Dr. Elke Jordan Joins DRG Grants Associates

Dr. Elke Jordan recently joined the DRG Grants Associates Program for a year of training in grants administration. Before coming to the Division of Research Grants, Dr. Jordan was a research associate in the Department of Molecular Biology at the University of California, Berkeley.

While at the University of Wisconsin in 1968-69, she did collaborative research both at UC and Wisconsin.

In 1964 Dr. Jordan became a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Wisconsin. (See DR. JORDAN, Page 4)

FIRST TIME ON NATIONAL SCENE

Needed Rehabilitation Programs for Cancer Patients Recommended by Experts at Recent Dulles Meeting

"Very little or no interest was demonstrated in the past in rehabilita- tion of cancer patients. There seemed to be a fatalist attitude toward them," said Dr. John E. Healey, Jr., of M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston, Tex., at a National Cancer Institute-sponsored rehabilitation conference at Dulles, Dec. 4-8, 1972.

For the first time on a national scale for cancer patients, rehabilitation experts met to plan and recommend needed research and cancer control programs using rehabilitation techniques.

Grows in Importance

The increased survival rate in recent years of patients with certain cancers is one of the reasons why rehabilitation has assumed a greater importance today.

Rehabilitation research has become a primary objective of the National Cancer Plan to bring results of research developments to the patient as quickly as possible.

Patient rehabilitation has been hampered over the years because of societal apathy and rejection. The victim lives under the social stigma of cancer as the "dreaded disease."

White House Accepts Marston's Resignation

Dr. Robert Q. Marston on Dec. 12 informed his immediate staff and directors of all NIH Bureaus, Institutes and Divisions that he and his family will be leaving Washington, D.C., after his term as Director of NIH. Dr. Marston informed NIH staff members that he and his family will return to the University of Arizona College of Medicine, where he served as Dean since 1964.

NHLI Scientists Collaborate to Effect Human Parathyroid Hormone Synthesis

Scientists at the National Heart and Lung Institute, the Mayo Clinic, and the Ciba-Geigy Pharmaceutical Company have determined the chemical structure and synthesized the biologically active portion of human parathyroid hormone.

The results of these collaborative efforts have revealed significant differences between the chemical structure of human parathyroid hormone and that derived from animal sources.

They also make possible, for the first time, synthetic quantities of the hormone's active component for experimental studies of its role in calcium metabolism and metabolic bone disease, for the development of diagnostic assay procedures for its measurement in human blood, and for clinical investigation of its potential use as a therapeutic agent in human disease.

Details of the chemical structure, including the precise sequence of the amino acids in the active portion of the human parathyroid hormone, were reported in the December issue of Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences by Drs. H. Bryan Brewer, Jr., Thomas

Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director (l), tells HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson how to measure blood pressure during a recent videotaping session. The program launches a campaign to educate the public on the dangers of high blood pressure. As part of the National Hypertension Campaign—a joint effort by NIH, HSMHA, and FDA—a conference is being held in Washington, D.C., Jan. 15-16, with a keynote address by Secy. Richardson, and a major address by Dr. Jeremiah Stamler of Chicago.

(See REHABILITATION, Page 6)
Jan. 9 Marks Opening

Of Self Service Store
Located in Building 10

Official opening ceremonies for Self Service store No. 4 will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 9 at 10 a.m. Leon M. Schwartz, NIH Associate Director for Administration, will cut the ribbon.

The new store is located in Bldg. 10, Room 12N-105, at the end of the tunnel. It will be open for business 4 days a week, Tuesday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The early opening hour is primarily for the convenience of the NIDDK and NIDCR laboratories.

Store No. 4 will carry supplies most used by customers in Bldg. 10 and nearby facilities.

Material in all sections of the NIH Supply Catalog (except office furniture and equipment) will be available.

Shoppers must have Self Service Charge Plates authorized by their area administrative officer to make purchases in any of the four supply stores.

**Joseph M. Albrecht Dies; Former NCI Section Head**

Joseph M. Albrecht, former head of the National Cancer Institute’s Pathological Technology Section, died Nov. 21 in Kailua Kona, Hawaii, where he had lived since his retirement in 1969.

