

the

NIH

Record

FILE COPY

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

February 11, 1975
Vol. XXVII, No. 3

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Researchers Isolate Human Virus From Lab-Grown Cells of Leukemia Patient

National Cancer Institute scientists have reported the isolation of a virus from the laboratory-grown leukemic cells of a 61-year-old woman with acute myelogenous leukemia.

The scientists have not yet determined whether the human virus causes acute myelogenous or other leukemias in man. Acute myelogenous leukemia, as well as other forms of cancer, may be caused in an unknown fashion by combinations of external and hereditary factors.

However, the scientists have

to mature properly into normal white blood cells.

The disease primarily affects adults and is extremely difficult to treat effectively. Acute myelogenous leukemia is a rare form of cancer, occurring in about two of every 100,000 persons in the U.S. each year.

The characteristics of the virus, as determined so far, clearly indicate that it was derived from the human cells. The virus has a core of RNA (ribonucleic acid) and the characteristics of a family of viruses known as type-C. Viruses of this type can cause cancer in a wide variety of animals.

Isolation of the virus provides scientists for the first time with a human virus that may be useful in identifying the one or more factors that cause acute myelogenous leukemia. The virus also may enable scientists to develop new approaches to detection, diagnosis, and treatment of human leukemias.

Drs. Robert E. Gallagher and Robert C. Gallo of NCI's Laboratory of Tumor Cell Biology, Division of Cancer Treatment, reported their findings at the annual meeting of the American Society of

(Continued on Page 4)

Dr. Elizabeth I. Neufeld Wins Hillebrand Award



Dr. Neufeld (r) conducts research on genetic disorders caused by inability to catabolize the mucopolysaccharides. Since the inception of this study, Clara W. Hall, an NIAMDD research chemist, has worked with Dr. Neufeld.

The 1974 Hillebrand Award will be presented to Dr. Elizabeth F. Neufeld at a dinner meeting of the Chemical Society of Washington, a local section of the American Chemical Society, on April 3.

Dr. Neufeld is chief of the Section on Human Biochemical Genetics in the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. She will be honored for her studies of the inherited lysosomal disorders known as the mucopolysaccharidoses and mucopolipidoses.

At the meeting she will discuss (See DR. NEUFELD, Page 6)

Leading Health Experts Named to Biomedical Research Panel by Ford

President Ford has announced the appointment of a group of the nation's leading health experts to the Biomedical Research Panel. The Panel was established by Congress under Title II of the National Cancer Act Amendments of 1974.

The Panel will review biomedical and behavioral research programs conducted and supported by HEW with particular emphasis on the role of NIH and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

It will also identify and recommend policy regarding the content, organization, and operation of these programs.

The first meeting—Feb. 24-25—will take place in the New Executive Office Bldg., Room 210.

Serving as chairman of the Panel will be Dr. Franklin Murphy, chairman of the board, Times-Mirror Corp., Los Angeles. It is anticipated that Dr. Robert Ebert, dean, faculty of medicine, Harvard University, will be named vice-chairman.

Other Panelists Noted

Other members of the Panel are: Dr. Ewald Busse, Duke University Medical Center; Dr. Albert Lehninger, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and Dr. Paul Marks, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons.

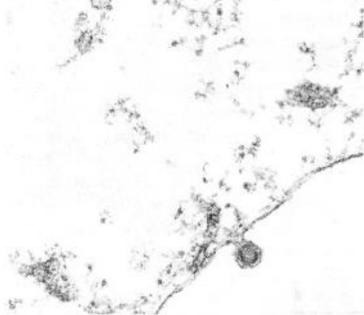
Also, Benno Schmidt, chairman, President's Cancer Panel, and Dr. David Skinner, University of Chicago Hospitals and Clinics.

President Ford noted that "it has been 10 years since the report, 'Biomedical Science and its Administration,' was submitted to the President. The increasing public demand for more effective health systems makes a searching re-examination of the Federal biomedical effort especially timely."

The Panel will report its findings and recommendations to the President and to the Congress after a 15-month review. Panel meetings will be open to the public.

tary Caspar W. Weinberger pointed out that during the last 10 years the average annual budget increase for the Department has been 15 to

(See BUDGET, Page 8)



Electron micrograph of completed viral bud growing from cultured leukemic cell of 61-year-old patient with acute myelogenous leukemia.

demonstrated the biochemical and immunologic similarity of the human virus to two viruses that cause cancer in primates other than man.

One of these viruses causes myelogenous leukemia in the gibbon ape, a close relative of man; the other causes solid tumors in woolly monkeys.

Myelogenous leukemias are cancers of the blood in which precursor cells in the bone marrow fail

Alice Rivlin 1st Speaker In FAES Lecture Series

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences is sponsoring a series of lectures by authorities in the arts and sciences. The first lecture on Feb. 19 will be presented by Alice M. Rivlin, whose writings include articles on inflation and recession.

Mrs. Rivlin, an economist at the Brookings Institution, will talk on Social Policy Experiments: Threat or Promise, at 4 p.m., in the Clinical Center, Room 7N-232. The lectures are open to NIH employees, CC patients, and the public.

Proposed NIH Budget Is \$1.8 Billion; Priorities Set for \$7.2 Million Increase

The total proposed Administrative budget for fiscal 1976 for all of NIH is \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$72 million over revised fiscal 1975 funds.

Half of this amount, \$36 million, is to expand the National Cancer Program, \$7 million for the National Heart and Lung Institute, and the remaining \$29 million is distributed among all other NIH institutes and divisions.

New priorities on aging, arthritis, and diabetes will be implemented through this increase.

In reading the appropriation summary, it is important to be aware that the President has proposed to rescind the 1975 budget authority for \$351 million in accordance with the Congressional

Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

All budget figures related to Fiscal Year 1976 are based on the assumption that Congress will agree to the proposed rescission under which NIH is operating as of today.

If Congress does not act within 45 days, then the President must allocate the funds appropriated.

In discussing the Department's Fiscal 1976 budget, HEW Secre-

the NIH Record

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.

