President Names Cancer Advisory Board: New Group Meets Here for First Time

The newly-created National Cancer Advisory Board held its first meeting here at NIH on March 20-22.

In addition to the 18 members appointed by President Nixon, five ex-officio members were also included: the Secretary of HEW; the Director of the Office of Science and Technology; the Director of NIH; the Veterans Administration's chief medical officer or his designee, and a medical officer designated by the Secretary of Defense.

Members of the former National Advisory Cancer Council, superseded by the Board, will continue to serve on the Board until their Council appointments expire.

The 18 new members were appointed for 6-, 4-, and 2-year terms.

Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, who has been appointed to a 6-year term, was named chairman of the Cancer Board by the President.

Dr. Rhoads is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

For 6-year terms:

Dr. Frank J. Dixon, Chairman of the Biomedical Research Department at Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, Calif.

Dr. John R. Hogness, President of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Howard E. Skirpe, Vice President and Director of the Kettering-Meyer Laboratory, Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala.

Laurence S. Rockefeller, Chairman of Rockefeller Brothers, New York, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, N.Y.C.

Dr. W. Clarke Wescoe, President of Winthrop Laboratories, N.Y.C.

For 4-year terms:

Dr. Harold Amos, Professor of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics at the Harvard Medical School.

Consolidation of MARU With Gorgas Memorial Laboratory Proposed

NIH is negotiating with the Gorgas Memorial Institute for the consolidation of the research programs of the Middle America Research Unit, located in the Panama Canal Zone, and the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory in nearby Panama City.

A field laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for the last 14 years, MARU has been studying viral and parasitic diseases of the American tropics.

Under consideration for several years, the decision to propose a consolidation was finally made to conform with the general reduction in Federal employment.

In announcing the proposed consolidation, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, Director of NIH, pointed out that "MARU has played an extremely effective role in research on viruses carried by insects, ticks, mites, etc. As currently envisioned, the new arrangement would continue the MARU focus on diseases of importance.

(See MARU, Page 6)

FASEB Meeting to Include NIH Project-Grant Session

When the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology holds its next annual meeting in Atlantic City, April 9-14, many NIH scientists will actively participate.

In addition to presentation of papers at the meeting by staff members, Dr. Ronald W. Lamont-Havers will chair a session Monday evening, April 10, on Preparation of the Project-Grant Applications of NIH.

Dr. Lamont-Havers is NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training.

At the FASEB General Session, on April 11, Nobelist Dr. Julius Axelrod will be guest speaker.

Dr. Axelrod, who will speak on Regulations of the Adrenergic Neurotransmitter, heads the Section on Pharmacology in the NIH Laboratory of Clinical Science.
Published biweekly at Bethesda, Md., by the Publications and Reports Branch, Office of Information, for the information of employees of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and circulated by request to interested writers and to investigators in the field of biomedical and related research. The content is reprintable without permission. Pictures are available on request.

The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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NIH Personal Services

Sailing Lessons Given in Spring; Register at Meeting March 30

NIH employees interested in taking sailing lessons this spring with the NIH Sailing Association should attend a meeting this Thursday, (March 30), at 8 p.m., Bldg. 30, Room 117.

Courses on Land and Sea

One-week courses of intensive instruction, 2 days on land and 3 days on Annapolis waters, will cost $30. R&W and NIHSA dues must be paid before registration.

Mary Ann Mehl, With NCI Lab, Dies in Pa. of Skiing Accident

Mary Ann Mehl, a pharmacologist at the National Cancer Institute, died of an accident that occurred while skiing.

Barber and Beauty Shops Reopen in Clinical Center

The Barber and Beauty Shops in the Clinical Center, Bldg. 10, have reopened under the proprietorship of Albert's Salon de Coiffure. Services are available to patients, employees, and visitors at a fare comparable to that of the previous management.

Appointments are necessary: for the Barber Shop (Room B1-C-19) call Ext. 63019; for the Beauty Shop (Room B1-C-24) call Ext. 62765.

Any Men for Softball? Call R&W

R&W male members who are interested in playing softball—fast, slow-pitch, or both—should contact the R&W office, Ext. 66061.