Mr. Albrecht served as a consultant to the NCI staff on the technique of preparing tissues for microscopic diagnosis.

He developed new procedures for preparing laboratory specimens, handling tissue-culture material, preparing laboratory specimens, and cutting unfixed, undecalcified frozen bone.

Before joining NCI, he was a lab technician at Washington University School of Medicine’s Department of Anatomy in St. Louis.

Mr. Albrecht had attended the University of Minnesota and Washington University.

He is survived by his wife, Jane.

**General Schedule Annual Salary Rates for 1973**

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<th>Grade</th>
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*The rate of basic pay for employees at these rates is limited by section 385 of title 5 of the United States Code to the rate for level V of the Executive Schedule (as of the effective date of this salary adjustment, $30,000).

For most NIH employees, the new Federal pay raise—effective for the pay period beginning Jan. 9—will be reflected in checks issued Jan. 29.

Mr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, accepts this year’s first R&W membership card from Ignacio Smith, R&W general manager.
**THE NIH RECORD**

**January 3, 1973**

Page 3

**Dr. Lucius Badger Dies; Was Asst. Director, NIH**

Dr. Lucius F. Badger, assistant director of NIH from 1942 to 1948, died recently in Suburban Hospital.

Dr. Badger was commissioned into the Public Health Service in 1921, and soon after became chief medical officer of the Leprosy Investigation Station in Honolulu.

Later posts included director of leprosy investigation for PHS at NIH, regional medical officer for Indian services in the PHS Atlanta office, and director of the leprosy control section of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, a position he held until his retirement in 1957. Dr. Badger wrote numerous publications on typhus fever, leprosy, and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

He leaves a daughter, Margaret Badger, Clinical Center administrative officer, and three sisters.

The family suggests expressions of sympathy in the form of contributions to the Leonard Wood Leprosy Foundation, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

**Dr. Jackson to Speak at Sickle Cell Disease Program Seminar**

The NIH EEO coordinators are sponsoring a seminar on the National Sickle Cell Disease Program Seminar, Thursday, Jan. 11, at 12 noon in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Rudolph E. Jackson, national coordinator for the SCD Program, will speak at the meeting. Dr. Jackson is chief of the SCD Branch, NHLI.

The seminar is open to all employees.

**CFC Reaches 86.2% of Goal; 5 NIH'ers Honored**

The 1972-73 Combined Federal Campaign at NIH officially closed Nov. 30, reaching 86.2 percent of its goal, and five NIH employees received the first annual Secretary's Award for Outstanding Achievement in the conduct of the campaign.

HEW Secy. Elliot L. Richardson presented the awards on Dec. 20 to James A. Walah, BHME, NIH coordinator; Dr. Stephen P. Hatchett, NFCM chairman for DRG; Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., chairman for CIC’s campaign; Thomas C. Leffingwell, CFC coordinator for CIC, and Errett Straley, Jr., DRG coordinator.

The percentage attained exceeds last year’s, but NIH contributions totaling $216,285, were $1,687 short of last year’s mark. Confidential donations have not yet been added to this total, however, and it is anticipated that the final tally will increase.

Six groups attained virtually 100 percent or more of their goal: FIC, BHME, NIGMS, DRG, OD, and NIH.

Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, BHME Director and vice chairman of the CFC, expressed his thanks for the generous contributions of NIH employees and for “a job well done” by the keymen.

**NIAMDD Reorganizes Extramural Programs Into 4 Subdivisions**

A major reorganization at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases involves four new units.

Concurrent with the name change which gave more impetus to the digestive disease area, NIAMDD reorganized the extramural research, research training, and development activities.

Eleven extramural categorical disease program areas are grouped into four clusters. These are: Arthritis, Bono, and Skin Diseases; Diabetes, Endocrine, and Metabolic Diseases; Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, and Kidney, Urologic, and Blood Diseases.

Each of these four sub-divisions will be headed by an associate director responsible for a balanced program from fundamental research through demonstrations and study of improved therapies by clinical trials.

The programs will use both grant and contract research approaches to achieve their goals.

Overall extramural program supervision will be the responsibility of Dr. Ronald W. Lamont-Havera, appointed deputy director of the Institute last August.