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

Editor Frances W. Davis

Associate Editor Fay Leviero

Staff Writer Heather Banks

Staff Correspondents

ADA, Judy Fleisher; CC, Thalia Roland; DCRT, Ruth Ketler; DRG, Sue Meadows; DRR, Jerry Gordon; DRS, Cora M. Sult; FIC, George Presson; NCI, Carolann Hooton; NEI, Bonnie Friedman Spellane; NHLI, Bill Sanders; NIAID, Krin Kolsky; NIAMDD, Pat Gorman; NICHD, Jane E. Shure; NIDR, Sue Hannon; NIEHS, Elizabeth Y. James; NIGMS, Wanda Wardell; NIMH, Betty Zubovic; NINDS, Carolyn Holstein; NLM, Fran Patrick.

Italian Research Institute Offers 1-Year Fellowship

The Mario Negri Institute for Pharmacological Research in Milan, Italy, and the Mario Negri Institute Foundation of New York City have announced the establishment of the Johananoff International Fellowship for Advanced Biomedical Studies.

The fellowship—for \$15,000—offers the opportunity for scientists to spend their sabbatical year doing research at the institute in Milan.

Candidates must be citizens of other countries and have contributed to research in cancer chemotherapy, cardiovascular pharmacology, neuropsychopharmacology, and drug metabolism.

Black History Week Observed Here, Seminars, Assemblies Held; Portrait of Dr. Drew Unveiled

The commemoration of Black History Week at NIH which started yesterday (Monday, Feb. 10), in the Masur Auditorium with an unveiling of a portrait of Dr. Charles Drew by Dr. R. W. Lamont-Havers, NIH Acting Director, will continue through Friday, Feb. 14.

Dr. Drew was the world-famous Black scientist who devised the method for preserving blood plasma.

During the week, afternoon seminars featuring prominent speakers are being held in several buildings on the campus. Discussions will stress such topics as the Evolution of Black Art, Black Population Control and Health, and Black Historical Perspectives.

Tomorrow, (Wednesday, Feb. 12), from noon to 1 p.m., Gil Scott-Herron, political satirist and sing-

NIH Fed'l Credit Union Holds Annual Meeting on February 27

The NIH Federal Credit Union will hold the 35th annual meeting of its members on Thursday, Feb. 27, at noon in the Masur Auditorium.

The Clinical Center's 14th floor auditorium has also been reserved for the meeting. The results of the election of Credit Union officials—by mail ballot—will be announced, and door prizes will be awarded.

Applications—for the academic year 1975-76—should be submitted by April 1, and include essential data, publications, and an outline of the proposed research. The institute's address is: Via Eritrea, 62, 20157 Milano, Italy.

er, will talk in the Masur Auditorium, and the H. D. Woodson High School choir will perform.

Barbara Sizemore, D.C. School Superintendent, will discuss Black Education in the 70's, on Thursday, Feb. 13, in Bldg. 31, Conference Room 3.

Later that afternoon, from 2:45 to 4:15 p.m., there will be a fashion show, and talks by Major E. Miller, EEO officer at Fort Detrick, and V. M. Strode, EEO director, U.S. Department of Labor.

Black History Week will close on Friday with a musical program in the Masur Auditorium from noon to 1 p.m.

O. H. Laster, of the National Cancer Institute and program chairman, has announced that employees attending the seminars will not be charged for leave.

Dr. Spock to Speak and Hold Question-and-Answer Session on Feb. 24 During Child Care Week at NIH

Dr. Benjamin Spock will speak on Monday, Feb. 24 at the opening day assembly of child care week which will be observed here through Feb. 28. Dr. Spock's address will be given in the Masur Auditorium at noon. He will also hold a question-and-answer session.

Child care week is sponsored by the Parents' Advisory Committee of the NIH Preschool Developmental Center. During that week, fundraising for aiding school tuition is a major object.

Donations are tax exempt, and may be given at the displays depicting the activities of the preschool in Bldgs. 10 and 31 from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Parents of the youngsters attending the school will be there to answer questions about the pro-

gram. Checks may be made out to the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, and sent to Coralyn Jones, chairman of child care week, P.O. Box 102, Kensington, Md. 20795, or Virginia Burke, child care coordinator, Bldg. 31, Room 2B-30.

Other events for that week include a showing of films starring W. C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin, and Laurel and Hardy on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at noon in the Masur Auditorium.

On Friday, Feb. 28, from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., slides on preschool activities will be shown and the NIH Dance Band will perform in the Masur Auditorium.

Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham Receives Cancer Award

Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham was awarded the Thomas E. Raffington Memorial Professorship in Clinical Oncology at the University of Miami School of Medicine by the American Cancer Society. He is chief of that school's division of surgical oncology.

Dr. Ketcham, who had been the National Cancer Institute's clinical director and chief of its Surgery Branch joined the university's medical school last September. In October he became a staff member of the Comprehensive Cancer Center at Miami.

The former NIH'er came to NCI in 1957. At the Institute, he had also served as associate director for clinical research in the Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis.

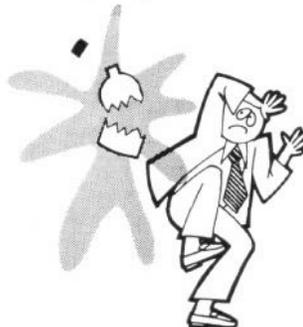
NIH Sailing Ass'n Meets Feb. 27; Members May Charter Boats

NIH employees are invited to attend a meeting of the NIH Sailing Association on Thursday, Feb. 27, at 7:30 p.m. in the first floor conference room of Bldg. 30.

The Association maintains a fleet of four 19-foot day-sailers at Annapolis Harbor which are available for charter to qualified members at low rates; racing and on-board teaching programs are also offered.

Membership is open to R&W members and their families. Application forms are in all R&W offices. For further information, call Frank Tietze, Ext. 61241.

Safety Tips for NIH



PREVENT ETHER PEROXIDE FORMATION

Special procedures and precautions are necessary for handling and storing ether compounds. Many can form peroxides which are highly explosive.

The following measures are recommended to minimize the hazards of peroxide formation:

Use of glass containers should be avoided.

All containers should be dated.

Isopropyl and absolute ethers should not be kept for more than 6 months; ethyl and other ethers for not more than one year.

Ether should be stored in a cool location, but not stored in refrigerators unless explosion-proof.

Ether should always be tested for peroxide content before any distillation procedure, and of course should not be used if peroxides are found to be present.

Do not attempt to open any containers of uncertain age or condition, or whose cap or stopper is tightly stuck.

In case of peroxide formation, call the Fire Department, Ext. 62222.

Help in Computing Taxes Is Available in Building 31

Until April 15, income tax information and limited assistance in computing returns will be available on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Room 3B-23.

