Dr. Brigid G. Leventhal Wins Prestigious 1974 Federal Woman's Award

Dr. Leventhal's laboratory was among the first to recognize the immunologic "rebound" phenomenon following chemotherapy. Independently and collaboratively, she explored the use of BCG and tumor cell vaccines in treating acute leukemia.

Dr. Brigid G. Leventhal, an NIH scientist, is one of the recipients of the 1974 Federal Woman's Award.

Dr. Leventhal, who is with the National Cancer Institute's Pediatric Oncology Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment, is one of the six women in Government to win this year's prestigious award. She is considered an outstanding expert in the field of acute leukemia.

Dr. Leventhal heads the Chemoimmunotherapy Section, POB. She has been responsible for planning programs involving treatment that has substantially improved the prospect of leukemia patients.

Pioneered Immunotherapy

At the Clinical Center, she has been a pioneer in the development of immunotherapy, and she has supervised a laboratory program in tumor immunology. She has also played a vital role in developing NCI's attack on childhood leukemia.

Dr. Leventhal is also concerned with the emotional care of CC leukemia patients, and the effects of chronic illness on the family. She has organized conferences to deal with this problem.

(See DR. LEVENTHAL, Page 5)

Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, Former NIH Researcher, To Get Passano Award

Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, former NIH researcher, will receive the Passano Foundation's 1974 award for his "seminal studies on hepatitis-associated antigen . . . ."

Dr. Blumberg—at NIH from 1957 to 1964—discovered the Australia antigen in 1958; however, he began research leading to the discovery while chief, Geographic Medicine and Genetics Section of the Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Since he left NIH, Dr. Blumberg has been associate director for clinical research at The Institute for Cancer Research of The Fox Chase Center for Cancer and Medical Science in Philadelphia.

The tests for Australia antigen (HbAg, HAA, etc.) are now applied worldwide to screen prospective blood donors.

Causes and Treatment of Inherited Blood Disease of Humans Studied in Collies

Collie dogs having a rare inherited blood disease and a distinctive gray coat are helping scientists at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases learn more about the causes and possible treatment of the same serious blood disease in humans.

The disease, cyclic neutropenia, is characterized by periodic and precipitous drops in the level of circulating white blood cells—those cells that protect the body against infection. Fever and painful ulcers in the mouth and elsewhere are common disease symptoms.

The decline in blood cell levels occurs every 21 days in humans and every 12 days in the grey collies.

During the period of low white blood cell levels, both humans and collies are very susceptible to serious infections.

In fact, grey collies rarely live longer than a year, with most dying of overwhelming infections in their first few weeks of life.

Although cyclic neutropenia is a rare disease in humans (the precise incidence is unknown), it is of great interest to scientists who believe that an understanding of this disease will lead to a better basic understanding of leukemia and aplastic anemia—other, more common diseases in which white...
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 reprinted without permission. Pictures are available on request.

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Fall Women's Program
At NIH
Robert H. Marik, former assistant secretary for Administration and Management, has announced the second annual "A" Award for supervisors who have an outstanding record of furthering the aims of the Federal Women's Program. Dr. Marik is now with the Office of Management and Budget.

Dr. Marik said that supervisors of all levels are eligible for the award which was established last year to acknowledge the efforts of those supervisors who see that women have the same employment opportunities as men in accordance with Public Law 92-402.

Ninety-six HEW supervisors in grades 3-18 were nominated last year. Bernard Kroll, NINDS, received honorable mention.

Nominations may be submitted—by March 31—to Room 5650, HEW North.

Deadline for Art Show Extended
The deadline for entering the art show at the PHS Professional Associations' annual meeting has been extended.

Registered participants and members of their families now have until March 8 to enter. Call Dr. John Lynch, Employee Health Service chief, Ext. 94411, for further information.

The Associations' meeting will be held April 5-10 at the Washington Hilton.

Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director, receives a token of appreciation—a button with the insignia of Child Care Week—for his contribution to the scholarship fund drive of the Child Development Center. The interested pupils taking part in the ceremony are (1 to r): Stephanie Russell, Diane Hill, Daniel Liu, and Romulo Badua. Standing: Cora Jones, chairman, Parents Advisory Committee, and Christine Finch, R & W Secretary. Photograph by Tom Joy.

DRR Awards 13 Grants
To Improve Animal Labs, Diagnostic Lab Facilities
Thirteen new grants totalling over $1.1 million have been awarded by the Division of Research Resources for renovation and improvement of laboratory animal facilities and for diagnostic laboratories.

Awards for Animal Care
Ten awards will enhance the quality of care for laboratory animals by assisting research institutions to comply with the Animal Welfare Act of 1970 and HEW standards outlined in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals (PHS Publication NIH 72-23).

Renovation and improvement awards went to: New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University; Boston University Medical Center; University of Rhode Island, Kingston; New York University Medical Center, and Federal Medical Resources, Philadelphia.

Other Facilities Listed
Also, the Cleveland Clinic; University of Colorado Medical Center; University of California, Berkeley; California Institute of Technology, and the University of Oregon Medical Center.

The three diagnostic laboratory awards were made to provide facilities for diagnosis of laboratory animal diseases.

These three awardees are: University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, University of Tennessee, and Oregon State University.

Dr. Thomas J. Craft
Named to DRR Council
Dr. Thomas J. Craft, Sr., professor of biology at Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio, has been named to the National Advisory Research Resources Council for a term ending Sept. 30, 1976.

Dr. Craft has served as a consultant to the Division of Research Resources' Minority Biomedical Support Program from its inauguration in 1971 to the time of his appointment to the National Advisory Research Resources Council. He also served 3-month terms in 1967 and 1968 as a consultant to the National Science Foundation.

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Dr. Schmidt Lauds NIH'ers for Setting Blood Bank Record Donations Despite No Pay System
Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Clinical Blood Bank chief, recently lauded NIH employees for continuing to donate blood for transfusions despite a recent shift to an all-volunteer blood donation system.

Since Jan. 1, donors have not been paid for whole blood collected at the CC. Despite this, a record amount was donated.

Last year in January, for instance, 453 units of whole blood were collected; 187 donors were paid. This year, 529 units were collected in January and none of the donors were paid.

The shift began last October in response to HEW Sec. Caspar Weinberger's call for a national all-volunteer system.

"At first we were concerned that the change might discourage donors and limit our ability to meet patient needs," Dr. Schmidt said. He added that the January data proved these fears unfounded, and considered this a tribute to the spirit of NIH employees.

Last month, a patient required 189 transfusions. Dr. Schmidt said the willingness of employees was a major factor in sustaining the patient during the crisis.

However, in meeting the need, the supply of registered group O donors at NIH was depleted for several weeks. The needs of future patients can only be met by increasing the number of potential donors. Dr. Schmidt warned.

For this reason, he hopes that NIH employees who are medically able will volunteer.

He reminded employees that they or their dependents may be in need. Under the NIH blood assurance plan, the CC Blood Bank will provide for blood or blood credit if an employee or dependent needs a transfusion.

To become a blood donor, call Ext. 61048 for an appointment.

FIC Holds Conference on Liver
And Biliary Tract Diseases
A conference—featuring workshops—on liver and biliary tract diseases will be held on March 4-6 at NIH. The meeting is sponsored by the Fogarty International Center and co-sponsored by the International Association for Study of the Liver.

The conference, attended by scientists from many parts of the world, will develop an international consensus on nomenclature, diagnostic criteria, and diagnostic methodology for liver diseases.

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Dissociated Liver
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...
C. Casper Makes a Decision—It’s Time To Retire From NIH for Volunteer Fields

Tomorrow (Feb. 28) is Carolyn B. Casper’s last working day on the campus after 32 years of Federal service—counting military duty.

Miss Casper, director of the Office of Management Policy, is retiring. Most of her goodbyes were said at a farewell party given by fellow workers and colleagues last Friday (Feb. 22) in the cafeteria of NIBDK.

Later, she talked about her plans and answered questions—most of them beginning with why, what and when.

First, Miss Casper talked about why she was leaving, and she reassuringly pointed out that “I’m not leaving because I’m mad.”

She backed that statement up with “Generally, the people here are far superior to those I’ve worked with in the Government. They’re challenging, they’re extremely intelligent.”

“There’s an informality in dealing with people in the front office at NIH that I haven’t experienced elsewhere.”

“In the past few years, because of my longevity, I’ve played somewhat of the role of an elder statesman, and I have been consulted about management.” And again she reiterated—“I have very much enjoyed dealing with the people in the front office. But I think it’s time to leave when I hold staff meetings and use expressions that only one person can understand.”

Quotes Prime Minister

She gave an example, using a Churchillian phrase dating back to World War II when it was frequently quoted: “Up with this I will not put.” It was the prime minister’s way of saying to his staff “don’t correct my English.”

The question about her retirement plans met with, “I’m going to stay in bed and watch daytime television. You know, I have a half fear that I might.”

Pressed, she admitted that “all my plans are so tentative at this point,” and then countered with a list of volunteer programs that she is considering.

Miss Casper’s Government service covers the gamut from Army to NIH, with the Veteran Administration, Wage Stabilization Board, and Social Security in between.

For the past year and a half, Miss Casper has been on the NIH Medical Board. She and Libby E. Ely, clinical social worker assigned to NIAMDD, were the first two women and the first two non-scientists appointed to that prestigious board made up of researchers including clinical directors.

The board passes on research protocols involving normal volunteers. Miss Casper explained the first reactions of both female members of the board.

“We were both so intimidated
COLLIIES
(Continued from Page 1)

blood cells play a role.
To learn more about cyclic neutropenia, Drs. David C. Dale and Sheldon M. Wolff, NIAID, have been studying the disorder in grey collies over the past 5 years.
Since it was proposed that the disease is due to some type of detect in the bone marrow cells which causes the dogs periodically to stop producing white blood cells, Dr. Dale and Dr. Robert G. Graw, National Cancer Institute, transplanted bone marrow cells from a normal collie to a grey collie.
The two dogs were watched for histocompatibility antigens, those substances on white cells which are responsible for tissue matching or rejection.

New Method Attempted
The researchers tried bone marrow transplant because numerous other attempts to stop the cycling had failed.
After the transplant, the grey collie did not have any periods of neutropenia. The chronic inflammation about her eyes, gum margins, and other tissues cleared.
The grey collie did experience a mild attack of graft-versus-host disease following transplant. However, she survived that attack and lived more than 3 months eventually with the transplanted bone marrow.
During this time, her production of white blood cells was normal. She finally died of causes apparently unrelated to the bone marrow transplant or cyclic neutropenia.
According to the investigators, these studies demonstrate that normal production of white blood cells can be restored in grey collies with cyclic neutropenia by graft of normal bone marrow cells.
Because of the striking similarity of human and canine cyclic neutropenia, the scientists suggest that the human disease may also be cured by marrow transplantation.
At the present time, however, the technique is considered applicable only to treatment of life-threatening human disease, such as leukemia.

Two New Scientists at NIDR Will Further Expand Research Activities of National Caries Program
Two scientists have recently joined the staff of the National Institute of Dental Research. They will be involved in further expanding the research and development activities of the National Caries Program.
The investigators are Dr. William H. O'Brien and Dr. Thomas C. O'Brien.
Dr. O'Brien has been assigned to the Caries Prevention and Research Branch. He plans to continue his studies of tooth decay in primates which he began at the Royal College of Surgeons in London.
Dr. Bowen earned his dental degree at the University of Ireland. He also studied at the Eastman Dental Center in Rochester, and earned his Ph.D. degree in microbiology from the University of London. His major contributions to caries research include primate studies with vaccines to reduce tooth decay.
Dr. O'Brien, who transferred from the Collaborative Diabetic Retinopathy Study of the National Eye Institute, will administer the extramural activities of the National Caries Program. He succeeds Dr. Zora J. Griffo, who has been selected to participate in the NIH Potential Executive Development Program.
After receiving his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in microbiology from Catholic University, Dr. O'Brien served there as an instructor in biology. He also taught that subject at Xavierian College and at the Archbishop Carroll H.S.

Postal Rates to Increase on March 2d; Energy Crisis Affects NIH Mail Delivery
On March 2 the United States Postal Service will be granted rate increases for all classes of mail. First-class postage will go from 8 to 10 cents per ounce, and airmail will climb from 11 to 13 cents.
On the average, rates will increase 8 percent. However, for some larger classes, the postage will jump more than 6 times. Mail stop runs between agencies—previously free of charge—will now carry a service fee.
To help stave off the effects of the changes, the Mail Service Section reminds employees to follow mailing procedures as described in the Record issues of Jan. 3 and Aug. 28, 1973.

Deliveries Consolidated
In addition, the far-reaching effects of the energy crisis have prompted MSS to improve its interoffice delivery system.
In the past, B/1/D's and the Mail Service Section were apt to deliver mail to identical locations. Now, because of the need to reduce miles, traveled in Government vehicles, the MSS has consolidated all the deliveries.
The Bldg. 31 mail room has become the hub of the revised system. All as mail going to coming from NIH, Parklawn, NLM, HEW, B/1/D's, and rental buildings passes through the MSS and routed to its destination.
To save postage and expedite mail, the MSS offers some tips:
1. Always use zip codes—even in the return address.
2. In certain cases, postage can be saved using fourth-class bulk rate mail. Specific requirements have to be met—but the savings over first-class is considerable.
3. Be specific when addressing interoffice mail. Give the addressee's name, building, and room number.

Scientists in NIAID's Laboratory of Clinical Investigation study "grey" collies afflicted with an inherited blood disease similar to cyclic neutropenia of humans. Here a blood sample is taken from a collie pup whose grey coat indicates he has inherited neutropenia. In both dogs and humans, affected individuals are, periodically, very prone to infections.
When Snow Snarls Traffic—GML Crew Cleans Up

Many employees, surprised by the Feb. 8 snowfall, were snarled in rush hour traffic while NIH’s snow removal crew was busy salting and sanding reservation roads.

Fortunately, the men normally begin their work day at 7:30 a.m. and arrived before snow had begun to fall. When the snow started, the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, Plant Engineering Branch, Office of Engineering Services, immediately put on their work clothes, so to speak, and rushed outside.

GML stresses that, because of the nature of work conducted at NIH, the campus must be kept clear and passable to ensure that all buildings are easily accessible to employees.

Researchers may have experiments in progress that can’t be delayed. Clinical Center staff operate on various shifts. Outpatients must be able to obtain their medications.

Thomas J. Cook, GML chief, said, “Employees may have trouble getting to work, but once they are on campus they are able to move.”

No matter when the snow begins to fall, the GML crew is immediately called to come in and begin removing accumulation.

When the campus is empty it takes the crew 12 hours to clear the snowfall. As the number of parked cars and traffic increase, so does the time it takes to clear streets and lots. Weekend snowfalls are easier to deal with than those that occur during the week.

Timing Is Critical

Therefore, the time and day of the storm become critical factors in how efficiently snow can be removed.

Snow removal begins with the salting and sanding of all streets and access lanes; parking lots are done last.

For the first time, the energy crisis has affected emergency procedures. Previously, 4 inches of snow had to fall before the second phase—plowing—began. Accumulation must now reach 6 inches—and plowing can only be done one at a time. After that, sand and salt are used as needed on sidewalks and streets.

GML has numerous pieces of equipment to combat an emergency. These include 10 sidewalk plows and blowers, five jeeps with plows, four trucks equipped with plows, three sanders, three 8-foot snow baskets, two jeep snow-blowers, one loader snow-blower, and one 16-foot snow-basket.

The 8- and 16-foot wide snow baskets, used for clearing long travel lanes and streets, will push snow to the end of a lane without piling it up on one side or the other like plows do.

Abandoned cars present the biggest delay when trying to clear streets and parking lots. The crew must work around the vehicles wasting valuable time.

According to GML, cars should be moved from main streets during snowstorms because NIH thoroughfares are designated snow emergency routes—parking is prohibited during emergencies.

During the recent snowfall, because employees were arriving on campus continuously, the streets and sidewalks were kept clear at the expense of parking lots.

Following an early dismissal, streets, some parking at Bldg. 10, and the lots by doctors’ and nurses’ quarters were plowed. Also, main access sidewalks to buildings were cleaned. Remaining areas were completed the following day.

When employees are dismissed early, the snow removal crew and others in PEB are given an additional duty. They are assigned to help snowbound employees get out of parking lots and on their way home.

Fourteen tons of salt, 50 tons of sand, and 456 man hours later, the paved surfaces at NIH were ready for traffic.

The work of the GML crew did not go unnoticed. Many employees remarked, upon arriving at work, that the streets on the campus were in excellent condition despite the weather.
Young Foreign Newsmen Visit NIH During Tour To Learn About U.S.

Twelve outstanding young foreign journalists, World Press Institute Fellows, are visiting NIH today (Feb. 2) while on a tour planned to improve their understanding of American society.

NIH officials who are greeting the young visitors and explaining various facets of NIH activities include Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director; Storm Whaley, NIH Associate Director for Communications, and Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., Director, Fogarty International Center.

Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham, chief of the National Cancer Institute's Surgery Branch, is welcoming the group to his laboratory and discussing the Institute's work.

The World Press Institute seeks to provide young foreign journalists with an open view of American society so that they may return home and report U.S. affairs more accurately.

Each year the Institute selects outstanding young journalists from throughout the world as WPI Fellows. For 9 months these newsmen and women take part in the Institute's program of intensive American studies, internships, and extensive travel.

Initially, they spend their time at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota—the WPI's headquarters—then each fellow spends 2 weeks living with a family in a small Midwestern city.

Take 13-State Tour

In January the journalists go on a 5-week, 13-state tour which ends in Washington, D.C. Here the group spends 3 weeks meeting public officials and national opinion leaders and inquiring in legislative offices.

In March each journalist works on the staff of a major media organization for an inside view of American news operations, and a 4-week tour of the West follows.

The 1973-74 WPI Fellows are: John Raedler, Australia; Andrew Meir, Canada; Ayman El-Amir, Egypt; Anne Nourry, France; Stephen Siu, Hong Kong, and Guy Barth, Ivory Coast.

Also, Manuel Sandeal, Mexico; Jon Hooisien, Norway; Ciro Germain, Peru; Neagu Udrolu, Romania; Mary Lee, Singapore, and Lesley Hall, United Kingdom.

Did You Know . . .

NIH is now an official "household word." Webster's New World Dictionary (Second College Edition, 1972) lists NIH on page 961, right along with such longstanding "n's" as "night-cap" and "Nile."

NIH Grantee Develops Nuclear Scanning Method; Pinpoints Heart Attack Damage

For the first time, doctors can see the exact area of damage caused by a coronary heart attack.

With a new nuclear scanning technique developed by Dr. Frederick J. Bonte, a National Heart and Lung Institute grantee, physicians can view and take a picture of a myocardial infarct. Dr. Bonte is dean of the University of Texas Southwest Medical School.

Diagnosis Within Hour

Armed with this new tool of diagnosis, the doctor can determine, usually within an hour, if one actually has a heart attack or simply pain from other sources.

Where the scan shows an infarct, knowledge of its size and position enable faster and more positive treatment.

"Until now, the only ways cardiologists had to measure damage from heart attacks were indirect," said Dr. Bonte.

With the new method, a radioactive substance with an affinity for calcium is injected into the patient.

Terms Method 'Important'

Within the hour the damaged area of the heart has collected enough calcium tagged with radioactivity to show up as a bright spot on the screen of a scanner, or scintillation camera. The image can be enhanced by computer processing and can be stored on videotape for later replay.

Dr. Jere Mitchell, who is also an NHLI grantee, explained that "this is going to be extremely important for clinical cardiology and, what's more, will have great importance in research."

And he added that knowledge of the size of an infarct could dictate certain courses of treatment.

Dr. Mitchell heads the Weinberger Laboratories for Cardiovascular Research at Southwestern.

One advantage of the new technique is that it is an adaptation of some very well known practices used in nuclear medicine to diagnose thyroid tumors and bone tumors.

It is, in fact, practically identical to the method used in bone scanning, and knowledge of this method provided Dr. Bonte with the key to the new technique.

Since present scanning equipment is not mobile, access to the coronary care unit is quite limited.

The new camera that is being assembled will have a motorized base so that it can be driven into a coronary unit and pictures in three planes taken with very little disturbance of the patient.

The chassis of the unit will contain a small computer which will separate out bone pictures from heart pictures on command or per-

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NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

1/21 — Dr. Paul Van Eerdegheve, Belgium, Laboratory of Theoretical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Monez Berman, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B58.

1/25 — Dr. Valdemar Hial, Brazil, Experimental Therapeutics Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harry B. Kelser, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 7N260.

1/27 — Dr. Thomas M. Marthaler, Switzerland, Biometry Section. Sponsor: Dr. Rickett S. Senning, NIDB, Westwood Bg., Rm. 546.

1/30 — Dr. Eddi Gossinger, Switzerland, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Bernhard Witkop, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 336.

2/1 — Dr. Masakazu Funahashi, Japan, Laboratory of Vision Research. Sponsor: Dr. Tochiro Kusumoto, NBI, Bg. 6, Rm. 211.

2/1 — Dr. Josef Sarne, Israel, Behavioral Biology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Harold Gainer, NICHD, Bg. 36, Rm. B308.

2/8 — Dr. Lin T. Taw, Taiwan, Pharmacology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. H. B. Matthews, NIHES, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

2/10 — Dr. Ian T. Magrath, United Kingdom, Pediatric Oncology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John L. Ziegler, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B14.

2/11 — Dr. T. Krishnamurthy, India, Drug Development Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John D. Douros, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 6D23.

2/12 — Dr. Hidiegard R. Borner, Germany, Laboratory of Clinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. James R. Gillette, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 7N19.

form other functions to deliver the best looking image.

One important aspect of the discovery is its possible application in other areas of research.

"There seems to be some graduation of calcium uptake in infarcts—it looks like internal detail," said Dr. Bonte. "Although we have not been able to duplicate this in leg muscle, there may be some possibilities with liver and kidney."

The location and size of a myocardial infarction is shown from three different angles by using the new nuclear scanning technique.
'Hit Parade' of Citations Lists Dr. Philip S. Chen And 9 NIGMS Grantees

A research paper published in 1956 by Dr. Philip S. Chen, Jr., National Institute of General Medical Sciences, has become one of the most-cited papers ever to appear in the scientific literature.

The list of the top 50 super-cited papers was compiled by the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, from a study of all references cited by scientific journal articles during 1961-72.

The complete list and criteria for selection of "the All-Time Citation Classics" were reported in Current Contents (Jan. 9, 1974), a weekly index to the scientific literature.

The paper by Dr. Chen concerned research at the University of Rochester on the microanalysis of phosphorus in blood and tissue and was published in Analytical Chemistry. Co-authors were T. Y. Toribara and H. Warner.

At the time, Dr. Chen was receiving support from the A.E.C.

Subsequently he became a National Heart Institute researcher and was with the NIH Office of the Director before joining NIGMS in 1972 as associate director for Program Planning and Evaluation.

Other authors of the most-cited papers include nine NIGMS grantees, among them Drs. Stanford Moore and William H. Stein of the Rockefeller University who shared the 1972 Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

According to the study, the most cited paper is a 1951 article on protein measurement by Dr. Oliver H. Lowry, professor and head of the Department of Pharmacology, Washington University School of Medicine, and a former NIGMS Advisory Council member.

Dr. Lowry's paper was said to have been cited 29,655 times during the study period, 6 times more than the next leading paper.

'Cousin' Ben Clipper Will Long Remember Valentine's Day; Rescues Truck Driver

On Valentine's Day Ben Clipper, a man with a big heart, was on his way to Frederick, Md., to pick up a cold-water tank—suddenly he found himself in a very hot situation.

Two trucks travelling north on Wisconsin Avenue collided when one of the trucks swerved to avoid striking a passenger car leaving NIH.

As a result, the second truck jumped the curb and crashed into the fence in front of the National Naval Medical Center.

Leaving NIH via Wilson Drive, Ben noticed the commotion and parked his car to see what had happened. Several people had gathered and were trying to help the driver who was trapped in his truck.

The driver's door, which had been struck, was jammed shut and one of his legs was caught under the dash.

To further complicate matters, a small fire kept shooting out from the engine. One onlooker with a fire extinguisher kept the flames under control until the device was empty.

In fear of a fire, the people began to move away from the truck which continued smoking and leaking gasoline.

"The truck driver looked as if he were dazed," Ben recounted, "He was so scared that he couldn't get me out."

At that moment, Ben and another man decided to make one more attempt at freeing the driver.

"I grabbed the driver's door and began pulling for all I was worth. Every time I yanked, "Ben said, "I could feel the door give way little by little."

Finally the door sprung loose. Ben and the other man carefully removed the driver from the truck and placed him on the ground several feet away.

Just as they put the operator down, the truck burst into flames.

"I still don't know who the driver was," Ben commented, "It just makes me feel good to know that I rescued the man—everyone else had given up."

Ben, affectionately called "Cousin" by his friends and associates, began his career at NIH in 1943 and now is a lab technician in the Laboratory of Biology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, NCI.

View of Scientists Improves

A recent Louis Harris poll indicates that 5 percent more of the public expressed "great confidence" in scientists in 1972 than 1971. Science is surpassed in public confidence only by medicine and finance.

The poll was taken late in 1972. Data on 1973 is not yet available.
Large Bowel Cancer Project Workshop Evaluates New Techniques Approaches

By Alice Hamm

Advances in detection and diagnosis of one of the most prevalent and lethal forms of cancer in this country were described at the First Annual Workshop of the National Large Bowel Cancer Project in Houston, Tex., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, attended by more than 200 grantees and contractors.

Cancers of the colon and rectum are the second ranking cause of cancer deaths in the U.S. It is estimated that 48,000 deaths will occur this year from these diseases.

In the section on early diagnosis, prevention, and human genetics, Dr. Gerald D. Doddle of M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Dr. Victor A. McKusick of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. Paul Sherlock Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center headed a panel of scientists who analyzed the usefulness of present radiologic techniques and other methodologies.

They agreed that the accuracy of radiologic procedures depends upon optimum patient preparation.

Newer detection techniques include the Hemocult slide test and a lavage system for recto-colonic cytology that also produces material with which to study CECA (carcinembryonic antigen), enzymes, and radiolabelling.

Dr. Alfred Knudson, University of Texas Medical Center, advanced a “two hit” hypothesis to account for dominantly inherited malignancies which may apply to hereditary polyposis and colon cancer. His hypothesis suggests that “ordinary” colon cancer requires two hits, or mutations.

Various Methods Studied

Patients with the polyposis gene already have one “hit,” so they develop a malignancy earlier than individuals without hereditary polyposis.

A group of 12 cancer researchers reported on studies involving surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy alone or in combination.

The “no touch” technique used by Dr. Rupert Turnbull of the Cleveland Clinic Foundation was described as providing increased 5-year survival in a comparative study.

In this operation the mesentery with attached blood vessels and lymphatics is severed before manipulation of the tumor.

Interest was also expressed in post-operative, radiation pilot-type studies and in the development of a list of parameters to identify patients at high risk of recurrence of colon cancer.

Another group of investigators — led by Dr. Martin Lipkin of Memorial Sloan-Kettering — considered recently observed changes associated with large bowel cancer in cell kinetics, molecular control, and enzymes.

New molecular pharmacologic methods for colon cancer chemotherapy were discussed.

Immunobiologists Participate

A group of immunobiologists under the chairmanship of Dr. Han S. Sjogren of the University of Lund, Sweden, and Dr. Charles F. McRann of the University of Minnesota considered the need to improve methods of identifying and purifying various tumor antigens.

Basic and applied research in immunotherapy were also discussed.

William Haenszel, chief of the Biometry Branch of NCI’s Field Studies and Statistics, and Dr. John H. Weishurger of the American Health Foundation co-chaired the section on epidemiology and carcinogenesis of large bowel cancer.

Approaches envisioned by this group included high priority studies to identify interrelationships between colon cancer and diet, intestinal flora, and bile salts.

ProjectActivated in 1972

These studies might be coordinated with animal model studies to include selected indicators of tissue response and sensitivity.

Case control interview studies of high risk patients with respect to diet were also suggested.

The grant-supported National Large Bowel Cancer Project was activated by NCI in 1972 with the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston as headquarters.

Dr. Murray M. Copeland is the director, and Dr. Rulon W. Rowson, the associate director and chairman of the National Project’s 10-member Working Cadre.

Dr. Cohen has received a number of awards for his research on the chemistry of viruses and nucleicproteins.

Dr. Seymour Cohen, who has been a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residency since Dec. 10, is leaving the Fogarty International Center on March 10 to spend several months in Israel.

Dr. Cohen is professor of Microbiology at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

Prior to joining the University of Colorado in 1971, Dr. Cohen spent several of his academic years in Philadelphia, initially with the Johnson Foundation and shortly thereafter at the University of Pennsylvania.

While there, he was a Charles Hayden Professor of Biochemistry and for 6 years Hartzell Professor of Therapeutic Research and department chairman.

Dr. Cohen graduated from City College, New York, and received his doctorate in biochemistry from Columbia University.

He has been actively engaged in research on the chemistry of viruses and nucleicproteins, and has been the recipient of several awards, including the Eli Lilly Award in 1951, the Mead Johnson Award in 1962, the Cleveland Award in 1965, and the Borden Award, administered by the American Association of Medical Colleges, in 1968.

While a Fogarty Scholar, Dr. Cohen has worked closely with the National Cancer Institute staff as well as with scientists at the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. W. Ray Bryan (I) was recently given NCI’s third annual Virus Cancer Program Award. It was presented to him by Dr. John B. Moloney, associate director for Viral Oncology, at a VCP conference in the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pa. Dr. Bryan, who has retired from NCI, serves as a consultant in that field. He joined the Institute in 1938. His NCI posts include chief of the Laboratory of Viral Oncology, and later, associate scientific director and then scientific coordinator for Viral Oncology. Dr. Bryan’s honors include HEW’s Superior Service Award and Distinguished Service Award.

Dr. LEVENTHAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Leventhal is widely known as a lecturer on leukemia on local, national, and international levels.

Dr. Leventhal came to NCI in 1954 as a postdoctoral fellow. In 1955, she was named senior investigator, and last year she was appointed head of her section.

The NCI researcher received her B.A. in 1955 from the University of California, Los Angeles, and her M.D. in 1960 from Harvard University’s Medical School. She specialized in pediatrics.

Dr. Leventhal has published about 80 articles. In 1966, she received the American Board of Pediatrics Certification. She is a member of a number of scientific societies including the AAS, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the Society for Pediatric Research.

The Federal Woman’s Award will be presented to the six winners at a banquet to be held on March 5 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C.

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