Dr. R. Masland, NINDB, Leaves to Join Staff Of Columbia University

Dr. Richard L. Masland has resigned as Director of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness to join the staff of Columbia University as professor of Neurology and chairman of the Department of Neurology of the University's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

He also will be director of the Neurological Institute, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Dr. Masland had been with NINDB since 1957 when he was appointed assistant director of the Institute. He became Director in 1959.

Among the outstanding contributions of Dr. Masland's administration has been the development of the Collaborative Perinatal Project.

Under his leadership, the Perinatal Project emerged from a pretest stage to its main phase and more than 55,000 mothers and babies were studied at 14 medical centers.

(See Dr. MASLAND, Page 3)

Doctors May Detect Genetic Disorders In Newborns by Using Automated Tests

By Bari Attis

With relatively simple tests, physicians may one day be able to detect a variety of genetic disorders in newborns.

These disorders, and the development of automated testing methods for their detection, were discussed at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

Chairman of the conference, held at NIH recently, was Dr. Edgar A. Bering, special assistant for Program Analysis. This was the fourth workshop in 5 years to discuss the topic, "The Development of Screening Tests for Inborn Errors of Metabolism."

Twenty-three researchers from medical institutions throughout the country attended the session. They represented the specialties of neurology, pediatrics, genetics, biochemistry, and bacteriology.

Discussion at the workshop centered on two main topics: the development of automated screening procedures to detect disorders in which the biochemical error has already been identified, and methods for screening potential cases with disorders that have not yet been described or defined.

Of the known inborn errors of metabolism, one of the first to be identified was phenylketonuria (PKU). This disorder can be diagnosed by a blood test in early infancy. It can be treated with a special diet which might prevent the ingestion of phenylalanine, one of the amino acids in milk and proteins.

Another genetic disorder which has been described in newborns is galactosemia. In this condition, deficiency of the enzyme that breaks down galactose renders the newborns susceptible to severe brain damage after being exposed to milk.

National Heart Institute surgeons have reported encouraging results of clinical and experimental studies of fabric-covered artificial heart valves. These Dacron covered valves prevent blood clot formation by allowing controlled tissue ingrowth to encapsulate, thus shielding porous valve surfaces from the bloodstream.

The overall clinical success of prosthetic heart valves has been marred by a high incidence of thromboembolic complications—the formation of blood clots that may obstruct the valve or break away and lodge elsewhere to obstruct blood flow through an artery.

Although most thromboembolic episodes have only transient effects from which patients soon recover, their occurrence and severity are unpredictable, and they have caused severe disability and death, even in some patients who received continuous anticoagulant therapy after valve installation.

More streamlined valve designs and the use of non-wettable materials have not solved this problem.

For these reasons NHI surgeons, Dr. Nina S. Braunwald (now with the University of California at La Jolla) and Dr. Andrew G. Morrow, of the Surgery Branch, worked to encourage the ingrowth of host tissue on all fixed parts of artificial valves, thereby creating a "native" surface more compatible with blood.

Previous experimental findings from this laboratory had indicated that a Dacron fabric covering significantly decreased the incidence of thrombosis.

However, several important questions remained to be answered, such as whether the tissue layers might become so thick as to interfere with valve function, and whether the employment of anti-blood clots may generate after implantation. At right, the fabric-covered heart valve frame shows no sign of thrombus formation.

LBJ Names Cohen Principal Advisor On Health Policy

On June 15 President Johnson approved a reorganization of Federal health services under which DHHEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen was named principal advisor to the President on Federal health policy and programs.

Effective July 1, Mr. Cohen will be responsible for coordinating all Federal health programs with a total cost today of $15.6 billion.

In this capacity, Mr. Cohen will be authorized to establish and head up a new Interdepartmental Health Policy Council to assist in evaluating the Nation's health needs.

Other major features of the plan, also effective July 1, include:

1. Creation of a new Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, as a unit of the Public Health Service, to be headed by Charles C. Johnson, currently Assistant Commissioner of Health for Environmental Services in New York City.

This new agency will consist of...
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, principal research agency of the 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.

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. 16, Rm. 212. Phone: 49-62125

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NEWS from PERSONNEL

INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

Timekeepers are distributing the revised “Certificate of Regular Life Insurance” to employees covered under the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program.

This certificate contains information about the expanded coverage provided by Title IV of Public Law 90-206, approved Dec. 16, 1967.