Alfred G. Stringer, administrative officer, NIH Library, has an article, Career Counseling for Nonprofessionals, in the January-March 1972 issue of the Civil Service Journal.

The article describes the Upward Mobility programs of the Library and the new dimension that had been added—counseling program for nonprofessionals.

The counseling was done by three professionals on the staff of the NIH Library. Twenty-eight employees elected to receive this counseling.

Of this group, 21 were minority group members. Nineteen were women and nine were men. They ranged in grades from GS-1 through GS-7.

The counselors knew the employees, their education, experience, and talents. An informal interview was set up for each employee, and they "were encouraged to rap freely with a minimum of interruption."

Information Evaluated

After the interviews, counselors met with the chief of the library to evaluate the information. Education, training and working preferences were taken into account when discussing career ladders to advance the employees.

Recommendations were submitted, and in some cases, long-term training programs were suggested. Employees participating in the counseling programs expressed interest in the career ladder plans.

In the article the three case studies are cited and the progress of the employee is described. All "have begun to move forward based upon recommendations given to them during counseling."

The article is illustrated with photographs of NIH'ers in the Library who have found a "stepping-stone to new career opportunities."

A patient as cute as a leprechaun enters into the party spirit at a CC St. Patrick's Day celebration. This was just one of the festivities arranged by the Patient Activity Section.
Dr. W. Eyestone Retires, On Campus 23 Years: Accepts Academic Post

Dr. Willard H. Eyestone, with NIH for 23 years, recently retired from BHHMS's Division of Physician and Health Professions Education.

Dr. Eyestone, who was chief of the Optometry, Pharmacy, Podiatry, and Veterinary Medicine Education Branch, has accepted an academic post.

He will become chairman of the Department of Pathology, University of Missouri School of Veterinary Medicine in Columbia.

At one of the several farewell parties given for Dr. Eyestone, he was presented with fishing gear by his friends and colleagues.

During his tenure on the campus, Dr. Eyestone was chief of the Regional Primate Research Centers Branch, Extramural Programs, NIH. He also headed the Comparative Pathology Section of NCI, and has published a number of papers on his cancer research.

From 1962 to 1971—the year he came to the newly-established DPHE— he was chief, Animal Resources Branch, DRR.

Among the honors Dr. Eyestone received was the Griffin Award, the highest honor of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science.

He was also given the Distinguished Service Award in the field of Veterinary Medicine by the alumni of his alma mater—Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine—where he received his medical degree. And he was the recipient of the PHS Meritorious Service Medal.

Dr. Eyestone has served as international consultant for the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in Ecuador and Brazil, and was also consultant for the National Zoological Park.

Premiums Set in Extra Open Season for Health Benefits; Ends April 16

The additional "Open Season" for health benefits plans, sponsored by the Civil Service Commission (See NIH Record, March 1) which started March 15, will continue through April 15.

The 1972 premiums for the plans have been issued according to guidelines set by the Price Commission. New premiums and Government contribution rates became effective for most health benefits plans on April 16.

Memorandum Distributed

Open season enrollments and changes in enrollment also became effective on that date. A desk to desk memorandum on the "Open Season" and the new rates has been distributed to employees. Personnel offices will answer further questions.

NIEHS Group Changes Name

The Environmental Health Sciences Advisory Committee has been renamed the National Advisory Environmental Health Sciences Council.

Dr. Eyestone has received an M.P.H. from Harvard University, and a Ph.D. in Pathology from the University of Wisconsin. In his early academic career he taught at the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois.

Noona Huckaby, Employee Health Service, has been appointed nurse coordinator for the EHS Alcohol Rehabilitation Program. This program is designed for employees who have drinking problems or potential drinking problems and are interested in obtaining help. Call Mrs. Huckaby, Ext. 64411, for further information.

'Operation Cleanup' Collects 504 Pieces of Equipment

As a result of "Operation Cleanup"—in cooperation with Governmental economy moves—504 pieces of idle equipment, valued at $120,709, were transferred to the Property Utilization Warehouse for redistribution to NIH components or other Federal agencies.

Before purchasing new items, employees are urged to visit the warehouse in Bldg. 13 to inspect and select needed equipment.

For information concerning the availability of specific merchandise, call Ext. 64247.