NIH employees in other buildings may call Ext. 62464 to arrange for help in filling out tax forms.

RML's Noted Scientist, Dr. J. Brennan, Retires After 30 Years There

Dr. James M. Brennan, an internationally recognized authority on the biology and classification of the chiggers, retired from the Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., on Dec. 31 after 39 years of Government service. RML is a component of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

During his 30 years there, Dr. Brennan authored nearly one hundred scientific publications on the classification of chiggers, and assembled one of the world's largest collections of chiggers—mostly varieties found in North and South America.

Will Loan Collection

This collection will be loaned to the Bishop Museum in Honolulu where Dr. Brennan will continue his research after his retirement. Although their close relatives, mites, are known to transmit some rickettsial diseases, the role of chiggers in disease is largely unexplored.

Dr. Brennan received an A.B. degree from Dickinson College, and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Kansas.

He began his professional career in 1935 as an entomologist with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture. During World War II he served as a civilian entomologist for the U.S. Army at Fort Sam Houston in Texas.



Before leaving for Hawaii to continue his research, Dr. Brennan will teach a course at Ohio State University.

In 1944 he joined the staff of RML as a research entomologist. Except for a one-year assignment to Guatemala in 1949 and another to the Middle America Research Unit in the Canal Zone from 1960 to 1962, all his career in the Public Health Service was spent at

Internat'l Workshop Is Now Examining Epstein-Barr Virus Research Techniques



Dr. Ablashi (l) and Dr. de The explain a model of the virus. They planned the workshop now in progress following a 1973 international conference sponsored by IARC to initiate an International Reference Program for Oncogenic Herpes Viruses.

This week 50 cancer virologists, immunologists, and biochemists from 13 countries are attending a workshop on the Epstein-Barr virus at NCI's Frederick Cancer Research Center.

The National Cancer Institute Virus Cancer Program and the WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France, are co-sponsoring the workshop Feb. 10-12 to review technical problems in preparing the EBV for detailed biochemical and immunological studies.

The joint workshop is the first of a series planned to formulate an International Reference Program for Oncogenic Herpes Viruses.

Dr. J. B. Moloney, chairman of NCI's Virus Cancer Program, appointed Dr. Dharam V. Ablashi of NCI and Dr. H. G. Aaslestad of Litton Bionetics, Inc., to organize this first joint international workshop.

EBV, a human herpes virus, is associated with Burkitt's lymphoma and cancer of the nose and throat. Detailed comparative studies around the world have been hampered by varying techniques for purifying and concentrating the virus and its proteins.

Informal discussions of laboratory techniques for studying EBV will be held during the workshop. Several participants will conduct a demonstration of immunologic techniques, including a comparison of EBV preparations produced in five different laboratories.

Such a comparison, as well as analysis of the procedures used to produce the preparations, may help to identify those factors responsi-

RML.

Dr. Brennan plans to teach a course on medical and veterinary acarology at Ohio State University this coming June before going to Hawaii to begin his work there.

Tapes for Health Staffs Duplicated at No Charge By Audiovisual Center

The National Medical Audiovisual Center, National Library of Medicine, will make duplicates at no charge of two audio tape recordings, *Infant Vocalization* and *Heart Sounds and Murmurs*.

● *Infant Vocalization*, a set of four reels, was released in 1974. They were prepared by Dr. Samuel Karelitz, Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center.

The tapes include examples of normal development of vocalization (both crying and non-crying), comparisons of cries of brain-damaged and normal infants, and cry development of a Mongoloid infant and of a premature infant.

All cries were in response to a standardized stimulus.

● *Heart Sounds and Murmurs*, a set of nine reels, was released in 1962. They were prepared by Dr. W. Proctor Harvey, Georgetown University.

Authorities discuss cardiovascular disease through recorded clinical conferences, question-and-answer sessions, and reviews of developments.

The recordings were made for use by hospital medical staffs, medical societies and other physicians' groups, and for refresher courses.

In addition to discussions on rheumatic fever and hypertension, the tapes include real heart sounds, both normal and abnormal.

These tapes are not available on loan. The Center will duplicate the material using blank tapes (cassette or reel) submitted by the requester.

For further information write to: National Medical Audiovisual Center, Media Services Section, 1600 Clifton Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30333.

ble for discrepancies in production and assays of infectious EBV.

Drs. Moloney and Ablashi of NCI and Dr. Guy de The of IARC will open the meeting. Later, Dr. Werner Henle from Children's Hospital of Philadelphia will discuss and review the current state of EBV research.

Dr. George Klein of the Karolinska Institute will summarize the discussions and recommendations of participants at the closing session.

The workshop proceedings will be published later this year by IARC.



Dr. Helmut O. Hofer, a research associate at the Delta Regional Primate Research Center, Covington, La., has received a 1974 Senior U.S. Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The award, given annually to Americans whose research and teaching accomplishments have brought them international recognition, promotes the exchange of research between German and American scientists. Dr. Hofer will work on projects in the departments of anatomy at the Universities of Kassel, Cologne, and Giessen, returning periodically to check on research at the Delta center, which is supported by DRR.



Robert B. Makoff has been appointed personnel officer for the National Library of Medicine. Mr. Makoff, who comes to NLM from the Environmental Protection Agency, has also held personnel posts at the National Bureau of Standards, Defense Mapping Agency, and the Agency for International Development. He was 1973-74 president of the Montgomery Chapter of the International Personnel Management Association.

FIC Issues Bibliography On Soviet Medicine

The Fogarty International Center has just released *A Bibliography of Soviet Sources on Medicine and Public Health in the U.S.S.R.*

The 235-page publication, issued by the Geographic Health Studies Program of the Center, contains 31 categories of information relating to documents published by the Soviet government in recent years.

The publication will serve U.S. investigators as a guide to Soviet publications on medicine and public health which have already been translated in whole or in part by the Joint Publications Research Service and other organizations.

Such abstracts and translations are available in depositories here and abroad.

Single copies may be obtained from the Center by calling Ext. 65903.

Multiple copies are available at \$3.20 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Pianist Rudolph Serkin Will Play In FAES Concert on Feb. 23

The world-renowned pianist, Rudolph Serkin, will present a program of music by Beethoven, Brahms, and Schubert in the Masur Auditorium on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 4 p.m.

This is the sixth concert in the 1974-75 Chamber Music Series, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

Admission is by ticket only.

