GRANTS AVAILABLE

for
Research on the Resistance of Human Tumors to Chemotherapeutic Agents

Bristol-Myers Company is pleased to announce a $16,000,000 drug resistance research funding program. The goal of this research program is to identify the mechanisms by which human tumors become resistant to chemotherapy and to develop and test methods of overcoming such resistance. Grants will be awarded in two categories. Laboratory grants will be $100,000 per year for five years. Five year grants of $200,000 per year will be awarded for research which directly tests laboratory findings in human trials.

Applications are invited from qualified investigators worldwide. Applicants may be associated with academic institutions, research institutes, government laboratories or other facilities capable of conducting these types of investigations. Applications will not be accepted from individuals affiliated with or employed in the pharmaceutical industry or engaged in for-profit research.

Applications will be accepted until January 1, 1988 and will then be reviewed by a panel of experts, independent of Bristol-Myers. Awards will be announced on or about April 1, with funding commencing July 1, 1988. Additional information about this program can be obtained by writing:

Mr. Gary Doyle
Program Coordinator
Bristol-Myers Company
5 Research Parkway
P.O. Box 5100
Wallingford, CT 06492-7660
U.S.A.
The Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri, was the first cancer hospital west of the Mississippi River. It opened in 1910 on an endowment of George D. Barnard (1846–1906), a manufacturing stationer. For four decades the Hospital and its volunteer staff, which included faculty members of Washington and St. Louis Universities, provided free care. In 1952 Barnard became part of the Washington University Medical Center.

Several of the clinicians of Barnard Hospital made notable contributions to their fields. Frederick J. Taussig (1872–1943) was a leading gynecologist of the time and an exponent of extraperitoneal pelvic lymph node dissection for cancer of the cervix. Edwin C. Ernst (1885–1969), a radiologist, received the Gold Medal from the Radiological Society of North America for his part in developing the Roentgen unit in the standardization of X-rays. Ellis Fischel (1883–1938), a pioneering surgical oncologist, was instrumental in the establishment of the State Cancer Hospital in Columbia, Missouri, which bears his name.

Among the research workers at Barnard were Major G. Seelig (1874–1953), who began studies in 1915 on the immunological aspects of cancer and in 1935 on coal smoke soot and lung tumors in mice (Am. J. Cancer, 28: 96, 1936); Edmund W. Cowdry (1885–1975), a world renowned cytologist who was head of the Anatomy Department of Washington University School of Medicine; George M. Smith; M. T. Burrows; and Leo Loeb, head of the Department of Pathology at Washington University and author of the classic, Biological Basis of Individuality. Almost a thousand papers had emanated from Barnard by 1944.

Pictured are, clockwise from top left, the Barnard Hospital, Taussig, Ernst, Seelig, Cowdry, and Barnard.

We are indebted to Dr. Eugene M. Bricker for the information and illustrations (see Ann. Surg., 202: 265, 1985).

M. B. S.