patients will view the national Christmas tree, and later that evening students from four area high schools will go caroling through the nursing units.

A peaceful week will follow, but excitement will be sparked again on New Year's Eve with parties for the adults and children.

Nurse Education Booklet Lists Federal Projects

An updated listing of Federally-supported projects to augment and strengthen nursing education programs is available from BHME's Division of Nursing.

The revised brochure, *Special Project Grants Awarded for Improvement in Nurse Training*, describes 335 projects funded between 1965 and 1971 under the Nurse Training Act of 1964 and Title II of the Health Manpower Act of 1968.

It lists programs for correcting gaps in nursing education.

Dr. B. Alexander Named DRR Ass't Branch Chief

Dr. Benjamin H. Alexander has been named assistant chief of the General Research Support Branch, Division of Research Resources.

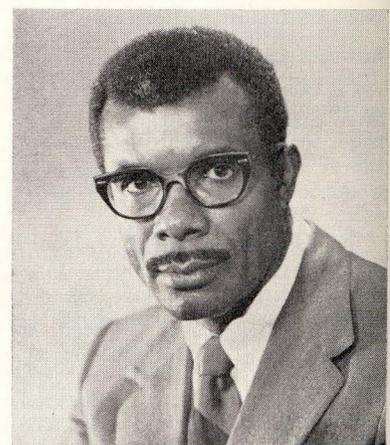
Dr. Alexander will assist the branch chief in administering GRSS programs and in developing new responses for institutional support of biomedical research.

He comes to DRR from the Health Services and Mental Health Administration where he has been serving as health science administrator since 1968.

Dr. Alexander was special assistant to the Director for the Disadvantaged, National Center for Health Services Research and Development, HSHMA, from 1968 to 1969.

He was administrator from 1969 to 1970 with the New Health Career Projects, and served on a part-time basis as Deputy Equal Employment Opportunity Officer.

Dr. Alexander received his B.A. at the University of Cincinnati, his M.S. at Bradley University, and his Ph.D. from Georgetown



Dr. Alexander is currently an adjunct professor at American University's Chemistry Department.

University.

He is the author of over 45 published research papers in chemical and related fields, and has written some 150 articles on educational subjects, community and racial problems, and ecology.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

11/12—Dr. Giulio Magni, Italy, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Earl R. Stadtman, NHLI, Bldg. 3, Rm. 108.

11/14—Dr. Swbbaraya Sridhara, India, Laboratory of Physical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Leo Levenbook, NIAMD, Bldg. 2, Rm. B1-06.

The Visiting Program office has moved to Bldg. 16A, Rm. 204, Ext. 66166.

GRANT PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

most untapped resource," he added.

Twenty-five minority institutions were surveyed during the past summer by the General Research Support Branch to determine their needs and capabilities in the biomedical research area.

In October, administrators and scientists from 90 minority institutions participated in nine area meetings at which tentative guidelines were discussed.

Develop Framework

From these meetings and other consultations, the framework of the MSBS Program was developed.

Awards under this program will range from \$30,000 to \$500,000 per year for a possible 5-year period.

Applicant institutions will compete for available funds at three levels of activity.

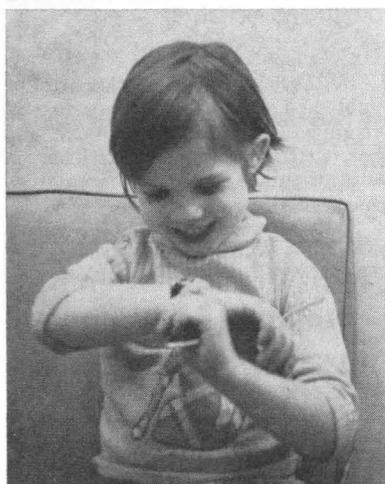
Smaller awards could enable institutions to support the activities of a few faculty members involved in individual research or research training activities.

Activities Expanded

At the intermediate level, the institutions could extend and expand the biomedical activities of one or more departments, such as biology, chemistry, psychology, etc.

In the larger grant category, institutions could make long-range commitments for the general expansion of biomedical research programs through the involvement of sizeable faculty groups.

The MSBS Program is designed to provide institutional support for biomedical research and re-



The Patient Emergency Fund came to the rescue when Ruth, a young CC patient who was ready to go home, found her savings didn't cover the cost of the *Candida* watch of her dreams. At Christmas time, contributions to the Fund take on a special significance.

Woodman, Spare That Tree! NIH'ers Join DCRT Campaign for Recycling of Paper

Computers spew out hundreds of pounds of paper a day. The "print-out"—the way the computer "talks" to the user—is only useful for a short time.

After the reader has that data, the paper, most of the time, is discarded.

Joseph Naughton, chief of the Computer Center Branch, Division of Computer Research and Technology, was concerned about the amount of paper that was finding its way to the NIH incinerator.

The Computer Center alone uses the equivalent of 6,000 trees a year to satisfy its paper needs.

Early in the year, Mr. Naughton launched a campaign to collect such paper for recycling.

Participation Encouraged

Many NIH employees became interested in the campaign and, in order to encourage even greater participation, the Computer Center's staff "planted" an 8-foot skeleton tree in the computer room on Nov. 22.

Representatives from all Institutes and Divisions attended to learn how they could "save the tree."

Mr. Naughton explained that for each box of paper collected, a leaf would be attached to the tree. The leaf will identify the NIH component responsible for the collection.

Boxes bearing the official Recycle Paper label are available for paper collecting from the Computer Center Production Unit, Bldg. 12.

search training rather than support of individual research projects.

Funds awarded under this program may be used for a broad range of biomedically-oriented purposes, including the support of faculty "release time," biomedical research programs, salaries of research personnel including undergraduate and graduate students as research or laboratory assistants.

Also, research training programs, undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate research trainees, research resources, and consortia biomedical programs.

Only one MSBS award will be made to each successfully qualifying institution for the present, according to Dr. Robert J. Gibbs, chief of the General Research Support Branch, which administers the grants.

"Institutions founded for blacks constitute the major group eligible for the MSBS Program," Dr. Gibbs noted, "but the other ethnic minority institutions have like needs and capabilities which can and will be served by the MSBS Program."

However, Mr. Naughton pointed out that other sturdy containers may be used. He also said that plastic, glass, carbon paper, or orange peelings are unacceptable. Such materials have been found mixed in with some paper collections.

The effort to "save the tree" will continue until almost 1,000 leaves are attached, an equivalent of 30,000 pounds of paper.

When that amount has been accumulated, the NIH Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section will plant a live tree somewhere on the reservation, and the Computer Center will start to "save" another tree.

Employees will be contributing



Every attached "leaf" helps save a live tree. Chet Saur, NHLI, shows the symbol that fits each square. When the "tree" is completed, a live one will be planted on the campus.

to the greening of NIH, preventing thousands of trees from being cut down, and eliminating some of the fallout from the NIH incinerator.

Workshop Suggests Research to Halt Syphilis Increase

A special workshop on *Treponema pallidum*, the organism that causes syphilis, was held at NIH recently. The workshop, sponsored by the National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was arranged by Dr. Milton Puziss, of NIAID's Extramural Program.

Among the scientists who attended the meeting were Dr. Thomas B. Turner, Dean Emeritus, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, and Dr. Richard M. Krause, Department of Human Biology, Rockefeller University.

The researchers discussed problems on the biology and immu-

Branch, Lab Established For Intramural Research Within NICHD Program

The Developmental Immunology Branch and a Laboratory of Molecular Genetics have been established within the Intramural Research Program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Dr. John Bennett Robbins, clinical director of the program, will head the newly established branch.



Dr. Robbins

Scientists in this branch will study the mechanisms of acquisition of "natural" immunity, the genetic basis for the susceptibility to infectious disease, and perinatal adaptation to the respiratory gastrointestinal flora.

Research programs will utilize the techniques of immunochemistry, biochemistry, and genetics to study the immune response of newborns and young infants; the interaction between the newly-born host and non-pathogenic organisms possessing antigenically related structures to virulence factors, and the cell surface compounds related to immunity.

Dr. Philip Leder will head the Laboratory. He was formerly head of the Section on Molecular Genetics, Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences, from which the new laboratory was formed.

Operations will be housed in Bldg. 6 until other facilities become available.

The laboratory will conduct research on molecular mechanisms of genetic information transfer and its control.

It will develop a variety of genetic, biochemical, and ultra-structure techniques to assess these processes, and will apply them to model systems derived from several phylogenetic levels of life—including unicellular and highly differentiated organisms and their viruses.

nology of treponemes and other spirochetes. Recently there has been a serious increase in reported syphilis cases, while many more probably go unreported.

Because of this, and because the later complications of untreated syphilis are more serious than those of gonorrhea, the participants emphasized the need for a method to grow *T. pallidum in vitro*.

The need for suitable animal models was also discussed, with suggestions ranging from chimpanzees to animals with lower temperatures, such as dolphins and armadillos.

New Hodgkin's Disease 'Staging' Method Reported by International Researchers

A new method of classifying the stages of Hodgkin's disease—cancer of the lymph system—has been developed to assist physicians in choosing the most effective therapy for patients.

The new classification, or "staging," method is reported by members of the Hodgkin's Disease Classification Committee in the November issue of *Cancer Research*.

The authors are Dr. Paul P. Carbone, chief of the Medicine Branch, National Cancer Institute; Dr. Henry S. Kaplan, chairman, Department of Radiology, Stanford University; Dr. Karl Masshoff, Roentgen-Radium-Abteilung, Freiburg, Germany; Dr. David Smithers, Royal Marsden Hospital, London, England, and Dr. Maurice Tubiana, Institut Gustav Roussy, Villejuif, France.

Best Therapy Determined

"Staging," a system of describing the extent of Hodgkin's disease, provides information to determine the optimum type of therapy for any given patient.

The procedure reported by Dr. Carbone and his colleagues is based on two systems of classification—clinical and pathological—rather than the single clinical system of the Rye method that has been in use since 1965.

The need for a pathological system became apparent during the past few years when laparotomy (surgical exploration of the abdomen) was proposed as part of the diagnostic evaluation of Hodgkin's disease patients.

Laparotomy Useful

Laparotomy allows a physician to obtain tissue samples for microscopic study (biopsy) from organs and sites not accessible to palpation and not clearly defined by X-ray examination.

Clinical staging of the extent of disease is based on the medical history of the patient, physical examination, X-ray examinations, studies with radioactive isotopes to search for disease involvement, laboratory tests of the urine and blood, and results from the initial lymph node biopsy by which the disease was diagnosed.

Clinical stage of Hodgkin's disease is designated as CS-I, II, III, or IV.

Stages Defined

If the disease is confined to one lymph node area, it is classified as stage CS-I; if tests reveal a single cancer-affected organ or site outside the lymph system (extra-lymphatic), such as the lungs, liver, kidney or intestines, the classification is CS-I_E.

Stage II indicates involvement of two or more lymph node regions on the same side of the diaphragm; stage II_E indicates localized disease in an extra-lymphatic organ or site, and in one



NCI's Dr. Carbone believes his new classification method improves the outlook for Hodgkin's disease patients, especially those with isolated extra-lymphatic disease.

or more lymph node regions on the same side of the diaphragm.

Stage III designates cancer in lymph node regions on both sides of the diaphragm; III_E means that localized disease in an extra-lymphatic organ or site is also present, and III_S or III_{SE} indicates that the spleen is also cancerous.

Stage IV, the most advanced, indicates that cancer has spread throughout one or more extra-lymphatic organs or sites with or without involvement of associated lymph nodes.

In addition, each clinical stage is subdivided into A and B categories. A indicates that the patient has no defined general symptoms; B, that symptoms such as significant weight loss, fever, or night sweats have occurred.

Methods Compared

One essential difference between the new clinical staging and the Rye method is the influence of extra-lymphatic disease on classification.

This extension of disease was considered stage IV in the Rye method. It has since been observed, however, that if extra-lymphatic disease is localized and related to adjacent lymph node disease, it does not adversely affect the survival of the patient.

Therefore, under the new system, extra-lymphatic involvement may be staged as I_E, II_E, or III_E, as well as IV, depending on how far the disease has spread.

This change in classification will affect treatment decisions, since some patients with extra-lymphatic involvement, once considered stage IV, may now have

Scannell Named Regional Nurse Program Director

Catherine M. Scannell of the Bureau of Health Manpower Education's Division of Nursing, has been named the Regional Nurse Program Director assigned to the HEW Regional Office in Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Scannell will help agencies and institutions in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska to improve nursing education and practice.

She joined the Division of Nursing in 1965 and has been detailed to the State Health Departments of Arizona and Pennsylvania, and the HEW Regional Office in San Francisco.

Previously, Miss Scannell served with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York for 10 years.

She contributed to the DN's film, "Long Day's Journey"—widely used to define the role of public health nurses in helping elderly people remain in their own homes.

disease classified as I_E, II_E, or III_E.

Radiation therapy is generally given in earlier stages (I, II, and IIIA) whereas drug therapy is more useful in later stages (IIIB and IV).

Pathological staging, the complementary system, describes the results of tissue biopsies seen microscopically by a pathologist after he has diagnosed Hodgkin's disease by the initial lymph node biopsy.

Abbreviations Recommended

Examples of abbreviations recommended for pathological staging are N+ for additional lymph node tissue which is cancerous or N- for tissue free of cancer cells; H+ or H- for the presence or absence, respectively, of cancer cells in hepatic or liver tissue; S+ or S- for the cell status in spleen tissue, and L+ or L- for the status in lung tissue.

The following designation is an example of staging with the two-system method as now proposed.

CS I^A PS I_S-H-N-M- indicates clinical stage I without general symptoms; pathological stage I with no cancer cells evident during microscopic study of spleen tissue (following removal of the spleen), nor in samples of liver tissue, additional lymph node tissue, and bone marrow.

According to Dr. Carbone, the proposed staging method improves the outlook for Hodgkin's disease patients, particularly for those patients with isolated extra-lymphatic disease.

More effective comparisons of data from different cancer centers will also now be possible.

BLOOD DONATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

procedure takes less than one-half hour. Donors give a brief medical history, then a nurse records their temperature and blood pressure to make certain they are in good health.

It takes 5 to 6 minutes to draw a unit of blood which is then replaced by the body's own mechanism.

The blood which is donated is used in several ways for CC patients. Whole blood supports heart and cancer surgery patients in 20 or more operations each week.

Blood Has Many Uses

In other instances, blood is separated and components are used for several patients. Platelets support leukemia patients, and a blood extract called cryoprecipitate, or Factor 8, promotes blood clotting in hemophiliac patients.

Red blood cells are transfused to patients with low hemoglobin, and plasma may be used to expand blood volume of patients with a variety of diseases.

In separate procedures, white blood cells can be extracted to help patients with low white cell counts fight infection, and gamma globulin can be obtained for patients who have been exposed to hepatitis.

More donors are needed, not only to fill these blood needs, but also to increase chances of obtaining sufficient blood for patients with rare blood types.

At present, for instance, there are not enough eligible AB negative NIH donors registered to provide blood for even one heart operation.

Each employee is urged to become a donor.



The Blood Bank needs more donors to call upon when a specific type of blood is needed for a patient. As many as 200 calls a day may locate only 40 donors when blood is urgently needed for a heart operation, according to Rodney Douglass, Blood Bank community relations specialist.

Conference on Brain Disorders Reviews New Research on Biology of Violence

What kinds of disturbances in the brain can cause violent behavior—and how? How does L-dopa, the highly successful new drug used in treating Parkinson's disease, affect the brain centers controlling movement?

These and other questions on neurological disorders were discussed by scientists and members of the radio, television, and newspaper press at a conference held this past Sunday and Monday, Dec. 5 and 6, in New York City.

The 2-day press conference, Brain Disorders—Advances in Research and Treatment, was arranged by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke Information Office and Dr. Richard L. Masland, chief of Neurology at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a former Institute Director.

Advances Reviewed

The meeting was sponsored by the National Committee for Research on Neurological Disorders.

Scientists reviewed the fast-growing advances in parkinsonism, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, disorders of the developing nervous system, epilepsy, and the new research on the biology of violence.

Television tapes were made on two of the topics—the biology of violence and epilepsy. Dr. Frank Field acted as moderator.

Discussion Taped

Participating in the taped discussion on violence were Dr. Frank Irvin, associate professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, who has co-authored a book on the subject; Dr. Arthur A. Ward, chief of Neurology, University of Washington School of Medicine at Seattle, and Dr. Jose Delgado, professor of Physiology and Psychology, Yale University.

Drs. Masland and J. Kiffin Penry, chief, Applied Neurologic Research, NINDS, and chairman of the Committee on the Epilepsies, were among those taking part in the taped discussion

Booklet Relates Factors Contributing to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome

A 42-page pamphlet describing suspected factors in sudden infant death has been published by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

The pamphlet, *Sudden Infant Death Syndrome*, summarizes a book on the proceedings of a 1969 international conference on that subject. Research is also described.

The book, titled *Sudden Infant Death*, is edited by Dr. Abraham B. Bergman, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, and Drs. J. Bruce Beckwith and C. George Ray, both with the Children's Orthopaedic Hospital in Seattle. Their research was supported in part by NICHD.

Single free copies are available from the Information Office of NICHD.

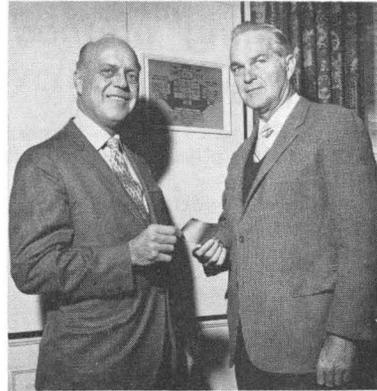
Quantities may be purchased at 45 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, G.P.O.

on understanding and treating epilepsy.

Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, in another tape filmed before the conference and shown on Sunday, discussed the ability of scientists to discover in the developing fetus some inherited neurological diseases resulting from specific enzyme deficiencies.

Dr. Brady is assistant chief of NINDS' Laboratory of Neurochemistry.

Voluntary agencies and professional societies in the neurological field also participated in the conference, including the Epilepsy Foundation and the Parkinson's Disease Foundation.



Dr. Robert Q. Marston (r), NIH Director, was the first at NIH this season to present a check for the Patient Emergency Fund, using the Davis Plan, to James B. Davis, OAS Director and Plan originator.

NIAMD Sponsors Meeting On Gastrointestinal Disease

A Working Conference on Cholesterol Gallstones and Lithogenic Bile, sponsored by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was recently held in Phoenix, Ariz.

The conference, organized by Dr. Scott M. Grundy, chief of NIAMD's Phoenix Clinical Research Center, continues a series that focuses attention on gastrointestinal disease.

The conferees agreed that non-surgical approaches to the prevention and/or treatment of gallstone disease may become practical in the near future.

Scientists Use Nation's First One Million Volt Microscope; 3 Installed in Universities

Twenty-five leading bioscientists met recently at the U.S. Steel Research Center in Monroeville, Pa., to discuss the results of their studies on biological tissue and organisms using one million volt electron microscopy.

The microscope is owned by the U.S. Steel Corporation. The meeting was sponsored by the Biotechnology Resources Branch, Division of Research Resources.

DRR, under contract with U.S. Steel, has made this machine—the Nation's first one million volt microscope—available to biologists prior to the installation, in 1972, of three additional high voltage microscopes in universities.

Two of the high voltage microscopes, financed through DRR, are to be installed at the University of Colorado and the University of Wisconsin. The third microscope will be in the State University of New York at Albany and will be financed by state funds.

Compared to conventional (100,000 volt) electron microscopes, one million volt microscopes give much greater penetrating power and facilitate examination of sections up to several microns in thickness.

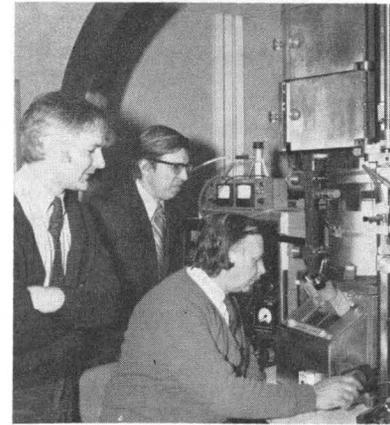
With these microscopes it is possible to view specimens at different angles. The three-dimensional structure of cell components may be seen more directly.

These methods are used to examine the structure of skeletal muscle, the internal organization of the brain, and the mechanism of multiplication of pox virus.

They also show the microtubules in epithelium, the structural characteristics associated with congenital hair defects, and the nature of the packing of crystal-line sheets in tooth enamel.

A program has also been initiated for observing living organisms during the process of multiplication.

Since such specimens must be maintained in a moist atmos-

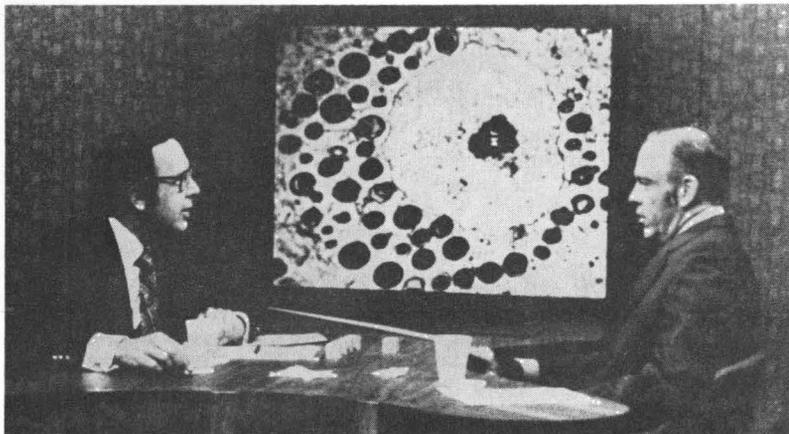


Dr. D. F. Parsons, Roswell Park Memorial Institute (seated) and his colleague, Dr. Victor R. Matricardi (directly behind Dr. Parsons), attempt to observe living organisms during the process of multiplication in the electron microscope, using a special hydration chamber which they designed. Dr. Robert M. Fisher, U.S. Steel project director of the microscopy program, looks on.

phere, a special hydration chamber has been designed and installed in the U.S. Steel microscope which isolates the specimen from the ultra high vacuum of the column.

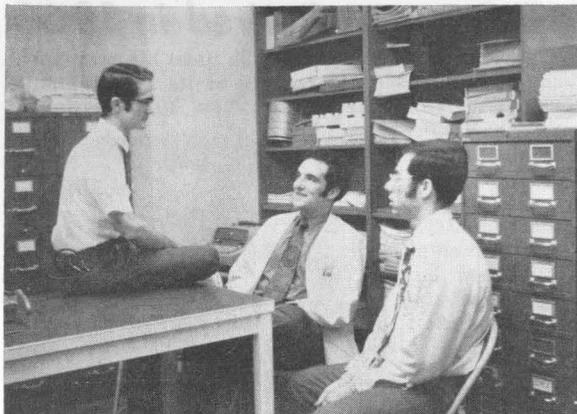
This microscope, in operation for over 3 years, has been used to examine a variety of material, including lunar samples, portions of the Surveyor Camera retrieved from the moon, samples of meteorites, and industrial alloy and ceramics.

If you find a mistake in this publication, please consider it put there for a purpose. We publish something for everyone, and some people are always looking for mistakes.—National Safety Council's *Technical Topics*.

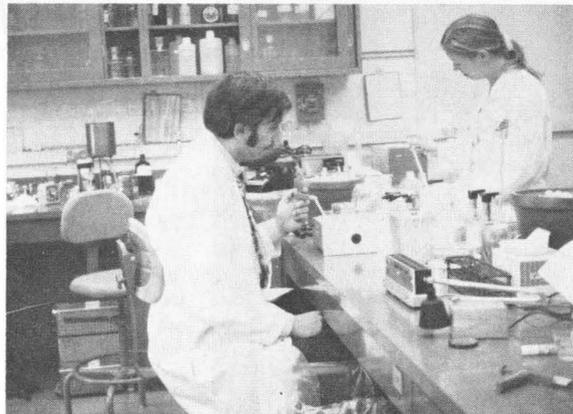


Dr. Brady discusses his work on Tay-Sachs disease with Dr. Field who is moderator of the WNBC-TV program, "Research Project."

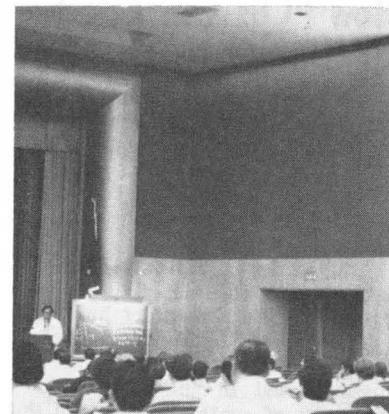
Medical Students Get Unique Education Through CC Clinical Electives Program



Medical Students enrolled in the Clinical Electives Program get together occasionally to compare notes. John Kolikowski (center), a senior at Tufts Medical College,



works in the Clinical Pathology Department timing how quickly blood samples coagulate. Lectures, conferences, and seminars keep the medical students busy.



The Clinical Electives Program for Medical Students, one of many educational programs at NIH, is offered at the Clinical Center 3 times a year, with each session lasting approximately 10 weeks.

Although students select a specific area for study, their flexible schedules permit them to attend seminars in other fields as well as their own. Currently, electives are offered in Endocrinology, Hematology, Immunology, or Computers in Clinical Medicine.

Students discuss diagnosis and treatment of patients with a senior physician, attend seminars, make bedside rounds, and participate in research studies.

One of the medical students specializing in Hematology rotated his assignments, starting with the Blood Bank where he performed laboratory tests including blood typing and cross-matching.

Participate in Research

In the Clinical Pathology Department, he participated in research related to bacterial infection. While working on this project, he learned to use an IBM communications terminal to retrieve information from the Abridged Index Medicus in Santa Monica.

When not working in a laboratory or attending bedside rounds, the students attend conferences or lectures, and are able to choose from a variety of such meetings. This enables the student to tailor the program to his own interests or needs.

Many students take advantage of the Graduate Program, or make extensive use of the National Library of Medicine.

When questioned about the program, students praised the unique opportunities it offered—the variety of research projects in progress, the high caliber of staff and guest lecturers, and the opportunity to learn first-hand the reasoning behind the research.

An endocrinology student was impressed by the researchers' willingness to answer questions,

and their concern that the students fully understand the research approach to medicine.

Several Institutes collaborate in offering the Clinical Electives Program under the chairmanship of Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, CC Director.

Group Described

The current group of senior medical students—3 women and 16 men—come from 14 colleges: Albany Medical College, Georgetown University, State University of New York, Loma Linda University in California, University of Michigan, and Tufts Medical College.

Also, New York University, Harvard, Indiana University, University of Wisconsin, Case Western Reserve University in Ohio, University of Rochester, and the University of Maryland.

The program is administered by the CC Clinical and Professional Services Section, of which Rachael Peabody is chief.

DR. WHITNEY

(Continued from Page 1)

Examining Committee and the Board of Directors of the American College of Laboratory Animal Medicine.

While in the military, he was director of the Army Veterinary Corps Postdoctoral Training Program. He was also chief of the Animal Colonies Branch at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Dr. Whitney received his B.S. and D.V.M. degrees from Oklahoma State University and his master's in Pharmacology from Ohio State.

He has published articles in many professional publications and has written a book entitled *The Subhuman Primate: A Guide For The Veterinarian*.

Swedish Council Offers 3 Research Fellowships To Qualified Scientists

The Swedish Medical Research Council has announced its sponsorship of three research fellowships to be awarded in 1972 to qualified biomedical scientists who are citizens of the United States.

Each fellowship will provide support for 12 months of research training at the postdoctoral level in basic or clinical sciences at an institution supported by the Swedish Government.

To be eligible, candidates should have earned the degree of Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M., D.D.S., or an equivalent degree.

Independent, responsible research in one of the health sciences for at least 2 of the last 4 years is also a requirement.

Scientists may request application forms from the International Fellowships Section of the Fogarty International Center, Bldg. 31, Room B2-C25A.

These forms must be completed and returned to FIC by Feb. 1.

Final selection will be made in April, and nominees will be notified shortly thereafter.

For information on other fellowship opportunities available for Americans in Sweden and Switzerland, contact the FIC International Fellowships Section.

Booklet on Designed Genetic Change Published by NIGMS

Current research in designed human genetic change and where it ultimately may lead in practice are discussed in a new booklet, *Prospects for Designed Genetic Change*, published by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

The 34-page report is based on discussions by four leading scientists at a meeting of the Institute's advisory council last year.

Hamner Presents Paper On Oral Cancer in India

Scientists, whose work is supported by the National Institute of Dental Research, presented papers on oral cancer studies at the Fourth National Cancer Conference of India, held recently in Bangalore.

The conference was convened by Dr. D. J. Jussawala, Honorable Founder-Secretary of the Indian Cancer Society.

Other internationally famous cancer scientists at the meeting included Sir Richard Doll, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and Dr. Dennis Burkett, Medical Research Council, London, England.

Dr. James E. Hamner, III, National Institute of Dental Research scientist at the Southwestern Foundation for Research and Education in San Antonio, Tex., presented a paper on Betel Quid Inducement of Carcinoma in the Buccal Mucosa of Baboons.



Dr. Jussawala (l), prestigious Indian scientist, opened the conference attended by internationally known cancer researchers. Dr. Hamner discussed his oral carcinoma research on baboons.

Single free copies of the booklet may be obtained from the NIGMS Information Office, Bldg. 31, Room 4A-06.

Conference to Assess How PCBs Can Affect Humans Starts Dec. 20

An international conference to assess existing knowledge on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) will be held in North Carolina, Dec. 20-21, under sponsorship of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences.

Dr. David P. Rall, NIEHS Director, said the emphasis will be on how PCBs can affect humans.

Conferees will discuss the chemistry of the PCBs, how they are disseminated in the environment, instances of contamination and the results in wildlife and humans, and alternatives to the use of PCBs.

PCBs have been used for more than 40 years. They are liquids that have unusual physical and chemical characteristics.

One of these is extreme heat resistance. They are, therefore, useful in providing greater safety where fire protection is a primary consideration, as in transformers, capacitors, hydraulic fluids and for other purposes.

Discovery of PCBs in the environment (where they do not occur naturally) and in the human food chain has led to scientific concern over these possible biological effects.

On Sept. 1, an Interdepartmental Task Force was established to coordinate Government activities to facilitate the exchange of information and to do all else possible to bring Government resources to bear in defining and dealing with the problem.

Scientists from the United States, Canada, Sweden, The Netherlands and Japan are scheduled to speak. About 90 are expected to attend.

The conference will be held at the Quail Roost Conference Center, Rougemont, N.C.



Remember? — It snowed, Nov. 24, 1971.

Lister Hill Center Urged To Play a 'Catalytic' Role in Biomedical Communications

A Duke University physician and teacher has urged medical institutions and their faculties to join with the National Library of Medicine's Lister Hill Center to make the national biomedical communications network a major force in education.

Must Work With Schools

Dr. Eugene A. Stead, Jr., professor of Medicine at Duke, said in an editorial in the September issue of the *Journal of Medical Education*, "The Lister Hill Center must play a catalytic role in bringing about the changes which will result in the use of a national biomedical educational system."

The Center will have to work with schools, he said, to encourage them to establish educational laboratories for the production of materials and to stimulate faculty members to seek careers in biomedical communications.

Histochemical Society Honors Dr. Lillie; Former NIAMD Scientist Retired in 1960

Dr. Ralph D. Lillie, who was with NIH from 1925 until his retirement in 1960, was honored by the Histochemical Society at its recent annual meeting in New Orleans. The society designated Nov. 19, first day of the meeting, as "Professor Ralph D. Lillie Day" in recognition of his achievements.