In order to coordinate such activities as grants management and processing, the position of associate director for Extramural Program Activities has also been established.

The reorganization will take several months to complete but two programs have been put into operation: Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, with Dr. Lionel M. Bernstein as associate director, and Extramural Activities, with Dr. E. P. Offutt as associate director.

Intramural research will remain under Dr. J. E. Rall, director of Intramural Research.

**EEO Council Announces Newest Committees**

The Equal Employment Opportunity Council of NIH now includes committees dealing with Supervisory Development and Training; Upward Mobility and Employee Development; Recruitment, Placement, and Promotion; Employee Relations; and Civil Rights in Grants and Contracts, in addition to its internal committees.

A group or individual may present questions for consideration to the Council, which meets the Wednesday after payday, by contacting the Executive Committee:

Levon O. Parker, Chairman 62092
Bldg. 31, Rm. SA19

Collene R. Chandler 63066 10/8198
Michael L. Freeman 63068 11/683
Herbert D. Jackson 63085 21/219

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**Father Guicheteau, CC Ministry Dept., Dies**

The Rev. Armand Joseph Guicheteau, S.J., Catholic chaplain to Clinical Center patients, died December 12 at Holy Cross Hospital. He had been with the CC's Spiritual Ministry Department since 1964.

Father Guicheteau was ordained in 1958 at Woodstock College.

During the early 1930's and again during World War II, he taught in the Philippines, and after the war taught physics and French at St. Joseph's College High School in Philadelphia.

In 1949, Father Guicheteau came to this area as parish priest of St. Aloysius Church and Gonzaga College High School, Washington, D.C.

Later, he taught theology at Georgetown University where he was also assistant director of admissions before coming to NIH.

Father Guicheteau resided at Georgetown Preparatory School, Rockville, Md., where funeral services were held. A Mass was also held on Dec. 15 in the CC chapel.
Mail Service Section Aims at Reducing

The mail service at NIH handled 26,863,320 pieces of mail last year—a 41 percent increase over the load distributed 4 years ago.

In 1968, there were 72 employees in the mail room who routed mail for 29 buildings and an NIH population of 11,000. Today, with 11 less employees, the service handles mail for 33 buildings and 12,700 workers.

Along with the increase in NIH’s volume of mail over the years, postal rates for all mail classes have gone up 30 percent. Fiscal 1973 postage costs (based on 1972 figures) for Bureaus, Institutes, and Divisions were estimated at over $1,145,000.

NIH—like all Government agencies—is not exempt from paying postage. As a matter of fact, postage for each B/ID is determined by the number and type of indicia envelopes and labels obtained from the self service stores.

All rates charged for letters up to and including large packages are identical to those the public pays.

Of particular concern to the Mail Service Section is the reduction of mailing costs. Too many mistakes are occurring which drive mail costs upward.

By following correct procedures for mailing correspondence, budget expenditures can be lowered in many instances.

On any given day, the mistakes illustrated on these two pages (except one) can be found in the mail room. Misaddressed or improperly used indicia envelopes can result in delays of mail up to 2 days.

Careful attention should be paid to the proper use of labels and penalty envelopes to assure speedy delivery.

Savings in the thousands of dollars in postage alone—not to mention man hours—may be realized by following correct procedures.

The mail service would like to extend some helpful hints on how to process correspondence for mailing and reduce expenditures.

It costs 40 percent more to send letters air mail. Most first class mail gets air mail treatment by the U.S. Postal Service except for relatively short distances where it is unnecessary.

Do not specify “Special Delivery” except in rare cases where evening or weekend delivery is needed. It should only be used when speed is important.

Be specific in addressing inter-office mail. Envelopes are received in the mail room marked for “Susie—Payroll,” or “J. Smith—Sixth floor,” or something similar.

The mail room rehandles approximately 20,000 pieces of misaddressed, mislabeled, and improperly packaged mail each month which causes unnecessary delay.

The full address—name, building, and office—must be on the outside of all envelopes to assure prompt delivery. If sending the...
at Reducing Postal Costs--You Can Help

By Ed Driscoll

An envelope addressed to Baltimore (top) is being sent air mail which costs 11 cents. Since mail is never flown from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, an 8 cent indicia envelope should be used. Mail from Washington, D.C., flies only when the distance is over approximately 300 miles (except to New England states—all mail from the District goes there by land). Contact the mail service for a chart depicting which states receive air mail flown from the capital.