CANCER RESEARCHERS ISOLATE HUMAN VIRUS

(Continued from Page 1)

Hematology in Atlanta in December 1974.

The paper describing isolation of the virus appeared in the Jan. 31, 1975, *Science*.

S. Zaki Salahuddin, of Litton Bionetics, Inc., assisted in the study. The team is supported by the NCI Virus Cancer Program in collaboration with the Division of Cancer Treatment.

The NCI team isolated the human virus three times from different test-tube cultures of the patient's cells.

A blood sample drawn from the patient at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, in Houston, by Dr. Ken McCredie was sent to NCI where Dr. Gallo and his co-workers divided the leukemic cells into seven test tubes for frozen storage and attempts to grow the cells in laboratory cultures.

Using various cell culture methods, the scientists mixed the patient's cells in the test tube with growth fluid supplemented with fluid from laboratory-grown human embryonic cells.

They found that the fluid from the embryonic cells contained a "factor," believed to be a protein, that was essential for growth of the leukemic cells.

After a minimum of 5 weeks in culture, the leukemic cells began to produce a virus with a core of RNA and the characteristic appearance of the type-C virus.

Drs. Gallagher and Gallo then conducted extensive studies of the internal components of the human virus to rule out the possibility of contamination by animal cancer viruses.

They found that the biochemical and immunologic properties of the internal components of the human virus were distinct from those of known animal cancer viruses, although the human virus was remarkably similar to two type-C viruses that cause cancer in non-human primates.

In addition, they found that fresh, uncultured leukemic cells from the same patient contained viral components with the same properties as the internal components of the virus in the patient's laboratory-grown cells.

As early as 1970, Dr. Gallo and other co-workers detected human acute leukemic cells an enzyme resembling reverse transcriptase, a cancer-virus associated enzyme.

Since that time, the scientists have purified the reverse transcriptase and the RNA in the cells. The scientists extensively characterized these internal components and demonstrated their similarity to the RNA and reverse transcriptase of cancer viruses from the gibbon ape and woolly monkey.

The investigators indicated that they will concentrate next on determining whether occurrence of the human virus is limited to one

patient or one type of leukemia, or whether the virus is found in a wider range of patients and leukemias.

They also will study whether leukemic patients have antibody to the virus or its proteins in their blood and whether the antibodies are present at only one point or during the course of the disease.

Antibodies are produced by the body's immune system when stimulated by foreign microorganisms or other agents.

At the same time, the NCI team will work to determine whether the virus produces a protein on the surface of leukemic cells.

Such a protein, if isolated and injected into laboratory animals such as rabbits, might provide antibody preparations that could be examined for their ability to destroy leukemic cells growing in the test tube.

If such a technique were successful, the antibody might be useful in destroying residual cancer in treated leukemic patients.

Antibodies to the virus or to leukemic cell components produced by the virus might have other uses in detection or diagnosis of acute myelogenous leukemia.

May Develop Test

A test for early detection might be developed if the virus or related components appear prior to present indicators of the disease.

Similar tests might be valuable during treatment and follow-up to monitor effectiveness of drugs in destroying leukemic cells.

By studying cell alterations caused by the virus, the scientists also may determine whether the human virus causes damage to white blood cells and whether these changes are permanent.

The weight of epidemiologic evidence indicates that cancer is not a contagious disease in man, either by coughing, sneezing or other contact with a cancer patient.

The random pattern of the disease and the apparently long latent period before development of cancer suggest that many factors contribute to susceptibility.

Hereditary factors and environmental effects that probably include viruses must interplay in a complex process not yet understood.

Scientists From Several Parts Of World To Attend Reunion

Former NIH scientists from all over the world are sending in registration applications for the NIH First Alumni Reunion to be held on the campus, Friday evening, April 18, through Sunday noon, April 20.

Round-trip bus service—starting from the NIH campus—will be provided for guests attending the banquet at the Washington Hilton on Saturday evening, April 19.

Kidney, Uremia Meeting Discusses New Research By NIAMDD Program

The progress in developing artificial kidneys and the results or research related to that subject were discussed at the recent Eighth Annual Contractors Conference of the Artificial Kidney-Chronic Uremia Program that was held in Bethesda.

The program is conducted by the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases; it currently funds about 70 research projects.

Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, NIAMDD associate director for Program and chief of the AK-CUP, announced plans for a dialysis study to compare several therapies under controlled conditions.

Because of the more efficient artificial kidneys introduced during the past year, AK-CUP hopes to introduce a reduction in the hours of dialysis treatment that patients receive each week.

Dr. Burton stressed the importance of the new study for patients on dialysis—about 15,000—most of whom must continue with the machine until that are more organs for transplantation and improvements in prognosis.

"We owe it to these patients to see that they get the best possible treatment on dialysis, and that it is more efficient and less costly," he said.

Details of the study were presented by Dr. Robert J. Wineman, associate chief of the Artificial Kidney-Chronic Uremia Section.

"For a decade and a half, dialysis has been used successfully to maintain life in a significant number of end-stage kidney disease patients," Dr. Wineman said.

However, he pointed out that "dialysis therapy is only partially successful in reversing all of the lesions and dysfunctions caused by chronic kidney failure."

Dr. Wineman also explained that "one objective of the cooperative study is to design and demonstrate on a larger scale techniques for quantifying dialysis so that therapy may be prescribed according to individual requirements."

Send Checks for Festivities

For the Saturday evening banquet and the Sunday brunch, NIH employees and those with other HEW agencies on the campus, may send their checks—\$25 per person—made out to the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, to Huly Bray, NIH First Alumni Reunion, Bldg. 1, Room 313. The tube number is AT-O. Registration forms are available in that office.

Endoscope Technique May Prevent Unnecessary Surgery in Humans With Suspected Kidney Tumors

Unnecessary surgery for over 100,000 human patients a year with suspected kidney tumors may be avoided because of a diagnostic technique recently developed at the Delta Regional Primate Research Center in Covington, La. The center is supported by the Division of Research Resources.

The technique, developed by Dr. James A. Roberts, head of the Center's urology department, involves the use of various types of endoscopes—an instrument for visually examining certain organs in the body—which have been used for the examination of suspected diseased kidneys in monkeys.

"It was this research that convinced us that the endoscope could be used to examine patients with suspected cysts of the kidney," Dr. Roberts told members of the Southeastern Section of the American Urological Association at a recent meeting.