For information about the rarely used scientific equipment transferred to the Scientific Equipment Rental Program of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, call Clarence Sharp, Ext. 64191.

Local 2419 Holds Special Election for New Officers

Members of Local 2419, American Federation of Government Employees, in a special election, have chosen new officers to serve until the next annual election.

They are: Harry W. Womack, president; Lawrence E. Ingberg, 1st vice president; Helen T. Reeves, 2nd vice president; Harvey Bullock, Jr., 3rd vice president; Arliene Smith, secretary-treasurer, and Frank G. Pruden, chief shop steward.

Local 2419 is recognized at NIH as the exclusive representa-

Dr. Claes Dohlman, NEI grantee doing research on the control of corneal hydration as it relates to the prevention of corneal edema, spoke at a recent NEI seminar.

Dr. Dohlman is director of the Department of Corneal Research, Retina Foundation in Boston.

Coming Into Focus!

Come to a Conference to Examine Policies & Behaviors
Open Opportunity for Advancement or Transfer to Field
Ensure More Development of Training at Every Level in Each B/L/D!
All Supervisors Receive Training!
Meaningful Recruitment Effort
Increase Minority Group's
Provide Employee Counseling
Provide Maximum Opportunity
To Develop Skills
Equal Employment Opportunity

The revised Affirmative Action Plan, released by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, and distributed to employees today (March 28), is a major effort to build a more coordinated and effective approach in order to insure that equal opportunity is extended to everyone. Read your copy!
Animal Disease Investigation Service Aids Researchers When 'Unexpected' Occurs

Researchers are occasionally faced with problems involving the health and behavior of their animal subjects. Oftentimes the diagnosis and complex require intensive investigation by veterinarians trained in laboratory animal medicine.

The Animal Disease Investigation Service is available to provide NIH investigators with professional service and perhaps save a research project from total destruction. ADIS is comprised of six veterinarians, specializing in laboratory animal medicine, who are assigned to three sections within the Veterinary Resources Branch of the Division of Research Services.

According to Dr. Joe R. Held, chief of the VRB, over 50 percent of the research projects at NIH involve animals.

Scientists who use the animals as part of a research project usually are not veterinarians. Situations with problems arising from the animal subjeuds. Oftentimes the diagnosis and complex require intensive investigation by veterinarians trained in laboratory animal medicine.

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Demineralized Bone Studies May Help Denture Wearers, Accident or Cancer Victims

Denture wearers and victims of cancer and accidents may eventually benefit from bone induction studies of two scientists supported by the National Institute of Dental Research.

Drs. Ramesh Narang and Herbert Wells of Boston University have reported additional encouraging research that may eliminate the need to take bone from a sound place in the skeleton to repair damage elsewhere.

Usually, bone transplanted from one individual to another is rejected; also, the scientists find that the porous inner layer of bone is regularly rejected.

However, when the hard, outer (cortical) layer of bone, taken from another animal of the same species, is demineralized and laid upon exposed bone, it is not rejected even after 18 months.

Instead, it stimulates growth of new bone which gradually replaces the graft.

In animal experiments the scientists used the demineralized cortical layer to fill in gaps, and to build up a ridge on lower jaws as if to prepare them to hold dentures. Encouraging results have led to plans for human trials.

The animal experiments, reported in a recent issue of Oral Surgery, included an instance where decalcified cortical bone was effective after 8 months of storage.

NINDS Booklet Summarizes Recent Neurological Gains

Research findings in the major neurological and sensory disorders are summarized in a new publication, NINDS Research Profiles, available now from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke Information Office.

Based on the NINDS Director's 1971 annual report to Congress on research programs and progress, the booklet highlights recent advances in the neurological and sensory fields.

The 61-page booklet covers such disease areas as Parkinson's disease, stroke, head and spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy, cerebrovascular, speech and hearing disorders, epilepsy, and multiple sclerosis.

In addition to updating research findings in these areas, the booklet includes a section by Dr. Edward F. MacNichol, Institute Director, describing major program directions.

The pamphlet, the most recent in the Institute's Research Profiles series, is available free of charge.

DR. JACKSON

(Continued from Page 1)

ponent of the sickle cell program are focused in the National Center for Family Planning Service of HSMHA.

The program which Dr. Jackson will coordinate was launched in response to the special initiative announced last year by the President in his Health Message to Congress.

It is directed toward preventing sickle cell disease and reducing the toll in illness, disability, and death that it presently levies on black children and young adults.

Federal outlays for the overall HFS program against sickle cell disease will total about $10 million during fiscal 1972.

Education Noted

Dr. Jackson is a hematologist at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, and teaches Pediatrics at the University of Tennessee's College of Medicine.

A native of Richmond, Va., Dr. Jackson did his undergraduate work at Morehouse College in Atlanta and received his M.D. degree in 1961 from Meharry Medical College in Nashville.

He interned at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, then entered the U.S. Navy in 1962.

After a year as a general medical officer, Dr. Jackson served for 2 years as Resident in Pediatrics at the U.S. Naval Hospital and at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Subsequently, he served until 1967 as Attending Pediatrician at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

After discharge from the Navy in 1967, Dr. Jackson was a Fellow in Hematology until 1969 at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, and since then has served in Memphis.

Registered Nurses Will Receive Questionnaire on Work in Office

This spring about 2,500 registered nurses working in doctors' offices will receive a questionnaire on their work in clinical care and office management, and why they are prevented from taking increased responsibility in clinical care.

This survey, under a 2-year contract from the Division of Nursing, HHS, is being made by the Chilton Research Services, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jessie M. Scott, DN Director, explained that there was a need for current national data on office nurses.

The survey is also expected to yield other information including the education and salaries of nurses.

Page 4 March 28, 1972 THE NIH RECORD

These exotic cotton-top marmosets from South America have recently arrived and are beginning their 8-week tuberculosis quarantine. If found TB-free, they will be released for research. Every 6 months, as a follow-up service, the ADIS checks all non-human primates in intramural programs.

Researchers are occasionally faced with problems involving the health and behavior of their animal subjects. Oftentimes the diagnosis and complex require intensive investigation by veterinarians trained in laboratory animal medicine.

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Scientists who use the animals as part of a research project usually are not veterinarians. Situations
ADIS (Continued from Page 4)

visited the lab and found that the lesions were fight wounds. Because too many males were kept together, they tended to fight among themselves. The simple solution was to reduce the number of males in each cage.

Another perplexing situation involved determining the source of a disease in a colony of 50 rabbits.

During the course of the investigation, an animal caretaker, questioned about the rabbits’ diet, revealed he was feeding them unwashed lettuce leaves—a possible carrier of disease.

NIH Diet Sufficient

Although the NIH diet alone was sufficient, the caretaker said he gave them the lettuce “because they are rabbits and rabbits like lettuce.”

A recent outbreak of beta-streptococcus type C in NIH guinea pig colonies has caused three institutes to call for assistance from the ADIS.

A thorough investigation is now under way to determine if other guinea pig colonies on campus are infected, the origin of the infection, and to institute appropriate control where necessary.

The disease can result in a high mortality rate among guinea pigs and it also can distort experimental findings.

The primary functions of the ADIS are to provide: clinical support for VRB’s production and holding colonies; clinical services for disease control and treatment, and consultative service on husbandry practices and maintenance of healthy animals through preventive medicine.

Within its missions, the VRB provides researchers with high-quality animals. They are either produced in the branch’s facilities, or purchased from outside, quarantined, and conditioned before they are distributed.

For instance, monkeys are individually tested for tuberculosis and must be declared TB-free before being issued.

Animals sometimes develop problems after they leave the branch. When the ADIS is called, it identifies the disorder, prescribes treatment, and offers clinical consultation.

Dr. George J. Pucak, animal disease investigator, pointed out that “our professionals with their specialized training in laboratory animal medicine are able to provide a real service to the Institutes in the proper care of their research animals.”

Future plans call for improved consultative services for the investigator before he begins his research.

Researchers who are interested in more information about the Animal Disease Investigation Service may call Ext. 63297.

NATIONAL CANCER ADVISORY BOARD MEETS HERE

(Continued from Page 1)


Dr. Sidney Farber, Director of Research in the Children’s Cancer Research Foundation in Boston.