Avoid using paper clips. They add weight, can damage mail handling machinery, and tear envelopes.

Prepare mail as early in the day as possible. The Post Office picks up the mail at 12:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. Later mail becomes part of the evening rush and takes longer to be dispatched.

Outgoing postal mail is delivered directly to the City Post Office after a pre-sort by the mail room. Government mail put with personal correspondence in mail chutes may be delayed up to 3 days.

For prompt delivery, always use Zip Codes. Also, all envelopes should carry a return address including a Zip Code.

For specific cases, fourth class book rate mail can offer savings. Certain requirements must be met to qualify for fourth class, but savings over first class can be substantial.

First class letters are allowed to weigh one full ounce. The USPS reports that most weigh less than one half an ounce. When sending “underweight” letters, consider consolidating some of them in the same envelope, if possible.

Every consideration should be given to specify only the most economical class of mail to be used. The Mail Service Section can help with all mailing problems. Call Ext. 65651.

Cut out these pages and save them for future reference. By correctly expediting mail, both time and money can be saved.

Penalty for private use (personal mail) of indicia envelopes in order to avoid payment of postage can carry a fine up to $300 upon conviction.
Role of Cells in Body’s Defense Against Cancer

A multi-disciplinary cancer research program will be established at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, under a research contract awarded by the National Cancer Institute.

Several topics will be investigated by Weizmann scientists, including the roles of various white blood cells in the body’s defense against cancer, and methods that may include leukemia cells to mature normally.

Feldman Heads Studies

Studies of treating cancer by enhancing the body’s disease-fighting, or immune system, will be carried out under the direction of Dr. Michael Feldman, head of the Department of Cell Biology.

Two groups of lymphocytes, the white blood cells that defend the body against disease, will be studied.

One type of cell is produced by the thymus, an organ of the immune system located in the neck region; such cells are known as T (thymus-derived) cells.

Related cells produced in the bone marrow are known as B (bone marrow-derived) cells. Both T and B cells will be studied.

Growth Interrupted

A study of mechanisms controlling the growth of mouse leukemia cells will be directed by Dr. Leor Sachs, head of the Department of Genetics.

In leukemia, the growth of white blood cells is interrupted before they are fully mature. As a result, the leukemic cells cannot perform the protective function of normal, mature white blood cells, and leukemic patients frequently develop infections that healthy persons could easily overcome. Dr. Sachs will investigate ways in which leukemic cells may be induced to develop normally.

Dr. Michael Sela, head of the Department of Chemical Immunology, will study the role of certain antigens, chemical substances located on the surfaces of cells, as a means of detecting cancer.

CEA Linked to Cancer

One such antigen, the carcinoma-embryonic antigen (CEA), has been linked to cancers of the colon and rectum in man. Another is alphafetoprotein, which has been detected in patients and in animals with cancer of the liver.

Dr. Sela and his co-workers will try to improve the sensitivity of present tests for these antigens, and thereby increase their usefulness in early detection of gastrointestinal and liver cancers.

Dr. Nathan Trainin, a member of the Department of Cell Biology, will examine the possibility of preventing or delaying the growth of cancer cells transplanted into normal mice previously inoculated with lymphocytes from the thymus of other normal mice of the same genetic strain.

He will also evaluate the potential anti-cancer effects of chemical substances produced by normal thymus cells.

Dr. William Terry, chief of NCI’s Immunology Branch, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, is the coordinating project officer for this contract.

Co-project officers are Drs. Donald Buell, Pierre Henkart, and John Wunderlich, D.C.B., and Drs. Tibor Boros, Harry Gelboin, and Herbert Rapp of NCI’s Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention.

Because of their high standards of work, 12 employees in the Glassware Unit, Veterinary Resources Branch, DRS, received Special Achievement Awards and congratulations from Dr. Joe R. Held, DRS Director (center). Roy E. Frazier, head of the unit (far right) was also present at the ceremony. L to r: Henry Trent, Julius Timmons, Paul Brown, Stephen O’Bot, Luther Johnson, James Jackson, David Bamberger, James Perry, Ernest Albroch, and Corley Dorfinger. Solomon Dent and Catherine Johnson, who also received awards, were not present.

NIAID Issues Publication About Allergy Research

A new booklet released by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases describes research aimed at finding better ways to prevent and treat allergic diseases.

Allergy Research—An Introduction traces research back to the beginning of the century.

The booklet describes diagnostic and treatment methods and discusses new knowledge that offers hope to those with allergies.

Write to NIAID

Single free copies of the publication may be obtained by writing to the NIAID Information Office, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

The booklet may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 40 cents a copy (bulk rate—$80 per 100 copies).

PARATHYROID

(Continued from Page 1)

Ciba-Gelgy, Ltd. in Basel, Switzerland.

The team then synthesized the single-chain molecular fragment by stringing together the constituent amino acids in the proper sequence. Their animal tests have just confirmed the biological activity of this man-made peptide.

Parathyroid hormone is normally present in such small amounts—fresh parathyroid gland tissue contains only 50 parts per million as the hormone—that hormone-secreting tumors obtained at surgery were used as the source of hormone for these studies.

Yet, so uncommon are these tumors, that 2 years’ time and the cooperation of more than 150 institutions and individual physicians and surgeons in 12 countries were required to obtain the hundreds of frozen tumors needed for an adequate yield of hormone.

These glands were collected world wide by Dr. Claude Arnaud and colleagues at the Mayo Clinic. Active purified fractions from extracts of these glands were prepared by the Mayo Clinic team, from which Dr. Brewer and NHLI colleagues were able to isolate 3.3 milligrams of the pure human hormone—enough to determine the amino acid sequence of the biologically active region of the hormone (the first 34 of the 84 amino acids comprising the molecule).

Sequence determination was accomplished by subjecting the isolated hormone to sequential degradation by the Edman technique whereby one amino acid at a time is “cleaved” off the chain, and identified by either gas chromatography or mass spectrometry. The sequential degradations were performed automatically in the Beckman Sequenceer, a machine that carves amino acids off the parent molecule at a rate of one amino acid every 2 hours.

The amino acid sequence of the biologically active portion of the human parathyroid hormone differed from the corresponding sequence of the bovine molecule by 6 and from the porcine hormone by 8 amino acid residues.

Dr. Fairwell (foreground) and Brewer discuss the mass spectrum of a "fingerprint" of one of the 84 amino acids comprising the human parathyroid hormone molecule.
Living Animal Cells Grown in Circulatory Network Resemble Normal Body Tissue

NIH scientists have devised an artificial circulatory network that allows them to grow living animal cells in the laboratory to a density that resembles natural body tissue.

Drs. Richard A. Knazek and Pietro M. Gullino, National Cancer Institute; Dr. Peter O. Kohler, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and Dr. Robert L. Dedrick, Division of Research Services, published a report of their achievement in a recent issue of *Science*.

An application for a patent for the device has been registered by NIH in the names of Drs. Knazek, Gullino, Dedrick, and Dr. William R. Kidwell, NCI. Under Federal patent policy, rights to the device will remain in the public domain.

With current methods, many types of human and animal cells can be grown in the test tube, but the stop growing at concentrations much lower than their normal density in body tissues.

Researchers believe this is due in part to a lack of the continuous nourishment and cleansing action provided by the capillaries or tiny blood vessels that permeate normal tissue.

Under test tube conditions, cells function quite differently than they do in normal tissue, where the cells are in contact with each other and influence each other's activities.

The investigations have simulated the conditions of blood vessels by growing cells inside a glass shell fitted with a bundle of tiny tubes through which a nutrient fluid, comparable to blood, is continuously pumped.

The cells grow over the surface of the tubes and in the spaces between them. Like blood vessels, the tubes are porous enough to allow oxygen and fresh nutrients to pass through the walls to the cells and cellular waste products to be removed.

Dr. Knazek and Dr. Gullino plan to use the new technique in cancer research. For example, by altering hormones and other ingredients in the nutrient fluid, they will study the conditions that promote or inhibit the growth of various kinds of cancer tissue.