Employees enrolled in the Optional Life Insurance Program will also receive a “Certificate Supplement—Optional Insurance.”

It is suggested that employees advise their families or beneficiaries of the information in these certificates so that they will be aware of insurance benefits to which they would be entitled in the event of death.

Personnel covered under these programs who do not receive a copy of the certificates may obtain them from their L/D Personnel Office.

HOUSING NEEDED

Employees who have rooms, apartments, or homes for rent or sale are urged to list them in the housing registry located in the Employee Relations and Recognition Section, Bldg. 51, Rm. 228-29.

Summer rentals of furnished living quarters are in particular demand at this time as well as unfurnished accommodations for longer periods.

Five 3 x 5 cards should be sent, stating all pertinent information such as: description of property; whether for sale, rent, lease, or sublease; furnished, unfinished, or air-conditioned; general location in relation to NIH; sale or rental price; when available and for how long, and telephone number to contact.

The following signed statement must be shown on the back of each card:

“This property is available on an open occupancy basis without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin.”

Procedure Explained

Listings may be sent in at any time and are posted until the end of the month in which they are received. If the housing is rented or sold before that time, call Ext. 64075 to have the listing removed from the registry.

If the property is still available at the end of the month, a new set of cards must be forwarded to ERRS for the following month.

Dr. Chamberlayne Named Honorary Life Member Of Canadian Institute

Dr. Earl C. Chamberlayne, special assistant to the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, has been named an honorary life member of the Canadian Institute of Food Technology.

Dr. Chamberlayne, one of the founders of the organization, was its first president from 1951 to 1952. Formal presentation of the membership award was made at the institute’s annual conference in Banff, Alberta.

The Institute was organized while Dr. Chamberlayne was a public health veterinarian with the Manitoba (Canada) Department of Health and Public Welfare, from 1945 to 1951.

At that time he participated in the research and development of techniques for processing frozen foods.

Before joining NIAID in 1964, Dr. Chamberlayne was a public health consultant to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Federal Salary Increase Effective After July 1

Salaries increases for classified Federal employees will become effective the first pay period after July 1, 1968 (July 14 for NIH employees). The increases range from 3 percent to almost 9 percent.

NIH employees will receive the increase in their August 6th paycheck, according to PMB.


Federal employees engaged in manual labor, trades, and crafts are unaffected by the increase. Instead, they receive an annual salary adjustment based on local non-Federal wages.

July 1968 General Schedule Annual Salary Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>GS-1</th>
<th>GS-2</th>
<th>GS-3</th>
<th>GS-4</th>
<th>GS-5</th>
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<th>GS-13</th>
<th>GS-14</th>
<th>GS-15</th>
<th>GS-16</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay Rate</td>
<td>$2,389</td>
<td>$3,046</td>
<td>$3,545</td>
<td>$4,019</td>
<td>$4,356</td>
<td>$4,859</td>
<td>$5,331</td>
<td>$5,809</td>
<td>$6,283</td>
<td>$6,758</td>
<td>$7,230</td>
<td>$7,704</td>
<td>$8,178</td>
<td>$8,652</td>
<td>$9,126</td>
<td>$9,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The maximum salary permitted under the Federal Salary Act of 1967 is $58,900.
- Asterskats next to figures in Grades 16 through 18 denote what the amounts would be based on a straight percentage formula.
CSC to Replace SF 57
July 1 With Simplified Application Procedures

Changes and improvements in Federal administrative procedures are being made every day. For most Federal employees as well as for the general public, few of these changes have an impact or significance equivalent to that which will become effective next Monday, July 1.

On that date, the well known Standard Form 57, “Application for Federal Employment,” will be eliminated in favor of what promises to be an enormously improved application procedure.

Study Effects Change
The elimination of the SF 57, which has served as the standard application form for almost all jobs throughout the Federal Government since 1949, results from an intensive study recently conducted by the Civil Service Commission.

According to the findings of this study, much of the information required by the old SF 57 frequently is not needed or used and often represents wasted time and effort for both applicants and selecting officials.

In the interest of greater efficiency and economy and to provide improved service to the public, a new application procedure is being introduced.

An extremely compact 4- by 8-inch card, Standard Form 170, “Application for Federal Employment,” will be used for initial screening.

Advantages Noted
This form can be completed in a matter of minutes and provides the prospective employer with sufficient information to decide whether he is interested in further consideration of the applicant.

If so, the applicant will complete a Standard Form 171, “Personal Qualifications Statement,” to provide more comprehensive information needed to make the final selection decision.

The SF 171 is the form that selecting officials will receive with certificates of eligible candidates from the Civil Service Commission.

This system will go far toward reducing voluminous and unnecessary application files. In the vast majority of cases, only the 4- by 8-inch card, SPF 170, will need to be retained for reference purposes.

Government Code of Ethics
Any person in Government service should:

Give a full day’s labor for a day’s pay; giving to the performance of his duties his earnest effort and best thought.
NCI’s Study on Infertility Reveals That 1 in 10 Married Couples Face Problem

While people all over the world are becoming increasingly concerned with the problem of population control, one in every ten married couples is faced with a contrasting problem—infertility.

Ovulatory failure, which is a major cause of infertility, and the induction of ovulation, was the topic of discussion at a nursing conference held recently in the CC auditorium.

The conference, sponsored by the Admissions and Followup Nursing Service, focused on the nursing care required by patients who are participating in a National Cancer Institute study. They are being treated for ovulatory failure.

Claudia Seipp, head nurse, described normal reproductive endocrinology for the professional audience. Ovulation, she said, is controlled by the hormones of the hypothalamus, the anterior pituitary, and the ovary, all of which interact.

Hormones Released on Command

Follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone, both gonadotropins, are released by the anterior pituitary on command from the hypothalamus. These, in turn, stimulate the ovaries to secrete estrogens, and ovulation occurs.

Lesse McCain, clinical nurse, explained some of the interconnections and irregularities, both functional and anatomical, which can occur in this complex system and lead to problems of infertility.

Infertility is seldom caused by a single factor, she pointed out, but usually is due to a combination of factors.

The induction of ovulation was described by Dr. John R. Marshall, senior investigator of the NCI Surgery Branch.

All of the women selected as patients in the study, according to Dr. Marshall, had a very small likelihood of conceiving—some had not ovulated for as long as 14 years, but all had ova present.

In order to induce ovulation in these women, individually varying doses of human menopausal gonadotropins (HMG) were injected intramuscularly.

This HMG was a urinary extract of pituitary protein hormones-follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone. These work directly on the ovaries to cause the secretion of estrogen, and subsequently, to cause ovulation.

The 3-year study has already produced tangible results—twenty-eight pregnancies. About 90 percent of the women, according to Dr. Marshall, have been induced to ovulate, and about 50 percent have become pregnant.

Nursing care required by patients who have been visiting the Clinical Center on an out-patient basis for periods of 2 months to a year, was described by Lillian Davis, clinical nurse.

Nurses Offer Sympathy

One of the nurses’ chief duties, she said, is to offer sympathy and understanding to these women who often become discouraged because of the frequent visits and examinations that are required.

Because regular collecting of urine and recording of basal body temperature must be done by patients in their homes, the nurse must be sure, also, that the patient understands and follows physicians’ recommendations.

This conference was one of seven annual nursing conferences held in the Clinical Center. The series will be continued in the fall.

Animal Import-Export Inter-Amer. Symposium Stresses Health Aspects

Papers on health problems associated with the importation and exportation of animals will be read and discussed at the “Inter-American Symposium on Health Aspects of the International Movement of Animals,” to be held in San Antonio, Tex., on August 28 to 30.

The Pan American Health Organization and the Conference of Public Health Veterinarians are joint sponsors of the 3-day meeting.

Participants from Latin America, Canada, and the United States are expected to attend the symposium. Speakers will include Dr. Abraham Horwitz, Director, Pan American Health Organization; George L. Mehren, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. William P. Stewart, Surgeon General, PHS.

Also, Dr. Harold T. Vagberg, President, Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, and Dr. Rafael Moreno Valle, Minister of Health of Mexico.

Simultaneous Translation

Speeches will be simultaneously translated into English and Spanish by the Pan American Health Organization. Programs will also be published in both languages.

Attendance at the Symposium is by invitation. Interested persons should contact Jim Augustine, Division of Research Facilities and Resources information officer, and symposium press officer, Ext. 67495, or write immediately to Inter-American Symposium, P.O. Box 8048, Washington, D.C. 20024.

Advance registration for the meeting has been extended to July 15.

Chamber Music Series To Be Featured at CC

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will present three chamber music concerts in the CC auditorium during its 1968-69 concert season. