

the



Record

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

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

\$1.6 Billion Cancer Bill Authorizes Wider Study, Use of NIH Resources

Agreeing that all "the biomedical resources" of NIH should be used "to provide the most effective attack on cancer," the Senate and House approved compromise legislation expanding cancer research, and sent the bill to the President on Dec. 10.

Designated The National Cancer Act of 1971, the proposal authorizes \$1.6 billion over the next 3 years to advance the national effort against a leading cause of death in the United States.

Under the bill, the Director of the National Cancer Institute, will report to the Director of NIH. He is assigned a range of responsibilities necessary to carry out the cancer program and is directed to coordinate all cancer-related activities of NIH with the National Cancer Program.

With the advice of the National Cancer Advisory Board, the NCI Director will "plan and develop an expanded, intensified, and coordinated cancer research program . . ."

The legislation provides for a
(Continued on Page 4)



After a visit here Dec. 20, HEW Secy. Elliot L. Richardson (r) says goodbye to (r to l): Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director; Dr. Robert W. Berliner, Deputy Director for Science, and Dr. John F. Sherman, Deputy Director. He spoke to NIH employees on the interdependence of Departmental programs and the need to make them more effective. In reply to a question posed by an NIH scientist about the future of basic research, Secy. Richardson replied: "We intend to maintain and strengthen the role of NIH in the conduct and support of basic research." He saluted both the intramural and extramural programs of NIH as "among the very best administered in Government."

Plans Approved for Child Day Care Center On Campus; Dr. Lowe Heads Committee

Plans for a day care center for the children of NIH employees have been approved by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director.

This past October, Dr. Marston endorsed recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on Day Care. The committee has been working on plans to develop a child care facility since Dec. 1970.

After expressing appreciation for their work, Dr. Marston dismissed the members, stating "it is clear to all of us that the time for action at the NIH has now come."

He then established an NIH Child Development Committee who will carry out plans for the center. Dr. Charles U. Lowe, scientific director, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has been appointed chairman. Other members are:

Alice U. Abramson, Audrey L. Barlock, J. Millard Brown, Dr. Donald J. Cohen, and Annie R. Collins.

Also, Catherine M. Dougherty, Dr. John C. Eberhart, Patty F. Flodin, Dr. Robert F. Goldberger, Lorraine Hopkins, and Mary Carol Kelly.

Also, O. H. Laster, Adele Nussbaum, Alex Smallberg, and Ar-

(See DAY CARE CENTER, Page 7)

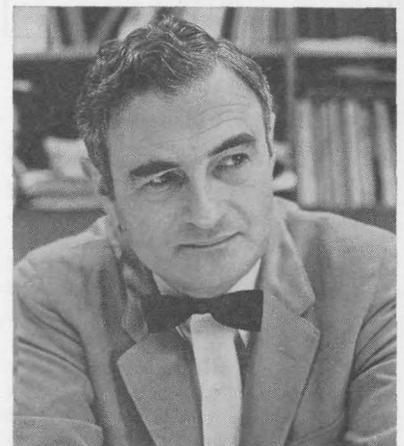
Dr. Robert Sinsheimer, Cal Tech Biology Head, To Deliver NIH Lecture

Dr. Robert L. Sinsheimer, Chairman of the Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology, will deliver the NIH Lecture on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 8:15 p.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

Dr. Sinsheimer will speak about "The Replication of Single-Stranded DNA Bacteriophages: Facts and Riddles." These small bacterial viruses provide a model system for the analysis of viral infection and DNA replication.

Composed of only eight to ten genes, such viruses are ingenious parasites which make more extensive use of host structures and processes than do larger, more autonomous viral types.

Dr. Sinsheimer will review current knowledge of the structure and replication of the icosahedral bacteriophage ϕ X174, as a proto-



Dr. Karl Johnson, NIAID, Receives Ashford Award

Dr. Karl M. Johnson, Director of NIAID's Middle America Research Unit in Panama, recently received the 1971 Bailey K. Ashford Award at the annual meeting of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in Boston.

The society presents the award once every 3 years to a scientist 45 years of age or younger for "outstanding work in the field of tropical medicine."

One of Dr. Johnson's contributions was his work on Bolivian Hemorrhagic Fever which led to the virtual control of this epidemic disease in Bolivia.

His interests also extend into arboviral infections, vesicular stomatitis virus, and hepatitis.

The two most recent recipients of this award were Drs. Franklin A. Neva and Leon Rosen, both in NIAID's Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases.



The Van Meter Prize for achievement in thyroid research was awarded to Dr. Ira Pastan, chief, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NCI's General Laboratories and Clinics program. The \$1,000 prize, awarded annually to an investigator under the age of 41, was received by Dr. Pastan at an American Thyroid Association meeting.

Dr. Sinsheimer is the recipient of many honors, including an international award—a medal for his research in virology—from the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters.

type of these viruses, with comparative reference to the corresponding characteristics of the similar, filamentous viruses, such as M13.

Dr. J. E. Rall, director of Intramural Research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, is host for the lecture.

Dr. Sinsheimer's lecture incorporates
(See DR. SINSHEIMER, Page 6)

the NIH Record

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Car Pool Locator Cleans Up

Starting the new year with a clean slate, the car pool locator will be brought up to date. All cards will be removed from the board today (Jan. 4).

Anyone interested in remaining on the locator should fill out a new card, and place it in the proper slot.

Rennie C. Vest Dies; Veteran of Guard Force

Rennie C. Vest, Jr., an officer on the NIH Guard Force, died suddenly Dec. 4. Mr. Vest had been on the Force for over 13 years.

He was one of the first guards to be appointed as a U.S. Special Policeman. Among the duties of this group is the enforcement of parking regulations on the reservation.

Mr. Vest served as a shop steward, and as president of Local 2419, American Federation of Government Employees. He was also

History of Medicine Society Schedules Meetings Jan. 13 And Valentine's Day, Feb. 14

"Some Points in the History of Cholera" will be one of the subjects at the meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine, Thursday, Jan. 13, at 8 p.m., in the Billings Auditorium, National Library of Medicine.

That topic will be discussed by Dr. Norman Howard-Jones, a participant in the NIH Visiting Scientist Program who is doing research at NLM.

Dr. James Harvey Young will talk on "The Persistence of Health Quackery in America." Dr. Young is professor of History at Emory University.

On Monday evening, Feb. 14—Valentine's Day—a special 8 p.m. meeting of WSHM will be held at NLM. Charles H. Talbot, Wellcome Institute of the History of Medicine, London, England, will talk on some aspects of medieval medicine.

Both meetings are open to the public.



Christmas at Stone House came early this year for Fogarty Scholar Prof. Ragnar A. Granit and Mrs. Granit. In their native Sweden, decorating the tree is a Christmas Eve event.

NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

WGMS, AM—570—FM Stereo
103.5—Friday, about 9:15 p.m.

January 7

Dr. Harry R. Keiser, NHLI
Subject: Hypertension

January 14

Dr. Ralph A. Frew, NIDR
Subject: National Caries Program

an EEO representative in the Office of Administrative Services.

Mr. Vest, a native of Washington, D.C., attended Storer College, and served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

He leaves his wife, Shirley; four children, Karen, Carlton, Sherrie, and Patricia, and parents.

Sixth 'Operation Cleanup' Seeks to Utilize All Idle Government Equipment

The sixth annual "Operation Cleanup" will be conducted at NIH this month. The campaign's objective is to utilize all Government equipment and supplies lying idle in scientific, administrative, or service areas.

Last year's campaign resulted in the transfer of 1,431 pieces of equipment, valued at \$249,504, to the Property Utilization Warehouse for reissue to NIH components and other Government agencies.

Donald R. Watson, assistant director for Materiel Management, OAS, said that in order to fulfill the objectives of "Operation Cleanup," each component should initiate its own "house cleaning."

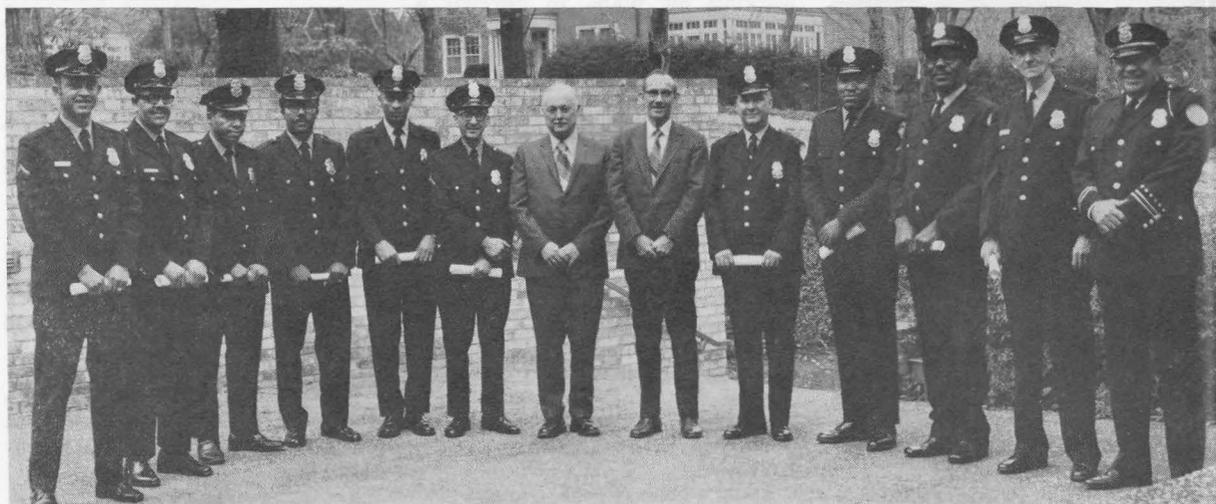
Units are urged to organize internal "walk-thru" teams to survey program areas to identify equipment which can be redistributed on a cost free basis.

Buildings Visited

Off-the-reservation buildings will be visited during the week of Jan. 17, and on-campus buildings the week of Jan. 24. Units will be notified of the specific dates.

The Scientific Equipment Rental Program—initiated by the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch of the Division of Research Services in 1970—has numerous unfilled requests for equipment.

Seldom used research equipment should be transferred to the loan pool for redistribution. For information call Clarence Sharp, Ext. 64131.



THE U.S. SPECIAL POLICE Training Program graduated its first class Nov. 19, 1971. John E. Winters, Deputy Chief of Police (Retired), Metropolitan Washington, told the class that the most important phase of the professional police officers' work today is good public relations with the community they serve. Graduates with William C. Wright (center left), training officer, Willard E. Vincent, assistant director for Protection and Safety Management, OAS, and Capt. Richard F. Jones, NIH Guard Force Commanding Officer (far right), are (l to r): Pfc. James W. Kerr, Pfc. William S. Fields, class president, Pfc. Francis W. Coleman, Pfc. David E. Cross, Pfc. John K. Banner, Pfc. Joseph S. Jablonsky, Pfc. Ford R. Wilson, Pfc. Lawrence Holman, Cpl. Damon W. Ramsey, and Pfc. John W. Cunningham.



Richard C. Oliver has been appointed personnel officer of the Division of Research Services. Previously he served with the National Cancer Institute, the Office of the Associate Director for Administration, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

New Green Parking License Issued; Two-Hour Temporary Permits Available to Donors

Metallic green parking permits, replacing the old plastic ones, have been issued to B/I/D executive officers.

Green permits are given to employees on official business who are required to use privately-owned cars.

Both NIH and green parking permits must be displayed on a vehicle parked in a designated "green" parking space.

They cannot be legally used in green areas at the building in which the employee works.

Return Obsolete Permits

The obsolete permits should be returned to the Protection and Parking Branch, Bldg. 31, Room B1C-11.

Employees in rental buildings off campus, driving to the Blood Bank, may park in the out-patient lot on Convent Drive.

The officer stationed there will issue a 2-hour temporary parking permit for that purpose.

This courtesy will not be extended to employees on the reservation except during annual leave or other off-duty time.

The officer will enter the time of arrival on the permit and will enforce the 2-hour limit.

NHLI Task Force Report Summarizes Program to Attack Major Health Issue

The Report of the NHLI Task Force on Arteriosclerosis was released by the National Heart and Lung Institute at a press conference held on Dec. 9 at NIH.

The 100-page report summarizes background information and recommendations for a national program to attack arteriosclerosis and its complications over the next 10 years. A more detailed account will be published later.

The Task Force, a 15-member group of experts from cardiovascular research and clinical fields, was appointed by Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director, to develop a comprehensive plan for an assault on a paramount health problem.

Arteriosclerosis and its clinical manifestations — which include angina pectoris, acute heart attacks, sudden cardiac death, congestive heart failure, strokes, and peripheral vascular disease — are responsible for approximately 84 percent of more than one million cardiovascular-disease deaths occurring each year in the U.S.

Among industrialized nations, only Finland has a higher death rate from arteriosclerotic heart disease among men aged 45-54.

Figures Show Toll

In addition, an estimated 845,000 Americans are hospitalized each year for arteriosclerotic heart disease, 370,000 for stroke, 288,000 for hypertension, and 104,000 for general arteriosclerosis.

Stating that death and disability from arteriosclerosis have reached epidemic proportions in the U.S., the Task Force called for a major national commitment during the 70's for the prevention and control of this disease.

They further stated that the Federal Government should assume leadership in fulfilling this commitment, and recommended that the President appoint a continuing National Commission for long-term planning of this effort.

Recommendations Listed

Among the 44 specific recommendations of the Task Force were:

- Creation of national centers for the prevention of arteriosclerosis at a number of large medical centers. These would be concerned with multidisciplinary approaches to all facets of this disease, including its prevention, epidemiology, causes, clinical manifestations, and treatment.

- Establishment of model cardiovascular disease prevention clinics to 1) seek highly efficient means of detecting persons at high risk; 2) develop improved countermeasures against principal risk factors, and 3) develop trained manpower highly skilled

Chance for Blood Donors To Win Color TV Ends Soon

January will be the last month for donors to register in the Blood Bank drawing for a free color TV.

Members of the immediate Offices of the Director and the Clinical Center Director, and Blood Bank employees are not eligible.

Call Ext. 64509 to become a donor and have your name placed in the lottery.

in preventive techniques.

- Establishment of a national clearinghouse for information on arteriosclerosis.

- Initiation of clinical trials aimed at reducing illness and death from arteriosclerosis through interventions against principal risk factors, such as elevated blood lipids, high blood pressure, cigarette smoking, and others amenable to modification.

Of these 44 recommendations, Dr. Cooper singled out for highest priority clinical trials to 1) reduce excessive blood lipid levels; 2) control hypertension, and 3) control both of these risk factors, plus elimination of cigarette smoking.

An estimated 80 percent of death and disability from cardiovascular conditions occurs among persons having one or more of these risk factors.

Task Force Named

Members of the NHLI Task Force on Arteriosclerosis were: Drs. Elliot V. Newman, chairman, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine; Oglesby Paul, vice chairman, Northwestern U. Medical School; Sidney Blumenthal, U. of Miami College of Medicine; Kenneth M. Brinkhous, University of North Carolina, and Howard Eder, Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Also, Drs. Alfred P. Fishman, U. of Pennsylvania School of Medicine; Charles K. Friedberg, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine; Herbert P. Galliher, University of Michigan; Jack C. Geer, Ohio State U. School of Medicine, and T. Joseph Reeves, University of Alabama.

Also, Drs. Isadore Rosenfeld, Cornell U. Medical College; Fiorindo A. Simeone, Brown University; James F. Toole, Bowman-Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest; Ernest L. Wynder, American Health Foundation, and Donald B. Zilversmit, Cornell U.

'Turn Off the Lights' Campaign Asks NIH'ers To Help Reduce Costs

A "Turn Off the Lights" campaign can result in yearly savings to NIH of nearly \$100,000 in operating costs.

To emphasize the need, the present Office of Engineering Services' campaign asks employees to save energy and costs.

On Jan. 27 of last year, a letter from the Associate Director for Administration outlined a three-step program:

- Lights in offices and laboratories are to be turned off at the end of the working period.

Where rooms are occupied by more than one employee, arrangements are to be made that the last person leaving the area will turn off the lights.

- Custodial personnel entering rooms will turn lights on and off just prior to and immediately after cleaning.

Lights Out

- Lights in general meeting and conference rooms, and the like, are to be turned off when the areas are not in use.

Studies by OES have shown that turning off the lights as requested would result in savings of \$.00153 per lamp per day.

Based on 260 work days per year and a lamp population of 240,000, a yearly savings of \$95,472 would be realized.



"Don't forget—turn out the lights."

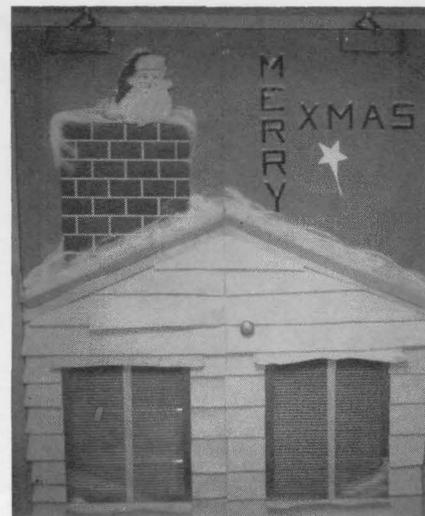
Booklet Lists Med. Services

A new booklet, *Your NIH Key to Health*, lists medical services provided by the Employee Health Service for NIH'ers, and locations and hours of health units.

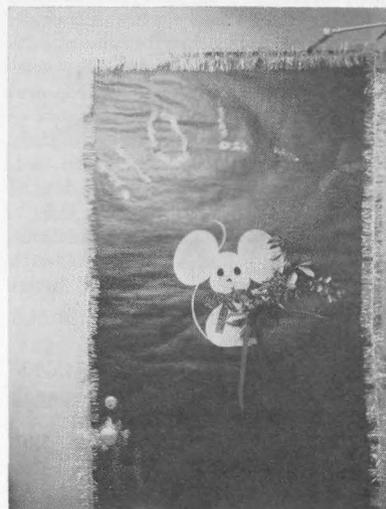
Copies of the pamphlet may be picked up at health units, or call Ext. 64840.

Dr. Scherp Serves as Chairman, AAAS Symposium on Dentistry

An AAAS symposium, Dec. 28-29, on Comparative Immunology of the Oral Cavity was arranged by Dr. Henry W. Scherp, associate director for National Caries Program, National Institute of Dental Research, who served as program chairman.



... but the memory lingers on



NEW CANCER BILL AUTHORIZES WIDER RESEARCH

(Continued from Page 1)

National Cancer Advisory Board to replace the present National Advisory Cancer Council.

The board will be composed of 23 members—18 appointed by the President—not more than 12 of whom may be scientists and physicians who are among the leading authorities in the cancer field.

5 Officials on Board

Also on the board will be five Federal officials who shall serve *ex officio*: the Secretary of HEW, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology, the Director of NIH, the chief medical officer of the Veterans Administration, and a medical officer designated by the Secretary of Defense.

The President's Cancer Panel—of whom at least two of the three members (appointed by the President) must be distinguished scientists or physicians—will appraise the National Cancer Program.

The Panel, which will make periodic progress reports directly to the President, will meet at the call of the chairman but not less than 12 times a year. A transcript of all meetings must be kept and made available to the public.

At the President's request, the

Panel will submit a list of names of persons for consideration for appointment as NCI Director.

The establishment of 15 new centers for clinical research, training, and demonstration of advanced diagnostic and treatment methods related to cancer is authorized.

Cooperative agreements with public and private nonprofit agencies are also authorized for the planning, establishment, strengthening, and basic operating support of existing or new centers.

Major Provisions Listed

The major provisions of the bill include authorization for the Director of NCI to:

- Encourage and coordinate cancer research by industrial concerns which evidence a capability for such research.

- Collect, analyze, and disseminate all data useful in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer, including the establishment of an international cancer data bank.

- Establish or support the large-scale production or distribution of specialized biological materials or other therapeutic substances for research and set standards of

Charles C. Shinn to Deliver Visual Aids Lecture Jan. 7

Charles C. Shinn will speak on "Preparation and Presentation of Effective Slides and Visual Aids" on Jan. 7, 12 noon, in the CC Jack Masur Auditorium.

Mr. Shinn, visual communications project officer in the Division of Research Services, who spoke twice last spring, will include new material in the lecture. Handouts for improving presentations will be available at the lecture.

Mr. Shinn is available for consultation with NIH staff members.

safety and care for their use.

- Support meritorious foreign research, collaborative research involving American and foreign scientists, and the training of Americans abroad and foreign scientists in the United States.

- Support appropriate manpower training programs in fundamental sciences and clinical disciplines.

The NCI Director will also prepare and submit an annual budget estimate for the national cancer attack program directly to the President after the Secretary of HEW, the Director of NIH, and

Civil Service Commission Announces Test Dates For Fed'l Summer Jobs

Test dates for 1972 summer jobs in Federal agencies have been announced by the Civil Service Commission.

Candidates whose applications are received by Jan. 7 will be tested Feb. 12, and those whose applications are received by Feb. 2, will be tested March 11.

Applications postmarked after Feb. 2 will not be accepted.

Complete instructions for filing, and information on opportunities available, are contained in CSC Announcement No. 414.

Applicants rated eligible in 1971 need not take the written test again unless they wish to improve their scores.

They have been sent a special form to update their qualifications and indicate their availability for employment in 1972.

the National Cancer Advisory Board have had an opportunity to make comment on but not change the estimates.

The President signed the National Cancer Act into law on Dec. 23, 1971.

Dr. Myers Gives Paper On Perinatal Studies; Visits Medical Centers



Dr. Myers recently participated in a WHO symposium in Russia—attended by scientists from six nations—on problems of reproduction.

Dr. Ronald Myers' interest in normal and abnormal pregnancies took him from a WHO symposium in the U.S.S.R. to a tour of several European medical centers.

Dr. Myers is chief of the Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

He participated in a World Health Organization symposium on "The Use of Non-Human Primates for Research on Problems of Human Reproduction," Dec. 13-17, in Sukhumi, Georgia, Russia.

Observes Rhesus Monkeys

Drawing on his work with more than 1,600 Rhesus monkey pregnancies, Dr. Myers presented a paper on "The Pathology of the Rhesus Monkey Placenta."

He observed that disease and abnormalities of these animal models during pregnancy are not only closely related to those observed in humans, but also occur with nearly the same frequency.

At the Sorbonne in Paris, he collaborated with Prof. Maurice Panigel on problems of ultra structural changes in the placenta and their relationship to fetal death in the Rhesus monkey.

In Rome, he spent a week with Ermelando Cosmi, professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology at the Università Degli Studi Di Roma, probing the problems of perinatal brain damage in sheep, another commonly used animal model.

Before returning to this country, Dr. Myers conferred in Stockholm with Dr. Ingemar Joelsson at Kvinnoklimiken Vid Sabbatsbergs Sjukhus and lectured on perinatal brain damage.

NLM Names 1st Scholars in Residence, Soper and Dowling, Eminent Physicians

Two distinguished U. S. physicians, Drs. Fred L. Soper and Harry F. Dowling, have been appointed the first National Library of Medicine Scholars in Residence (Visiting Scholars) under a program established last June by the NLM Board of Regents.

According to the provisions of their selection, both will spend a substantial part of their time for a period of at least 6 months in research that requires use of the Library's collections.

Since 1962, Dr. Soper has been a special consultant to HEW's Office of International Health.

A pioneer epidemiologist, he joined the Rockefeller Foundation in 1920, 2 years after his graduation from Rush Medical College.

Dr. Soper served in South America, mostly in Brazil, for more than 20 years as regional director for yellow fever and hookworm disease control.

Heads Control Projects

From 1943 to 1946 he headed typhus and malaria control projects in Egypt, Algeria, and Italy, and in 1961-62 established the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory.

He was Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in 1947-49 and of the WHO Regional Office for the Americas in 1949-59.

The recipient of numerous awards, honorary degrees, and foreign decorations, his publications in the field of public health and epidemiology exceed a hundred titles.

Dr. Dowling, whose most recent book, *Medicine for Man: The*

Development, Regulation and Use of Prescription Drugs, was published in 1970, has attained distinction for accomplishments in the field of infectious diseases and chemotherapy.

He is a 1931 graduate of George Washington University School of Medicine, where, after graduate study at Johns Hopkins and Harvard, he began a career in teaching and clinical investigation.

Other Experience Noted

In 1951 he was named professor and head of the Department of Medicine at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, where he remained until 1969, when he accepted an appointment for 2 years as special assistant to the president of the University of Delaware.

Dr. Dowling has served in numerous advisory and consultative capacities for both Government and private health agencies. He was a member for 10 years of the AMA Council on Drugs, and since 1965 has been a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the Food and Drug Administration.

Receives Many Honors

Since 1960 Dr. Dowling has been editor of *DM: Disease-a-Month*. His many awards and honors include his selection as an NLM Health Sciences Scholar for 1966-67, and election as President of the Infectious Disease Society of America for 1965-66.

Dr. Dowling has published four books, contributed to numerous others, and written more than 200 articles for professional journals.

Dr. Pitcairn Joins FIC As Special Assistant

Dr. Donald M. Pitcairn has been appointed Special Assistant to the Director of the Fogarty International Center, Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr.

Dr. Pitcairn's responsibilities will include, in part, concern with the study and comparison of undergraduate and postgraduate medical education in the United States and abroad.

After attending Harvard College, Dr. Pitcairn received his M.D. degree from the University of Oregon Medical School in 1945.

Following internship there and military service, he returned to the university, serving for 3 years as an instructor in the Depart-



Dr. Pitcairn developed several undergraduate and postgraduate educational programs while a member of the Department of Medicine at the University of Oregon Medical School.

ment of Physiology. Later, he resumed clinical training as a resident in Medicine.

From 1953 to 1955, Dr. Pitcairn was assistant in Medicine at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston and Postdoctoral Research Fellow at Harvard Medical School.

From 1955 to 1968 he was a member of the Department of Medicine at Oregon where he was professor of Medicine and head of the Division of Chest Diseases.

During this period, he organized and directed the Pulmonary Function Laboratory, and was the recipient of research grants from NIH and private foundations.

Dr. Pitcairn has served since 1968 with BHME as chief of the Physician Education Branch, Division of Physician Manpower.

Nurse Education Booklet Issued

Single copies of the publication, *Future Directions of Doctoral Education for Nurses*, may be obtained from the Division of Nursing, Bldg. 31, Room 2C-19, or purchased from the GPO for \$1.50.



Dr. Roger D. Estep, new Director of the Division of Research Services, takes the oath of office—administered by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, on Dec. 3—with Mrs. Estep holding the bible, and their son, Frederick, looking on.

New Office to Recruit Minorities for Careers In Health Service Opens

In an effort to recruit members of minority groups into health careers, an Office of Health Manpower Opportunity has been set up as part of BHME. Dr. George Blue Spruce, the Nation's only full-blooded Indian dentist, will head the new office.

Last June, Dr. Blue Spruce was appointed special assistant to the BHME Director, Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott. Prior to that, he was with the Division of Dental Health.

According to Dr. Endicott, the new component "... will provide leadership in identifying disadvantaged young people with potential for health careers. . . . And it will enable schools to offer special assistance to help increase the chances of success of these disadvantaged students."

Focus on 5 Groups

The Office will focus on five groups: black Americans, American Indians, Spanish-surnamed Americans, women, and students.

It will administer grant programs under Section B of the Health Manpower Education Initiative Awards, a part of the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971, which President Nixon signed on Nov. 18.

This section provides for grants to increase the enrollment of students in health training courses who are likely to practice in underserved areas.

It supports projects that help disadvantaged persons who have potential for health training to enroll in schools and complete their training.

Grants may be awarded to public or nonprofit private health or educational entities.



Dr. Daniel F. Whiteside, BHME associate director (r), has been appointed Assistant Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service. He joined PHS in 1957 and has served with the Indian Health Program and DDH. Dr. Whiteside receives the ASG Flag from Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, BHME Director.

DR. SINSHEIMER

(Continued from Page 1)

porates a number of his major fields of interest, including the physical and chemical properties of nucleic acids, replication of nucleic acids, and bacterial viruses.

He also is interested in the biological effects of ultraviolet radiation, as well as biological applications of ultraviolet and infrared spectroscopy.

In 1967, following 11 years of research, Dr. Sinsheimer together with Nobelist Dr. Arthur Kornberg and Dr. Mehran Goulian announced the synthesis of a fully infectious DNA virus.

As a template, or model, for their synthetic virus, the scientists used the DNA of a dwarf virus which Dr. Sinsheimer had shown earlier to have only one strand instead of the usual two.

This work represents an important step forward in understanding how viruses are duplicated

Two Area Schools Announce Spring Registration Dates

Registration dates for the coming spring semester in two area schools have been announced.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School spring semester schedule of classes for 1972 is now available.

A catalog and schedule may be obtained from USDA, Room 1031, South Agriculture Bldg., or by calling 388-4419 (Government code 111-4419).

Registration may be completed by mail until Jan. 14, or in person on the patio Administration Bldg., 14th and Independence Ave., S.W., between Jan. 22-29.

Tuition is \$22 per credit hour or \$20 if paid in full at the time of registration.

The Federal "After Hours" Education Program conducted by George Washington University will hold registration Thursday and Friday, Jan. 13-14, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., in Conference Rooms A, B, and C, Department of Commerce Bldg., 14th and Constitution Ave., N.W.

Tuition is \$54 per credit hour. Classes will begin Jan. 24.

Graduate Program Supplements Available for Spring Semester

Catalog supplements for the spring semester of the Graduate Program at NIH, which begins Feb. 7, are now available.

They may be obtained from the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences office, Bldg. 10, Room B1L-101, or by calling Ext. 65273.

Advance registration by mail is possible through Jan. 21.

when they enter cells and how DNA polymerase or similar enzymes make new DNA.

The following year, Dr. Sinsheimer was honored as California Scientist of the Year. One year later he was the recipient of the Beijerinck Virology Medal of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and Letters.

After receiving his Ph.D. in Biophysics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1948, Dr. Sinsheimer was an associate professor, and later professor of Biophysics at Iowa State College.

In 1957 he moved to the California Institute of Technology as professor of Biophysics and, in 1968, was named chairman of the Division of Biology.

Dr. Sinsheimer is a member of the Advisory Committee to the NIH Director.

Dr. Sinsheimer has served as President of the Biophysical Society, and is now editor of the Annual Reviews of Biochemistry, and a member of the Council, National Academy of Sciences.

Erika B. Love Appointed Deputy Assoc. Director At Library of Medicine

Erika B. Love has been named deputy associate director for Library Operations at the National Library of Medicine.

Mrs. Love was formerly Director of Libraries at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, N.C.

She attended Heidelberg University, and received both the B.A. degree in 1950 and the M.A.L.S. degree in 1953 from Indiana University.

While medical librarian at the Larue D. Carter Memorial Hospital in Indianapolis, she completed the course work of a 3-



Mrs. Love has served as consultant to a number of Government and institutional groups.

year psychiatric residency program.

She later became Chief Librarian for both the Indiana Department of Mental Health and the Carter Hospital until 1967 when she moved to Winston-Salem.

Mrs. Love has had extensive teaching experience and participated in numerous medical librarian workshops.

Government Operator's Permit—SF-46—Not a License to Drive

A U.S. motor vehicle operator's identification card (Standard Form 46) is not a valid license to operate a Government vehicle on a public roadway, according to the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

A current driver's license issued by the state or other licensing jurisdiction where the individual resides or is principally employed must accompany the Government ID card.

Using the SF-46 when a driver's license is suspended or revoked is illegal.

An employee must surrender his SF-46 card immediately if his license is revoked, and should offer to do so if it is suspended.



Dr. James W. Prescott (r), of NICHD's Growth and Development Branch, receives the Council on International Nontheatrical Events' Golden Eagle Award from Dr. William G. Carr (l), president of CINE as L. Richard Ellison, producer, Time-Life Films Inc., looks on. Dr. Prescott was given the certificate for his scientific consultation during the filming of "Rock-a-Bye-Baby."

2 Research Teams, Working Independently, Find What May Be Human Cancer Virus

Scientific teams working independently in the Washington, D. C. area and in Los Angeles, both cooperating in the National Cancer Institute's Special Virus Cancer Program, have each found what they believe may be a candidate human cancer virus.

The discoveries were announced, prior to scientific publication, at the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles by Drs. Robert M. McAllister and Murray B. Gardner, University of Southern California's School of Medicine, and Dr. Robert J. Huebner, head, Viral Carcinogenesis Branch, NCI, and in Washington, D. C. by Drs. Sarah Stewart and William Feller of Georgetown University.

Both groups found the postulated cancer-causing viruses, which may be the same, in cells from cancer of skeletal muscle called rhabdomyosarcoma.

Found in Muscle Cancer

The virus reported by the U.S.C. was found in muscle cancer cells from the pelvic region of a 7-year-old girl. The Georgetown University scientists found their candidate human cancer virus in cancer cells from the thigh of a 38-year-old woman.

Efforts are in progress, or planned, to determine whether these viruses are indeed of human origin, whether they occur primarily in human cells, and whether they are capable of causing cancer in animals.

Viruses Identified

Both viruses were identified by electron microscopy as RNA type-C, the type of virus that causes certain animal leukemias and solid tumors, and has been strongly implicated in many human cancers.

In both cases, the scientists first cultured cancerous muscle cells for an extended period, with no evidence of virus appearing.

In Los Angeles, Drs. McAllister and Gardner inoculated embryonic kittens of three pregnant cats with the child's rhabdomyosarcoma cells.

Tumor Develops

One of the surviving kittens later developed an intra-cranial cancer found to be composed of human muscle cancer cells. RNA type-C virus particles showing in the tumor also appeared in the cells grown in laboratory flasks.

Drs. McAllister and Gardner and scientific teams in Los Angeles and Rockville-Bethesda, Md., used various biochemical and immunological tests to characterize this virus, tentatively named RD-114.

Physically, the isolated RD-114 virus showed the same density (1.16gm/cc), the same weight RNA (70S) and the characteristic

enzyme (reverse transcriptase) associated with all RNA viruses known to cause leukemias and solid tumors in animals.

As the result of immunological tests to identify the species origin of the RD-114 virus, the scientists all reported that RD-114 is a mammalian RNA virus, but a new one.

Characterization Underway

It is definitely not a mouse, rat, hamster, or cat virus, the only known mammalian cancer viruses of this type. Further efforts at characterization are now underway.

Dr. Stewart obtained evidence of virus from her rhabdomyosarcoma culture after using a chemical technique recently developed by Dr. Wallace P. Rowe and associates in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Method Successful

After adding the chemical 5-iododeoxyuridine (5-IUDR) to the cell culture, type-C RNA virus particles were seen under the electron microscope.

This was the first time this method has been used successfully with human cells. The particles found in the culture were similar to those found in the original tumor, but these disappeared when the cancer cells were cultured.

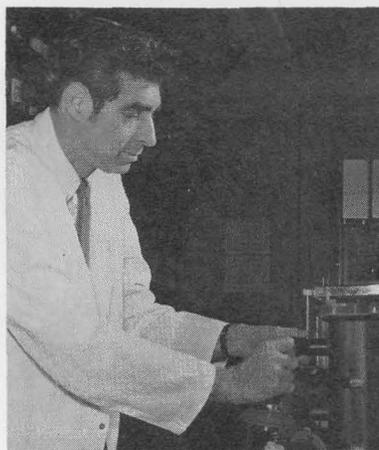
Collaborators Listed

The virus is different from other animal cancer viruses in the way it buds from the human cells, the scientist reported. Dr. Stewart and her colleagues are now planning biochemical and immunological analysis of the virus.

Collaborating in the research at the University of Southern California were Dr. Margery Nicolson, Children's Hospital of Los Angeles; Drs. Robert W. Rongey and Suraiya Rasheed, U.S.C. Department of Pathology, and Dr. Padman S. Sarma, NCI.

Also, Drs. Stephen Oroszlan, Raymond V. Gilden, and Masakazu Hatanaka, Flow Laboratories, Inc., Rockville, and Dr. M. Lee Vernon and Amelia Kabigting, Microbiological Associates, Inc., Bethesda.

Participating in the Georgetown University study were Drs. George Kasnic, Jr., Catherine Draycott, and Abner Golden, Georgetown University School of Medicine, and Drs. Elizabeth Mitchell and Theresa Ben, NCI.



Dr. George G. Glenner, chief, Section on Molecular Pathology, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been elected president of the Histochemical Society at its annual meeting in New Orleans. He has been with NIAMD since 1955.

DAY CARE CENTER

(Continued from Page 1)

liene F. Smith.

One of the first duties of this group will be to suggest candidates for the position of planning coordinator. Names will be submitted to the NIH Director.

Requirements for this position include the ability to work with parents, a knowledge of childhood development, and administrative skills.

The coordinator will direct the work of the committee, whose duties will encompass selecting a site for the center, developing a curriculum, and figuring financial arrangements.

Members of the committee will answer questions and also receive suggestions about the day care project. NIH employees will be kept abreast of further developments.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

11/26—Dr. Winston Edwards, West Indies, Experimental Pathology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Bates, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 3A09.

11/28—Dr. Geeta Kapadia, India, Reproduction Research Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Andreas Chrambach, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 12N210.

11/30—Dr. Alan C. Nicholls, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Karl A. Piez, NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 414.

12/1 — Dr. A. Hameed Khan, United Kingdom, Drug Development Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John A. Driscoll, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 6D22.

12/12—Dr. Masami Doteuchi, Japan, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Dr. B. Burton Discusses Kidney Disease Problems At Meeting, TV Program

The progress and problems of kidney diseases, and the cost of the therapy were subjects recently discussed by Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, associate director for Program, NIAMD.

Dr. Burton, who is also chief of NIAMD's Artificial Kidney—Chronic Uremia Program, spoke at the Annual National Awards Banquet of the National Kidney Foundation during its annual meeting in Washington, D.C.

He noted that while kidney transplantation and dialysis with artificial kidneys are constantly improving, "any real dent into the problem of kidney disorders" will depend upon more research into fundamental causes of renal disease.

Dr. Burton commented on the growth in home dialysis—two out of every five patients now use this process in their homes.

During the past year, he stated that about 1,200 new patients underwent dialysis, while approximately 1,000 kidney transplants took place in the U. S.

New Index Planned

NIAMD is planning to start a bimonthly "current awareness" publication, *Kidney Disease and Nephrology Index*, Dr. Burton explained. Index citations will alert investigators to the latest research findings.

One of the 1971 National Awards presented at the banquet went to Dr. James A. Shannon, former NIH Director, for his "important participation in the advancement of kidney research." Dr. Shannon is now Special Assistant to the President, Rockefeller University.

Dr. Burton also appeared on a recent television panel program—"Research Project"—moderated by Dr. Frank Field, WNBC science editor. There, Dr. Burton explained that it is not the lack of kidney machines, but the cost of the treatment that keeps patients from using the machines.

Dr. Burton pointed out that with home dialysis the cost has declined considerably compared to treatment, 10 years ago, at hospital centers. As another means of reducing the cost he suggested the "halfway house" or satellite dialysis center as a hospital substitute.

Speaking of losing weight, magazines are full of good advice on how to do it. It must be good advice—most of them are losing weight themselves.—*Changing Times*.

Professor Frank Fenner Named Fogarty Scholar

Prof. Frank Fenner, a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence, arrived at NIH just before Christmas. He is Director of the John Curtin School of Medical Research, Australian National University, Canberra, and is also professor of Microbiology at the university.

Prof. Fenner is the author of the classic description, published in 1952, of the pathogenesis of mouse pox virus infection in the mouse.

Subsequently, the microbiologist and his colleagues undertook a study of the myxoma virus, a member of the pox virus group.

This virus is usually fatal to the European rabbit which overran Australia, resulting in a major economic problem there.

Dr. Fenner described forces converting this virus which caused almost 100 percent mortality to the European rabbit, to a more moderate virus causing a lower mortality rate.

Within a 5-year period he documented and analyzed the evolution of virus and host to a favorable survival state.

More recently he has worked in the area of animal virus genetics and has developed and studied conditional lethal temperature-sensitive mutants.

While he is residing at Stone House, Prof. Fenner plans to devote a major portion of his time to the second edition of his book, *The Biology of Animal Virus*.

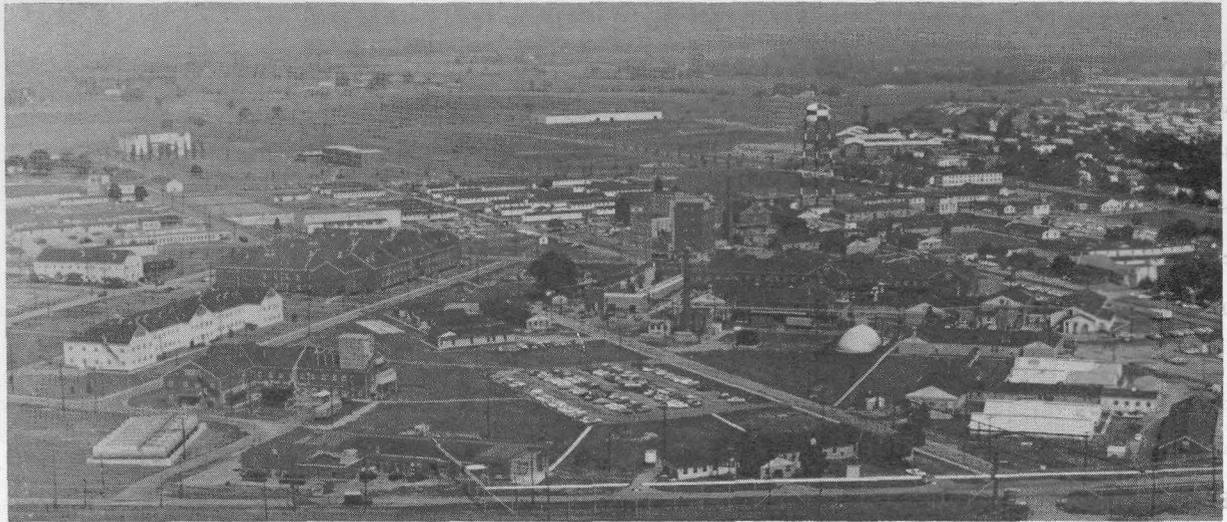
Prof. Fenner received his medical degree from Adelaide University in 1942. He is a Fellow in the Royal Australian College of Physicians and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London.

Prof. Fenner will remain in residence at Stone House through mid-March. He will return to NIH in the fall with Mrs. Fenner, and will be here for 6 months.



During his stay at Stone House, Dr. Fenner plans to spend a major part of his time working on the second edition of his book, "The Biology of Animal Virus."

Cancer Research at Fort Detrick to Be Managed Under Private Contract



AERIAL VIEW OF FORT DETRICK, looking north, shows buildings which are being converted to use for expanding cancer research. Present National Cancer Institute plans call for studies to be under way in some laboratories by this coming June. An estimated 200 employees will work in the Government-owned facilities operating under a private contractor capable of large-scale management.—U.S. Army Photograph.

Laboratories and animal facilities at Fort Detrick, Md., valued at more than \$70 million are being turned over to the National Cancer Institute for contract research.

On Oct. 18, 1971, President Nixon announced that the Army's Biological Defense Research Center at Fort Detrick is being converted into a cancer research center.

By June 1972, or soon thereafter, cancer research will be under way in some of the laboratories; within the next 3 to 5 years an estimated 80 percent of the laboratories could be operational.

Occupies 500 Acres

Fort Detrick is 40 miles from NIH's Bethesda facilities. The main post area, on the northwest edge of Frederick, Md., occupies approximately 500 acres.

The NCI facilities there will be managed by a private contractor. This arrangement, utilized successfully by a number of Federal agencies, is expected to insure greater flexibility in the new NCI effort.

The NCI advertised in the *Commerce Business Daily*, Nov. 12, 1971, for resumé of demonstrated capability from general research and management contractors in disease research and control.

Criteria Noted

The contractor will be responsible for research in cancer and must have available professional personnel in the fields of medicine, veterinary medicine, pathology, and microbiology, including virology, biochemistry, and immunology, the advertisement stated.

In addition, the contractor must have the capability for overall fiscal, personnel, and logistics management, as well as for scientific management of a large-scale research facility.

The contractor will select scien-

tific and support personnel for its work at Fort Detrick. Area residents who formerly worked at the facility for the Army will be given priority in hiring.

American academic scientists, visiting scientists from other countries, and about 20 NCI personnel — primarily project liaison and safety officers — will also be located there.

Upon award of the contract, an estimated 200 employees will begin operation at Fort Detrick. Of these, some 30 to 40 will be scientists.

May Employ 600

In 5 years, the contractor may be employing approximately 600 persons.

From those who submit statements of capability to NCI, a limited number of potential contractors will receive a Request for Proposal and will be invited during January to participate in a bidders' conference.

Statements of workscope and bid must be submitted to NCI by March 1, and after an estimated \$1 million has been spent on necessary immediate repairs, most of the buildings will be ready by May, with occupation by the prime contractor planned for June.

The unique feature of the Fort Detrick facility is that its laboratories were designed and equipped to work with the most hazardous agents at a minimum risk to the worker so they are well suited for studies involving highly concentrated and purified viral isolates and viral nucleic acids.

Employee Volunteers Needed For Cholesterol Level Study

The National Heart and Lung Institute continues to need volunteers for Type II Coronary Intervention study (See *NIH Record*, Sept. 15, 1971).

The following criteria for employees taking part in the cholesterol level study has been established; an age limit of 21-55 years, and employees with hypertension or diabetes are not eligible.

Cholesterol levels will be tested at the Employee Health Unit, Bldg. 10, between 8:30 and 9 a.m., Monday through Friday. No appointment is necessary.

Fasting 12 to 16 hours prior to testing is essential. Personnel with elevated cholesterol will be referred to the study.

The contractor will begin three types of work at Fort Detrick immediately: animal production for use in experiments; study of the cancer-causing potential of numerous substances, and virus production and study of the possible viral causes of cancer.

Later, as the contractor is able to conduct research at full capacity, the various programs will be expanded.

The National Cancer Institute will utilize approximately 80 percent of the permanent structures and some of the temporary buildings within the old high-security fence at Detrick.

Other Federal agencies will continue to perform research at the post, including the Department of the Army, the Department of Agriculture, and the National Park Service.