The artificial capillary network is also an efficient way of collecting cell products. For instance, hormones produced by cells can be isolated from the fluid in which they are grown.

Drs. Knazek and Gullino believe that such artificial tissues might serve as living factories for the production of human hormones, now very difficult to obtain but necessary in the treatment of some diseases.

For example, using the system to grow tissue from cancer of the placenta (the organ in the pregnant uterus that establishes communication between mother and child), they and Dr. Kohler have already succeeded in obtaining human chorionic gonadotropin, a hormone of pregnancy.

This technique may also offer a new tool for the study of the effect of one type of cell on another. This effect might be studied by growing each cell type in separate systems but allowing the nutrient fluid to flow directly from one unit to the other.

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**Two Soviet Scientists Begin Project in U.S. Under Co-op Program**

The first two Russian scientists to begin a specific project in the United States under the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Five-year Agreement for a Cooperative Program, recently left the National Heart and Lung Institute after gathering information on the pathogenesis of arteriosclerosis.

**Return Planned**

They are Professor H. N. Gerasimova, chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, Myasnikow Institute of Cardiology, the Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, and Professor A. N. Klimov, head of the Laboratory of Biochemistry of Lipid Metabolism, Institute for Experimental Medicine, the Academy of Medical Sciences, Leningrad.

The researchers are now traveling to several of the Institute's lipid clinics that are located throughout the country. Later, they plan to return to NIH for further consultation.

**Visitors Welcome**

Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Director and coordinator of the cardiovascular studies that are to be conducted under the agreement, welcomed the visitors.

Dr. Donald Fredrickson, director of Intramural Research, NHLI, and U.S. chairman of the Cooperative Project on Pathogenesis of Arteriosclerosis, and Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., Director of the Fogarty International Center, also greeted the Soviet scientists.

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**NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants**

11/26—Dr. Miklos Palkovits, Hungary, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Irwin Kopin, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 2046.

11/28—Dr. Valerio M. Genta, Italy, Lung Cancer Unit. Sponsor: Dr. Umberto Safiotti, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. SA19.

11/29—Dr. Miroslav Pokorny, Yugoslavia, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Hewitt Fletcher, NIAMDD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 205.

12/1—Dr. Pradman Qasba, India, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Walter C. Schneider, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 4A14.

12/4—Dr. Jorge A. Guimaraes, Brazil, Section on Physiological Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. John J. Pisano, NHLI, Bldg. 10, Rm. 7D18.

12/8—Dr. Wolfgang K. Kissing, Germany, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. John Daly, NIAMDD, Bldg. 4, Rm. 227.

12/11—Dr. Adam Bekierkunst, Israel, Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention. Sponsor: Dr. Bertzon Zbar, NCI, Bldg. 37, Rm. 2B09.

12/18—Dr. Babasabebe R. Sonsware, India, Pathologic Physiology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. George W. Lucier, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

**Outstanding Scientists Address NIDR Seminars on Dental Plaque**

A series of seminars at NIH on the Development and Structure of Dental Plaque is being sponsored by the National Caries Program, National Institute of Dental Research. Outstanding scientists will address each seminar.

Dr. Irwin D. Mandel, School of Dental and Oral Surgery, Columbia University, addressed the first meeting in November.

Dr. Sigmund Socransky of the Forsyth Center in Boston, spoke at the second seminar held last month.
REHABILITATION  
(Continued from Page 1)

Panelists made over 100 recommendations in six research areas.

- Support and palliation—projects to make the advanced cancer patient as comfortable and able to function as possible regardless of the extent of the disease.
- Head and neck restoration—programs to restore the patient with head and neck involvement to maximum function through maxillofacial prosthodontics and plastic surgery.
- Restoration of patients with cancers of the breast, extremities, and gastrointestinal or genitourinary tract to maximum function consistent with their illness and treatment.
- Psycho-social—projects designed to return the cancer patient to his former social environment.
- Vocation—programs to enable the cancer victim to return, as nearly as possible, to his way of life before the disease struck.
- Education—projects aimed at educating professionals, the public, the family, and most of all, the patient himself about cancer rehabilitation.