Donald E. Johnson, President and Treasurer of the Advertisers Press Club of Mich.

Dr. Irving M. London, Director of the Harvard-MIT program in Health Sciences and Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, Director of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, an adjunct of the New York State Department of Health. He also holds posts in urology, surgery, and biology at Niagara University and the State University of New York at Buffalo.

For 2-year terms:

Mary Lasker, President of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, which she established in 1942.

Dr. Harold P. Rusch, Director of the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Wisconsin Medical Center since 1946.

Dr. Wendell G. Scott, Clinical Professor of Radiology at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., and editor of the journal Cancer.

Other Appointments Listed

Dr. Frederick Seits, a physicist and President of the Rockefeller University since 1958. He was also President of the National Academy of Sciences from 1965 to 1969.

Drs. Murray and Gurney Are Appointed Members Of NIGMS Nat’l Council

Dr. Robert F. Murray, Jr., associate professor of Pediatrics and Medicine, College of Medicine, Howard University, and Dr. Clifford Gurney, Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Kansas, have accepted membership on the National Advisory General Medical Sciences Council.

Both terms will run through September 1975.

Dr. Murray received his B.S. degree from Union College, his M.D. degree from the University of Rochester, and his M.S. degree from the University of the British Royal family, is awarded annually to an American who “represents the highest ideals in pathology and medicine.”

The world-famous scientist was cited for fulfilling the three classic functions of pathology—teaching, research, and service to patients.

Dr. Farber had served on the National Advisory Cancer Council for 15 years.

Dr. Farber Receives Award For His Research on Cancer

Dr. Sidney Farber, one of the members appointed to the new National Cancer Advisory Board, received the Gold Headed Cane Award of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists for his work in leukemia and other forms of cancer in children. It was given to him at AAPB’s recent meeting.

The cane, a replica once used by physicians to the British Royal family, is awarded annually to an American who “represents the highest ideals in pathology and medicine.”

Dr. Farber was cited for fulfilling the three classic functions of pathology—teaching, research, and service to patients.

Dr. Farber had served on the National Advisory Cancer Council for 15 years.

He then joined Rutgers Medical School as vice-president and chairman of the Department of Medicine until he accepted his present appointment.

He then joined Rutgers Medical School as professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine until he accepted his present appointment.

Dr. Gurney was a Markle Scholar for 3 years, and spent a year as a visiting scientist in the Radiobiology Laboratory at Churchill Hospital in Oxford, England.

Dr. Ervin Boss, ADIS, looks over a mouse (on his sleeve) during an investigation of a breeding problem.
NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

2/29—Dr. Hajime Obazawa, Japan, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, NEI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10N325.

3/1—Dr. Isumi Kabasawa, Japan, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, NEI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10N325.

3/1—Dr. Shambhu D. Varma, India, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Jin H. Kinoshita, NEI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 10N325.


3/1—Dr. Viljo J. Pasanen, Finland, Laboratory of Microbial Immunity. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Asfosky, NIAID, Bldg. 8, Rm. 325.

3/1—Dr. Yoram Salomon, Israel, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology. Sponsor: Dr. Martin Rodbell, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 8D09.

3/5—Dr. Clarence Dennis, USA, Med. Devices Applications Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Claude J. Lenfant, NHLI, Bldg. 31, Rm. 5A30.

Publication Features Basics Of Oral-Facial Mechanisms

Basic mechanisms underlying sensory and motor function in the oral-facial region are featured in a recently published book—the result of a conference sponsored by the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Science Program.

The book, Oral-Facial Sensory and Motor Mechanisms, focuses on the central organization of the trigeminal system.

It was co-edited by Drs. Ronald Dubner, National Institute of Dental Research, and Yojiro Kamwamure, Osaka University Dental School in Japan.

Variety of Factors—Age, Sex, Viruses—May Play Role in Hodgkin's Disease

By Pat Gorman

Scientists have long suspected that the development of Hodgkin's disease—a cancer of the lymph system—may be influenced by a combination of factors rather than a single causative agent. A recent NIH-supported epidemiologic study revealed that socioeconomic factors, age, sex, and possibly viruses all may play a significant role in its initiation and progression.