"Because of the established association of cysts with malignant tumors in about two percent of such cases, it is necessary to make an accurate diagnosis.

"In the United States alone, we're talking about 100,000 to 150,000 patients a year. By using the endoscope, we're now able to rule out the presence of malignant tumors in most cases without resorting to surgery."

Other methods used by urologists are surgical exploration of the kidney; angiography (study of the blood vessels by injection of radiopaque material into the arterial blood system); sonography (ultrasonic scanning), and renal cyst puncture with cytology of the fluid.

Dr. Roberts' endoscope technique utilizes a 2.2 millimeter needle-scope for an easy diagnosis.

The urologist became aware of the versatility of the instrument when he used it to examine the bladders of squirrel monkeys at the Delta Center.

He subsequently worked out his theory of using the same instrument on monkey and man by conducting examinations in the wards of hospitals associated with Tulane University Medical Center.

The problem of diagnosis of renal mass (kidney tumor or cyst) will become simplified by use of the endoscope in most cases, according to Dr. Roberts.

"The renal cyst is punctured below the 12th rib with the 2.2 millimeter instrument instead of the usual one millimeter needle used for renal cyst puncture, and the interior of the cyst may be visualized to rule out tumor," Dr. Roberts explained.

"Hopefully, this addition to endoscope equipment and techniques for human patients will increase our diagnostic accuracy to over the present 98 percent in cases of suspected kidney tumor. . . ."



Dr. Roberts, a primatology researcher and a practicing urologist, compares various types and sizes of endoscope instruments.

700 Respond to Appeal Over TV For Eligible Blood Platelet Donors

Because of WTOP-TV news broadcasts, over 700 Washington area listeners responded to the Clinical Center's request for blood platelet donors for patients with blood disorders such as leukemia and aplastic anemia.

These patients cannot produce platelets, one of the blood components needed to prevent lethal bleeding episodes. To survive critical periods of their illness, these patients must receive matching platelets from healthy donors.

The odds of matching any two people are about 5,000 to one—many donors must be tested to find one eligible donor.

The broadcast on the CC plateletpheresis program and its need for donors was first carried on Channel 9 at 6 and 11 p.m.—prime news time—on Tuesday, Jan. 21, and repeated on Wednesday, Jan. 22. The request for donors has since been rebroadcast.

Skilled, Unskilled Golfers Invited To Women's Golf Ass'n Meeting

The NIH Women's Golf Association will hold an organizational meeting Thursday, Feb. 20, at noon in Conference Room 4, Bldg. 31, A Wing Lobby. Golfers at all levels of skill are welcome.

Plans will be made for the spring outing. 1975 dues are \$2.50, and R&W membership is required.

Anyone interested in joining but unable to attend may contact Linda Weir, Bldg. 10, Room 6B-02, Ext. 61547; Fran Boak, Bldg. 31, Room 10A-21, Ext. 66641, or Shirley Aud, Westwood Bldg., Room 610, Ext. 67467.

NHLI Scientists Report Coronary Drug Findings

Do those drugs that reduce blood levels of certain fatty substances—notably cholesterol and triglyceride—give protection against recurrent heart attacks or improve long-term survival among men who have previously experienced one or more acute heart attacks?

Apparently not, according to findings reported from the National Heart and Lung Institute's Coronary Drug Project.

These findings were reported at a recent press briefing that was held on the campus. Scientists from universities who are on the Coronary Drug Project discussed the results of the clinical studies of the Project which has been completed.

Elevated blood levels of cholesterol are strongly and consistently associated with increased susceptibility to coronary heart disease and to such consequences as acute heart attacks and sudden cardiac death.

The hypothesis behind the Coronary Drug Project was that the blood lipids which may have contributed to the first heart attack may increase the threat of recurrent heart attacks or other cardiovascular complications among survivors.

Hence, measures to reduce blood lipids might well reduce 5-year mortality rates by as much as 25 percent among such patients.

The Project evaluated five lipid-lowering regimens: estrogens, at two dosage levels; dextrothyroxine, an analog of one of the thyroid hormones; clofibrate, and nicotinic acid.

Research Explained

Estrogen is a cholesterol lowering agent. Clofibrate, dextrothyroxine, and nicotinic acid reduce both cholesterol and triglycerides.

The study involved 8,341 coronary patients and 53 participating clinics, plus special facilities for standardized laboratory procedures, drug distribution, electrocardiographic readings, and data analysis.

The five treatment groups, each numbering about 1,100 patients, received one of the drug regimens in addition to standard treatment. The 2,789 patients in the control group received standard treatment and a placebo. The follow-up period was 5 years, though more than half were followed 6 years or more.

Three treatment regimens—high estrogens, d-thyroxine, and low estrogens—were dropped during the study when it became apparent that they were of no positive value.

The other two regimens—clofibrate and nicotinic acid—were continued throughout the study but showed no significant benefit in improving survival when compared with the placebo group's experience.

The clofibrate group had a mortality rate nearly the same as that in control groups and a somewhat higher incidence of non-fatal cardiovascular events such as new angina, intermittent claudication, venous pulmonary embolism and arrhythmias.

The nicotinic acid group also had nearly the same mortality rate as that in the control group, a somewhat lower incidence of non-fatal heart attacks, angina pectoris, intermittent cerebral ischemic attacks, and a somewhat higher incidence of arrhythmias.

In an article published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Jan. 27, 1975) the investigators concluded that "the Coronary Drug Project provides no evidence on which to recommend the use of clofibrate in the secondary prevention of coronary heart disease. Nicotinic acid may be mildly beneficial in protecting persons to some degree against recurrent myocardial infarctions.

"However, because of the excess incidence of arrhythmias, gastrointestinal problems, and abnormal chemistry findings in the nicotinic acid group, much care and caution must be observed in the use of the drug."

Despite these negative findings, the Coronary Drug Project showed that reliable data can be obtained through cooperative ventures involving many institutions and investigators following a common protocol.

It was further noted that the drugs themselves failed only in the limited sense that their lipid-lowering effects did not benefit patients who had already sustained heart attacks. The results may be quite different when they are used to reduce the threat of first heart attacks by intervening specifically against elevated blood lipids in asymptomatic patients.