NCI Launches Program On Pancreatic Cancer; Makes Eight Awards

With the award of research contracts to eight institutions, the National Cancer Institute launched a new program aimed at preventing and controlling cancer of the pancreas.

Now the fourth major cause of cancer death in the U.S., cancer of the pancreas has been steadily increasing since the beginning of the century. It is expected to kill about 10,000 Americans in 1972.

Etiology Unknown

Almost nothing is known about causes or why it is becoming more common. It is difficult to diagnose, and the survival rate is very low.

As a first step in the new program, researchers will explore ways of producing pancreatic cancer in laboratory animals in an attempt to find a valid model for the human disease.

Contracts for the research have been awarded to the Boston University Medical School, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Dartmouth Medical School, St. Louis University, University of Chicago, and the University of Kansas Medical Center.

Other Studies Noted

In a parallel line of research, scientists at the University of Tennessee and Wright State University will attempt to grow normal pancreatic cells of humans, rats, and guinea pigs in laboratory test tubes.

If they are successful, they will then add various cancer-causing chemicals to the cells in an attempt to produce cancerous changes.

Studies are also being started to attempt to single out population groups which are particularly susceptible to this form of cancer.

Future efforts will focus on causes, diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic cancer.

2 Noted Investigators—Drs. Albert Sabin, Charles Davidson—Are Fogarty Scholars

Dr. Sabin (I) recently returned from Israel where he headed the Weizmann Institute. During his tenure here, he will have an office in Stone House. Dr. Davidson has been affiliated with Harvard Medical School since 1941, when he was named a research fellow in medicine. He will reside at Stone House.

Two distinguished researchers have joined the Scholars-in-Residence Program of the Fogarty International Center. They are Drs. Albert B. Sabin, the world renowned virologist who developed the oral polio vaccine, and Dr. Charles S. Davidson, professor of medicine, Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Sabin entered the program as a Fogarty Scholar yesterday (Jan. 9); he will remain here through next December. Dr. Davidson joined the program on Dec. 4; he will remain in residence through June.

Before coming to NIH, Dr. Sabin was President of the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, Israel. Prior to that post, he was Distinguished Service Professor and Chief of Infectious Diseases, Children's Hospital Research Foundation in Cincinnati.

In 1968, Dr. Sabin delivered the lecture at the Jules Freund Memorial Seminar at NIH. He spoke on the viral etiology of human cancer —he is noted for his research on that subject and also on studies of dengue fever and arthritis.

The prestigious scientist has published a number of articles on his research, and is the recipient of many awards for his scientific achievements. He will work with NIH scientists and take part in international scientific issues.

Dr. Sabin will have an office in Stone House, but he and Mrs. Sabin will live in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Davidson, a graduate of McGill University, is known for his research in diseases of the liver.

In 1941, he joined the Thorsdale Memorial Laboratory of Boston City Hospital, and was also named a Harvard Medical School research fellow in medicine. Dr. Davidson is responsible for the university's medical services in Boston City Hospital.

Dr. Davidson will work closely with Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, Head and Neck Restoration

Panelists made over 100 recommendations in six research areas.

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Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, chief, Laboratory of Chemical Biology, NIAID, and Dr. Joe R. Hall, DRS Director and acting chief, Library Branch, view an exhibit honoring Dr. Anfinsen as the winner of the 1972 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. The exhibit will be on display in the NIH Library until February.

DR. JORDAN

(Continued from Page 1)

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A native of Germany, migrated to England with her family in 1938 and lived there until 1953 when she came to the U.S. She became a citizen in 1961.

She has received both pre- and postdoctoral fellowships from NIH and a Helen Hay Whitney Foundation fellowship.

Dr. Jordan has authored and co-authored publications in the fields of galactose metabolism research and bacteriophage lambda genetics.

Booklet Describes the Progress Of Students in Nursing Careers

The characteristics of nursing students and the progress of their nursing careers is included in a publication—From Student to RN, a Report of the Nurse Career Pattern Study—issued by the Division of Nursing, BHME.

Copies may be obtained for $1 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Educators, researchers and community groups may request a single free copy from the Division of Nursing, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Clinical Center Director, and will also teach at the CC. During his stay on the campus he will reside at Stone House.