Two National Cancer Institute scientists, Drs. Pelayo Correa and Gregory T. O'Connor, conducted the study in the Latin American city of Cali, Colombia, in order to compare certain epidemiologic features with data from other countries.

Patterns Revealed

The NCI investigators found three major epidemiologic patterns, revealing the importance of socio-economic and age-susceptibility factors.

The first pattern is characterized by high incidence and mortality rates in male children, a low incidence rate in the third decade of life and a second peak of high incidence in the older age groups.

Populations of patients falling into Pattern I are generally classified as having a larger proportion of the lymphocyte-depleted or mixed cellularity types (histological subtypes of Hodgkin's disease which are associated with an unfavorable outlook for the patient).

This pattern prevails in developing countries such as in Africa or wherever industrialization and economic growth is low.

Pattern II, an intermediate one, appears in rural areas of developed countries, specifically central Europe and the southern U.S.

In some Eastern countries, there may be a fourth pattern which is characterized by a relatively few number of cases in all age groups.

Dr. Correa and O'Connor concluded that the incidence of Hodgkin's in children and in young adults display opposite trends.

Varies According to Sex

When the standard of living increases so does the incidence of Hodgkin's disease in young adults; under the same conditions, incidence in children goes down.

Hodgkin's disease also seems to vary according to sex. It appears that females are less susceptible than males to the initiation of Hodgkin's disease and more resistant to its lethal effects.

Among children, girls are rarely affected, and the incidence in women is lower and the outlook is better than that for men.

Socio-economic factors also seem to influence the development and progression of Hodgkin's disease.

In many of the developing countries and in communities with poverty, overcrowding and poor nutrition, susceptibility is high, particularly in children.

In the better developed, wealthier countries, children are usually well-nourished and increasingly protected from chronic infectious disease.

Other Similarities Noted

In these populations, Hodgkin's disease is uncommon in children, but shows an initial peak in young adults, who have a better outlook for survival than those in less developed countries.

According to the investigators, the epidemiologic patterns of Hodgkin's disease bear some similarity to those of tuberculosis.

In underprivileged communities, relatively high rates of tuberculosis are characteristic among children, and the disease usually occurs in its more life-threatening forms.

However, when economic conditions improve, TB becomes rare in childhood, and most cases appears in young adults in the more benign form.

The implied relationship of socio-economic status, age-susceptibility, and the individual's response to Hodgkin's disease also has some parallel with infectious mononucleosis.

The relationship increases speculation regarding the role of a virus, specifically the Epstein-Barr virus, as a possible causative factor in Hodgkin's disease.

The epidemiologic similarities of Hodgkin's disease to tuberculosis, infectious mononucleosis, and other chronic infectious diseases bring attention to the fact that there may be a link between infection and this form of cancer.

This study was reported in a recent issue of the International Journal of Cancer.
Biomedical Researchers Review Executive Report, Cancer Program Plan

Forty-one biomedical scientists reviewed a preliminary executive report of the National Cancer Program Plan during a recent meeting at Airlie House in Warrenton, Va.

The National Cancer Institute is collaborating in forming the plan.

Conference participants, chairmen of panels which made-up earlier planning meetings, presented both their comments on the report, and those of their panel members.

When completed, the preliminary report will be presented to the National Cancer Advisory Board and the President's Cancer Panel for their recommendations.

Goals of the National Cancer Plan include reducing the number of new cancer cases in a given period and reducing the ratio of cancer deaths to the total number of cancer cases.

Health Manpower Planners To Assess Seminar Impact, Strengthen Future Courses


After the conference, its impact on the manpower planners will be assessed so that future courses can be strengthened.

In his keynote speech on the first day of the conference, Dr. Confrey, BHME associate director for Planning and Evaluation, asked nine questions to set the scene for the development of the first national primer for health manpower planning in the U.S.

Special Project Grant Applications Reported

The Division of Physician and Health Professions Education, BHME, reports receiving 529 applications for new health professions special project grants under the Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971.

The deadline for submitting applications under this program for this fiscal year was Feb. 18.

Figures Given

The new applications received so far include 294 from medical schools, 87 from dental schools, 38 from schools of optometry, 10 from schools of podiatry, 5 from schools of osteopathy, 69 from schools of pharmacy, and 26 from schools of veterinary medicine.

Some 62 applications for continuation awards were received, including 50 from medical schools, 8 from dental schools, and one each from schools of osteopathy, podiatry, optometry, and pharmacy.

Among the projects that may be supported are those that improve the supply of health personnel, shorten the curricula of health professions schools, train new types of health professionals, or teach the team approach to health care delivery.

Laminar Downflow Hood Adds Elevator; Aids Handling of Heavy Tissue Cultures

The hood's adjustable work surface, or elevator unit (lower left), has front access for safe loading and unloading. The power driven platform will accommodate a 20-liter carboy and will automatically stop when the mouth of the flask (arrow) reaches the critical face opening of the work surface.

A laminar downflow biological hood for handling containers up to 5 gallons—used in large scale production of tissue cultures, viruses, and bacteria—has been developed by the Environmental Services Branch, Division of Research Services.

A platform that operates like an elevator has been added to the hood to raise and lower a carboy (container) of biological cultures weighing up to 100 pounds.

Researchers and ESB staff determined that a hood of this type was needed so that large spinner cultures could be handled safely in an ultra clean work space.

The airflow pattern in the hood provides optimal product protection and biological agent containment.

Air is drawn in and down through the work opening and circulated through filters that remove particles as small as 0.3 micron.

This creates an ultra clean work space to insure culture purity.

The hood recirculates 80 to 90 percent of the air inside through the high efficiency filters—it is not designed for use with any flammable solvents. Since the air inside is recirculated, a dangerous concentration could be reached.

In addition to special needs, strict adherence to requirements of quality workmanship, low noise levels, adequate lighting, plenum tightness, work comfort, and maintenance of the critical air barrier at the face opening were followed.

The Baker Company, Inc., San- ford, Me., designed and fabricated the modified hood for ESB under contract.

Eleven of the 40 high school seniors chosen for the Science Talent Search visited NIH recently as part of the 5-day Science Talent Institute. The students spent much of the day with NIH researchers (back row) of their choice who are in the field of the student's special interest. At a noon luncheon they were addressed by Dr. Sam Baran, NIAID. He discussed the personal characteristics of the successful research scientist.

DR. MACLOWRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. MacLowry's major research interest is in the field of microbiology. He is developing techniques for more rapid and accurate assays of bacteria sensitivity to antibiotics and methods for using computers in the microbiology laboratory, primarily for diagnostic purposes.

He finds this a particularly exciting field for research, he says, because many techniques used today in microbiology are essentially unchanged from the days of Koch and Pasteur.

Also Lectures, Teaches

He is also a lecturer in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology's medical education program, and is currently serving as director and faculty member of a Workshop on Enterobacteriaceae and Non Fermenting Gram Negative Rods, to be held in September, sponsored by the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Dr. MacLowry received his B.A. in Sociology from Yale University, and his M.D. in 1960 from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

For a demonstration of the hood, contact Warren Powell, chief, Biological Control Section, ESB, Ext. 64995.
Use of MLAB Enables Researchers to Evaluate Mathematical Models

In the basement of Bldg. 12A, where the Division of Computer Research and Technology's PDP-10 computer is located, a researcher often sits in front of the graphics display "drawing" curves which he has gathered from his laboratory experiments.

Our researcher is not using pen and paper for his drawing, he's employing a new computer program called MLAB.

Developed by Gary Knott and Doug Reece of DCRT, MLAB (short for modelling laboratory) allows the researcher to experiment with and evaluate mathematical models.

Uses Experimental Data

He can take his experimental data and either formulate an equation to explain it, or try to evaluate certain unknowns in his experiments.

The investigator works interactively with the system. He can sit down at a computer terminal (which can be placed anywhere), and "converse" back and forth using a very simple and easy-to-learn language.

As a result of the MLAB design, the researcher never has to do any programming himself.

Gets Immediate Results

In addition, the program runs in a time-sharing environment so there is no waiting for results.

It has been used successfully by chemists studying equilibrium phenomena and bond interactivity in chemical compounds.

Physicians have employed it for studying absorption of radioactive tracers, neural transfer mechanisms, and drug interactions.