Dr. Thomas G. Bowery (l), Director, DRR, receives congratulations from Dr. Thomas E. Malone for winning the EEO Special Achievement Award. Dr. Malone is NIH Associate Director for Extramural Research and Training. Dr. Bowery was cited for "his vigorous efforts to support EEO by creating a new atmosphere of cooperation, goodwill, and participatory management in the DRR through . . . team building."

ENERGY TIPS



● A fire in the fireplace can result in a net heat loss because of airflow through the hearth and up the chimney, particularly if the difference between the inside and outside temperatures is more than 30°.

● Fireplace dampers should be installed and be closed when the fireplace is not in use. Don't let furnace-heated air go up the chimney—or the cold come down.

● The fireplaces best designed to provide heat have drafts to supply the fire with outside air rather than heated air taken from the room.

● Consider the greater heating efficiency of a stove (such as the Franklin type) if planning a fireplace.

SAJA Runaway Project Needs Physician, Volunteer Assistance

Special Approaches in Juvenile Assistance, a Washington network of alternative social services for young people, is looking for a volunteer "family" physician to participate in the community and be on call.

The SAJA facilities include a Runaway House, a medium-stay group home, two long-term group homes, and an alternative foster care project.

The three group residences house 18 young people who are covered by Medicaid. Each year the center assists several hundred runaways, some needing medical attention for conditions including infectious diseases, diabetes, and gynecological problems.

For further information call Suzanne Löffswold, 483-7252.

DR. NEUFELD

(Continued from Page 1)

The Biochemical Basis of Inherited Mucopolysaccharide Storage Diseases.

Dr. Neufeld, who was recently honored when she was asked to present the Seventh Annual G. Burroughs Mider Lecture at NIH, is the first female scientist to win the award in her own right.

A previous winner, Dr. Isabella Carle, Naval Research Laboratory, received the Hillebrand Award in 1969 for research conducted in collaboration with her husband, Dr. Jerome Carle.

U. of Conn. Explores New Training, Role Of Clinical Librarian

A 2-year National Library of Medicine resource grant to the University of Connecticut will test the idea of making librarians part of the health teams that see patients.

The "clinical librarians" accompany teaching physicians and medical students on rounds in hospitals linked with the University of Connecticut Health Center. Later they supply reading material related to what they have seen on rounds.

The project, Clinical Librarians in Patient Care/Teaching Settings, involves the fields of general medicine, pediatrics, psychiatry, and surgery. By accompanying groups on rounds, the librarians can better answer direct requests from doctors and students for articles and can determine what other material would be helpful.

According to Dr. Gertrude Lamb, principal investigator for the project, the information flow will become more oriented to the users than to the subjects. Dr. Lamb is director of libraries at Hartford Hospital and assistant librarian at the U. of Conn. Health Center.

The project is also intended to improve young physicians' ability to find library materials so that they can independently find answers to questions later in their careers.



TRICK and TREAT, orangutan twins, born prematurely on Halloween at Madison's Vilas Park Zoo, were rushed to the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center, supported by DRR. Intense round-the-clock care was given after feeding problems developed. The brother (r) and sister apes, each weighing under two pounds at birth, were confined in 90° F. incubators during the critical period after birth. The twins shown here at age one month are now progressing well, eating cereals, strained foods, and milk formula.

Keep Personnel Folders Up to Date; May Better Chances for New Job

It is the employees' responsibility to see that their Official Personnel Folders accurately reflect their qualifications and experience.

When employees apply for a job at NIH through the Merit Promotion Plan, their Official Personnel Folders are carefully reviewed. Therefore, it is important that these folders be kept up to date so applicants will receive fullest consideration.

A Qualifications Review Board compares and rates each applicant's qualifications as shown in this folder with the requirements of the job to be filled.

Five areas reviewed are:

● *Experience:* the type of work, length of time worked, and quality of work—an important factor is

Another goal is to develop a core of multidisciplinary readings useful in treating patients and to share these with other hospitals.

Gardner Cited by Dental Society

Dr. Clair L. Gardner was presented with the 1975 Massachusetts Dental Society International Award for the Advancement of Dental Research. Dr. Gardner is associate director for Extramural Programs, National Institute of Dental Research.

He was cited for his contributions as a dental research administrator at the Society's annual meeting in Boston on Jan. 14.

how closely experienced is related to the vacancy.

● *Appraisal of Performance, Form HEW 525:* the Board looks closely at the latest performance evaluation.

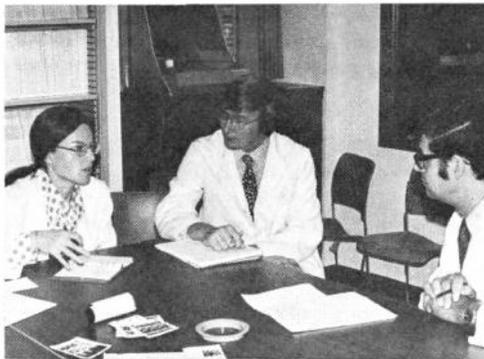
● *Awards:* any award, cash or otherwise, received—this includes letters of commendation, group or individual superior accomplishment awards, quality increases, or other awards from outside organizations or at school.

● *Training and self-development:* any training taken at NIH, on the job, at the Civil Service Commission, or at any school, college, or university—particularly training directly related to the job for which application is being made.

● *Outside activities:* information on any activities that might be job-related or indicate skills development, such as hobbies or any type of self-employment.

If an Official Personnel Folder needs to be updated, employees should complete a Standard Form 172, Amendment to Personnel Qualifications Statement, and send it to the B/I/D personnel office with a request that it be included in this folder.

If not certain whether this folder is up to date, an employee may ask to review it by calling the personnel office, which will arrange for the employee to see the official file at an appointed date and time.



Clinical librarian Ann Jefferson (l) listens in on rounds conducted by Dr. Robert Harris (r), an attending pediatrician at Hartford Hospital. Such "eavesdropping" enables her to determine what literature may be useful to supplement or reinforce knowledge gained by medical students, interns, and residents. Later, she discusses how she can assist information flow in the hospital with Dr. Leon Chameides (r), director of pediatric service, and Dr. Frank Bush, chief resident.

Dr. Flamm Is Appointed To NCI Division; Aids Environmental Studies

Dr. William G. Flamm has been appointed assistant director of the Division of Cancer Cause and Prevention, NCI.

Dr. Flamm will monitor national and international activities concerned with environmental carcinogenesis.

