

5. *Estimated magnitude of program in 1970*

Not answered.

6. *Prospective changes in program orientation*

Not answered.

7. *Coordination and cooperation*

(a) Within the Division: The nature of the categorical disease programs of the Division has been such that there has been little need or opportunity for joint action during these formative years. Whenever profitable to immediate program needs, cooperation has developed, as in the smoking and health program. In the next few years it is probable that more extensive interbranch or divisionwide cooperation will be developed, particularly in such activities as continuing education for physicians and ancillary medical personnel. Such training often is most attractive and effective when it is geared to the needs of specific fields of practice, and presents training related to several disease categories in ways in which the trainees encounter them in actual practice.

(b) and (c) Within the Department and with other Federal agencies: The Cancer Control Branch maintains a continuing liaison with the National Cancer Institute of the Public Health Service. Through this liaison the Cancer Control Branch obtains leads to control program planning for the future as they are suggested by developments in the research programs of the Institute. Through this liaison the two organizations also determine which picks up project proposals that fall in the "gray areas" between research and application, and each is enabled to maintain contact with the thinking of the other's extramural advisers.

Cooperation with other Federal agencies occurs on an ad hoc basis, as occasions arise and does not require continuing negotiation or liaison.

(d) With State governments: Cooperation with State health agencies is required in assisting the latter to develop cancer control programs that are financed in part by a Federal formula grant-in-aid. State public health agencies are asked for comments and suggestions on project grant applications that originate in their States, but do not participate in administration of project grants programs. State agencies are eligible to apply for project grants to aid their own cancer control activities that cannot be supported by their own or formula grant funds.

(e) With local governments: Local public agencies may and occasionally do apply for and receive project grants. Their programs also may share in formula grants within the approved cancer control programs of their States. Local governments do not share in the administration of project grants to other grantees.

(f) With foreign governments and international organizations: Staff members of the Cancer Control Branch participate in meetings, share information and provide consultation as necessary. The Branch does not finance or administer international programs.

(g), (h), and (i). With nonprofit organizations; businesses; others: Most project grants are awarded to nonprofit hospitals, schools, professional societies, and voluntary agencies. A continuing exchange of program plans and information is maintained with the American