Anyone interested in using MLAB may call Messrs. Knott or Reece on Ext. 61115.

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New Non-Surgical Treatment May Make Prostate Operation Unnecessary in Future

Research planned under a grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases may change surgical treatment of the prostate.

This treatment, still in the experimental stage, replaces the now common surgery. A female hormone, medrogestone, given orally or by injection, shrinks the diseased prostate, making an operation unnecessary.

The investigation by urologists and physiologists Dr. Fair and laboratory technician Nancy Wehner at Stanford on antibiotic action on prostatic fluid on bacteria of the upper tract.

Benign prostatic hyper trophy or prostate enlargement is a common condition in males over 50, according to Dr. Fair.

The prostate is a gland in the male situated around the neck and exit of the urinary bladder and through which runs the beginning of the urethra, the passageway for urine.

Illness Described

In one in five males, the prostate enlargement is severe enough to obstruct the urine passageway, resulting in inability to empty the bladder.

The most common treatment for this condition is prostatectomy, a simple but costly surgical procedure for removal of the prostate. Thousands of these operations are performed every year on U.S. males.

Dr. Fair and his associates believe that, if clinical trials demonstrate its effectiveness, medrogestone offers hope of becoming the treatment of choice for this disease in the future.

This particular hormone appears to be free of the undesirable side effects associated with female hormone treatment, Dr. Fair noted. These include male breast enlargement and temporary loss of sexual potency.

Before recommending hormone treatment for the prostate on a routine basis, however, the Stanford urologists want to know if medrogestone actually has any effect on the antibacterial factor found in prostatic and seminal fluids.

"This is important," said Dr. Fair, "because we want to avoid compromising the patient's natural defenses against bacterial infections."

In 1965, under an earlier NIAID grant, Dr. Fair, working with Dr. Thomas A. Stamey, Stanford professor of Surgery, discovered that seminal and prostatic fluids contain a potent antibiotic substance which kills bacteria responsible for urinary tract infections.

Their discovery not only accounted for the absence of urinary tract infections in healthy males, but explained how the body fought off bacteria that caused such infections.

"If further study confirms that medrogestone is effective in humans and has no effect on the antibacterial factor in prostatic fluid, prostate surgery for this benign disease may become a thing of the past," Dr. Fair predicted.

Dr. Stamey is conducting research with support from the National Heart and Lung Institute and the Division of Research Resources as well as NIAID.

Clinical studies are planned, to be supported by non-government sources.

In addition, Dr. Fair and his associates—with NIAID support—plan to:

- Study the biochemical nature of the antibacterial factor in prostatic and seminal fluids, and its clinical importance as a defense mechanism against urinary tract infections.

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Youths' Deciduous Teeth May Be Better Means Of Detecting Trace Lead

In a study supported by the National Institute of Dental Research, the skeletal lead contained in city children's teeth was found to be five to 10 times higher than that found in suburban children's.

Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania, in collaboration, analyzed the youths' deciduous teeth with an atomic absorption spectrometer.

Teeth shed by young children may provide a better means than blood samples for testing previous exposure to lead.

The method may also identify areas of a community where dangerously high levels of lead and other trace elements which are permanently stored in the skeleton.

Further studies will attempt to determine whether levels too small for clinical diagnosis of lead poisoning will cause neurologic damage and mild mental retardation, as suspected.

The findings were reported in the Jan. 14 issue of Nature by Dr. Herbert L. Needleman, a psychiatrist formerly at Temple University now at Harvard Medical School, and Drs. Orhan C. Tan cay and Irving M. Shapiro, biochemists at the University of Pennsylvania's Center for Oral Health Research.

Med. Center Holds Studies On Team, Primary Nursing

The University of Kansas Medical Center, under a Division of Nursing grant, is conducting research on team nursing compared with primary nursing care.

In team nursing, members share the responsibility for their patients. In primary care nursing, individual nurses are accountable for the care of their patients.

Research will be documented by 24-hour observations of patients, recordings of their conversations and behavior, post-hospital interviews, and staff discussions.

The principal investigators in this project are Drs. Stanley V. Butts, and Lily Larsen, both of the U. of Kansas nursing faculty.

Youth's deciduous teeth may be a better means of detecting trace lead.