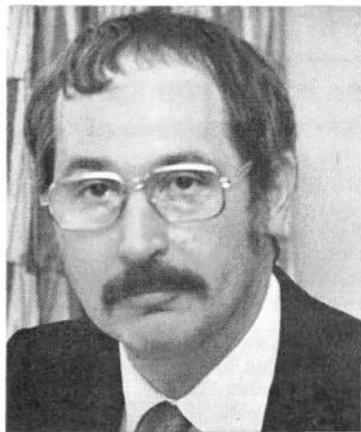
He will assist in developing research to provide information on questions in this area raised by studies at NCI and other Government agencies.

Prior to joining NCI, Dr. Flamm was chief of the Genetic Toxicology Branch at the Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Flamm has done research in molecular biology and molecular genetics, beginning at the California Institute of Technology and continuing at NCI, 1964-66, the University of Edinburgh, 1966-68, and NIEHS, 1968-72.

He received his undergraduate degree from the University of Cincinnati, where he also earned a Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1962.

Dr. Flamm has served as a consultant to numerous national and international organizations. He has been visiting professor at the Universities of Sao Paulo and Zurich and is currently adjunct professor of genetics at G.W.U.



Dr. Flamm has written more than 60 scientific publications and is on the editorial boards of journals dealing with mutation research and toxicology.

Dr. Goldstein, NINDS, to Address Medical Writers Ass'n Feb. 13

Dr. Murray Goldstein, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, will address a dinner meeting of the American Medical Writers Association on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, at Bish Thompson's restaurant in Bethesda.

Dr. Goldstein, who is associate director for Extramural Programs, will speak on The Science Information Barrier.

The dinner meeting is open to guests. For reservations, call Marjorie Eddington, 496-6903.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

1/3—Dr. Kurt Burki, Switzerland, Environmental Mutagenesis Branch. Sponsor: Dr. William Sheridan, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

1/3—Dr. Jean-Claude Mareschal, Belgium, Biochemical Genetics Section. Sponsor: Dr. Lawrence Valcovic, NIEHS, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

1/5—Dr. Zafarul Beg, India, Molecular Disease Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Martha Vaughan, NHLI, Bg. 10, Rm. 5N307.

1/5—Dr. Ole K. Harlem, Norway, Office of the Director. Sponsor: Dr. Martin Cummings, NLM, Bg. 38, Rm. M142.

1/5—Dr. Karl S. Larsson, Sweden, Office of the Director. Sponsor: Dr. Seymour Kreshover, NIDR, Bg. 31, Rm. 2C35.

Turkish Scientist Visits

1/6—Dr. E. Esat Atikkan, Turkey, Laboratory of Molecular Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Richard Henneberry, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 3C16.

1/7—Dr. Francesco S. Ambesi-Impibato, Italy, Laboratory of Physiology. Sponsor: Dr. Seymour Wollman, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B47.

1/9—Dr. Einar Everitt, Sweden, Section on Infectious Diseases. Sponsor: Dr. Arthur S. Levine, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 2B50.

1/9—Dr. Alois Gratwohl, Switzerland, Experimental Hematology Section. Sponsor: Dr. Robert G. Graw, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 3B11.

1/9—Dr. Suresh Ramnath Naik, India, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Ermilio Costa, NIMH, Wm. A. White Bg., St. Elizabeths Hospital.

1/12—Dr. Miklos Palkovits, Hungary, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Irwin J. Kopin, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 2D46.

1/15—Dr. Shiroh Ida, Japan, Laboratory of Oral Medicine. Sponsor: Dr. John J. Hoods, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 305.

1/15—Dr. Theris E. Miliaressis, Greece, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. David Jacobowitz, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 2N307.

1/20—Dr. Ludmila V. Asher, USSR, Laboratory of Oral Medicine. Sponsor: Dr. John Hooks, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 305.

1/27—Dr. Sunanda Vijay Gothoskar, India, Carcinogen Metabolism and Toxicology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Elizabeth K. Weisburger, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 3B25.

1/28—Dr. Lech Zwierzchowski, Poland, Section on Intermediary Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Yale Topper, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 9B18.

1/29—Dr. Shmuel Ben-Sasson, Israel, Immunology Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Dean Mann, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B03.

2/1—Dr. Arup Sen, India, Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch. Sponsor: Dr. George J. Todaro, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 1B18.

How Sweet It Is—Publication and Prize Please Bright and Early Adult Ed. Class

The Adult Education Program at NIH has a class of winners—a dozen students who wrote a letter, suggesting ways to fight inflation, that won \$1 and appeared in *News for You*, a newspaper published by Laubach Literacy, Inc.

Ardis Breslauer, their teacher, encouraged members of the class to contribute suggestions to the column "NFY Readers Fight Inflation." After discussing methods of dealing with current problems of the economy, a collective letter was written and submitted by the class.

Our Adult Basic Education Class combined their ideas on inflation and would like to send them to you:

1. Set a limit on prices.
2. Set a limit on taxes for lower income people.
3. Set a limit on profits that companies can make.
4. Make only smaller cars and appliances that do not take so much energy.

8:30 a.m. Adult Basic Education Class
Mrs. Ardis Breslauer, teacher
National Institute of Health
Bethesda, Maryland

After winning the token award of \$1 for publication, the class faced a mathematical problem—how to split the prize. Fortunately, the holiday season suggested a solution: using the money toward buying refreshments for a Christmas party.

The Adult Education Program at NIH began in 1968 with two classes in the Division of Research Services. Since then, more than 500 employees have been screened for the program. More than 300 persons have already participated in the program, according to Louise Goubeau, Program Manager for Adult Education, Training and Education Branch, Division of Personnel Management.



Mrs. Breslauer (standing) assists Julia Truesdale with a problem. Hard at work on algebra are (l to r) Fred Lunsford, John Abney, Arthur Ferguson, and Roosevelt Lee. Participants work at their own pace in small classes. About 135 employees are currently enrolled in the Adult Education Program.



Rosa Dennis and John Abney proudly point to the letter from the 8:30 a.m. class published in the Nov. 13, 1974 issue of "News for You."

So far, 45 students have been able to take a 2-day, 10-hour General Equivalence Development test certifying high school equivalency.

The teachers are provided by the Montgomery County Public School System, which administers the state- and Federally-funded program in adult education for the county.

Most areas have similar programs; however, few are scheduled during the day or work time. NIH has the largest employee program in Montgomery County.