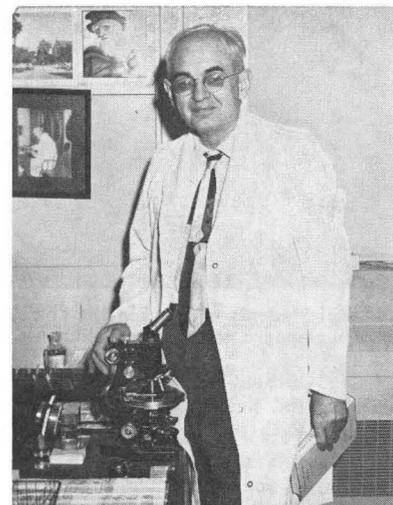
He was chief of the Laboratory of Pathology and Histochemistry, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, when he retired and had also served as chief of the Clinical Center's Pathological Anatomy Department.

In a letter of congratulations to Dr. Lillie, Dr. G. Donald Whedon, NIAMD Director, commented, "Since you were part of the Hygienic Laboratory and of the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute before NIAMD, you are a part of a tradition we regard with considerable pride.

"We all believe that you eminently deserve this tribute . . . You have done vital and promising ground-breaking work in almost every field."

Dr. Lillie conducted studies on the decalcification of bone, the effects of DDT on wildlife, malnutrition disorders and characteristics of specific vitamins, infectious diseases, and chemical and pharmacologic intoxicants.

While with NIH he performed the first fractionation of B vitamins; contributed to the understanding of pellagra, a classical nutritional disorder, and conducted research on dietary cirrhosis of rats.



Dr. Lillie, an NIH staff member for 35 years, is pictured shortly before his retirement 11 years ago.

This led to identification of methionine and choline as factors in preventing this condition.

His histochemical innovations helped investigators in many disciplines to add a new dimension to their research.

In 1939, his work on an American Giemsa strain to replace that imported from Germany was a major contribution to diagnostic work on malaria during World War II.

Parts I and II of Annual PHS Grants, Awards Series Now Available

More than 10,000 grants and awards in support of training, construction, and medical library resources funded by NIH during Fiscal Year 1970 are listed in the new annual edition, Part II of the *Public Health Service Grants and Awards* series.

The 700-page compilation is one of a four-part series listing all NIH support of health training and education. It includes summary tables, incorporating NIH research projects listed in Part I of the series, published earlier this year.

Two additional volumes will be released later. Part III will list awards made by the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, the Environmental Health Service, and the Food and Drug Administration.

Part IV will include summary tables on the data in Parts I through III.

The first two parts of the series are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash-

DR. ESTEP

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ties in a large academic institution."

Dr. Estep comes to NIH from Howard University where, immediately prior to his present appointment, he was Executive Assistant to the President of Howard.

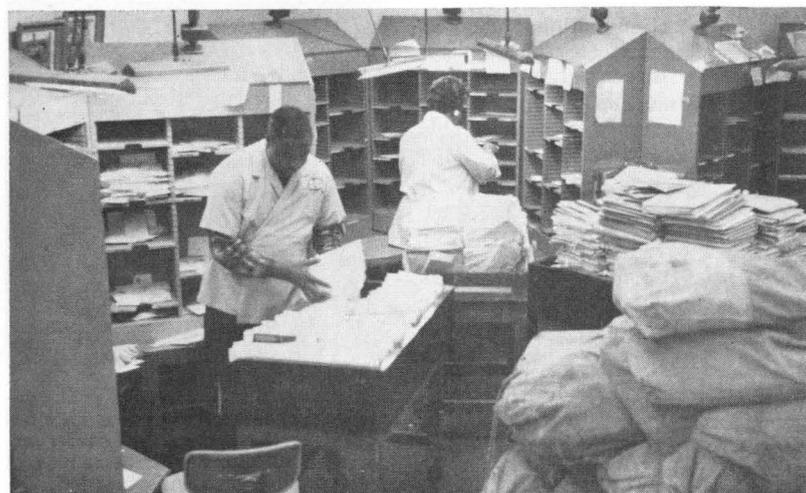
In 1962 Dr. Estep joined the University's College of Medicine as a research veterinarian and instructor in Physiology.

He received his B.S. degree from Maryland State College in 1951, his M.S. from Pennsylvania State University in 1957, and his D.V.M. from Tuskegee Institute in 1962.

Dr. Estep is president of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science, a member of several professional societies, and a consultant to both Federal agencies and local medical institutions.

ington, D.C. 20402. Part I is \$2 per copy, Part II is \$3 each.

Single free copies of both parts may be obtained from the Information Office, Division of Research Grants, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.



Employees begin separating stacks of mail that swamp the NIH mailroom each day. Because of the additional burden imposed upon the Post Office during the holiday season, the Postmaster, Washington, D.C., has requested that from Dec. 1 to 26, all bulk mailings be restricted to those absolutely necessary. Personnel can help alleviate the problem by mailing greeting cards, packages, and other mail through regular Post Offices. Personal mail should be addressed to homes—not offices.