To enter the program, employees must take a diagnostic test. The 2-hour classes meet twice a week. Later, when students feel they are ready to take the GED test, they may enroll in a special 10-week review course.

The class members have worked at NIH in a wide variety of jobs for periods ranging from 6 months to 27 years. Some joined the program several months ago, while others have been enrolled for up to 3 years.

All the students are enthusiastic about the advantages of participating in the program. They find their increasing reading and mathematical skills helpful in their jobs, in outside activities, and sometimes in assisting with their children's homework.

They also look forward to improved job prospects in the future—and seeing themselves in print is a fine reward, too.

Bowling League Transfers Lane

The NIH-Parklawn R&W Duckpin Bowling League has transferred from the Bethesda Bowl to the Westwood Center. Teams compete within the league.

Employees who are interested in joining a team or substituting may telephone Helen Swarthout: 443-2657.

BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

20 percent, but that the proposed Fiscal 1976 budget increase is 7.7 percent.

He noted that "for most of the Department's discretionary programs in Health, Education, and Human Development, the budget adopts a hold-the-line policy by keeping 1976 appropriation requests to about the President's revised 1975 budget level."

"This applies to most of the biomedical research programs at NIH . . .," he added.

Cancer Control Program funds in 1976 will permit continued research to develop better methods so that more American women will participate in screening for cancer of the cervix as well as development of automated techniques to analyze and evaluate the results of the Pap test.

Improved methods are also being sought to screen patients for early bowel cancer.

Treatment Explored

Combination therapy with surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy for all solid tumors will be pursued, and task forces will concentrate research on cancers that cause high mortality.

The role of appropriate nutrition in the treatment and rehabilitation of people with cancer and the role of nutrition in causing cancer will be explored.

The Cancer Control Program will emphasize its activities to translate research findings into community practice for cancer prevention, detection, treatment, and education of public and health professionals.

In 1976, NCI will continue to develop an international cancer research data bank.

The National Heart and Lung Institute—whose proposed Fiscal



Prof. Hideo Nishimura was recently given the National Purple Ribbon Medal—one of the most prestigious Japanese science awards. Professor Nishimura, a former Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence, has gone back to his country, but will return as a Scholar in the fall of 1976. He is a professor of anatomy; his special interest is embryological malformations.

1976 President's Budget for National Institutes of Health

Summary by Appropriation
(Budget Authority in thousands)

NONCOMPARABLE	1974	1975 Column	1976	Change
	Actual	1976 Pres. Budget	President's Budget	
Cancer.....	\$526,884	\$568,605	\$605,000	+\$36,395
Heart.....	286,334	286,363	292,794	+6,431
Dental.....	43,949	42,375	43,536	+1,161
Arthritis.....	153,541	144,648	148,409	+3,761
Neurology.....	121,291	111,915	114,955	+3,040
Allergy.....	111,044	105,477	108,711	+3,234
General Medical Sciences.....	168,328	156,576	161,630	+5,054
Child Health.....	125,259	117,963	106,062	-11,901*
Aging.....			16,190	+16,190*
Eye.....	41,166	37,621	39,201	+1,580
Environmental Health.....	28,365	28,027	31,113	+3,086
Research Resources.....	128,057	80,635	81,058	+423
Fogarty International Center.	4,544	4,524	4,540	+16
Total Research.....	1,738,762	1,684,729	1,753,199	+68,470
Library.....	26,293	28,065	28,815	+750
Buildings and Facilities.....	8,000	3,000	3,000
Office of the Director.....	12,852	17,518	19,986	+2,468
TOTAL NIH BUDGET AUTHORITY..	1,785,907	1,733,312	1,805,000	+71,688

* Budgets are submitted on a "noncomparable" basis. If the adjustment for the NIA/NICHD had been reflected in 1975, the change would be NICHD-- +2,172 and NIA-- +2,117.

1976 budget includes a \$7 million increase—plans to fully implement its coronary artery surgery trial. To assess this question, it is completing its pilot phase preparatory to full-scale implementation with patient recruitment in 1976.

Also, the network of hypertension specialized centers of research will be expanded.

An important new program in the heart and vascular research area is a special study of the potentially beneficial effects of aspirin on heart disease. In 1976, about 30 clinical centers and major universities will participate in the study.

The Blood Diseases and Resources program will support an increase in research to support the National Blood Policy—with emphasis on development of methods to improve blood therapy safety and efficient use of blood components.

Efforts will be increased to reduce the effects of sickle cell disease and other related red blood cell disorders.

Biomedical research support by other NIH research institutes and divisions ranges from basic research on the cellular and molecular basis of disease to highly applied research on treatments for specific diseases.

Forms of research support are

equally broad—ranging from small experimental research grants of several thousand dollars to large multidisciplinary research grants involving millions of dollars.

The newly established National Institute on Aging will receive a separate appropriation in 1976. Funding for aging research will increase by 15 percent.

Areas of research emphasis will be menopause, aging of the immunologic system and cellular aging, and the impact of improved health and increased longevity on society and individuals.

DRR Funds Detailed

In 1976, approximately 75 schools will receive Minority Biomedical Support from DRR for about 1,000 students and 342 faculty investigators working on approved research projects.

DRR will continue to support specialized research facilities, including some 74 clinical research centers, 67 animal resources, 7 primate centers, and 39 biotechnology resources.

In 1976, NIH will allocate approximately \$124 million to research training, compared to \$131 million in 1975.

Of the 1976 amount, about \$111 million is designated for continuing commitments for training

Dr. D. Fink Will Speak At 4th Wednesday Forum

The second meeting of the Fourth Wednesday Forum, a monthly brown-bag luncheon session for National Cancer Institute staff members, will be held Feb. 26 from noon to 1 p.m. in the 14th floor Assembly Hall of the Clinical Center.

Dr. Diane J. Fink, director of the Division of Cancer Control and Rehabilitation, NCI, will open the meeting with a talk on U.S. Against Cancer.

Most of the hour will be reserved for questions, answers, and the exchange of ideas.

The Institute is sponsoring the series to improve internal communications. Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., NCI Director, discussed National Cancer Program issues at the first Forum in January.

For further information, call Betty MacVicar or Frances Boak, Office of Cancer Communications, Ext. 66641.

awards made in prior years (supporting about 7,500 trainees), and the balance of \$13 million will be used to support 1,000 new post-doctoral research trainees in biomedical research shortage areas.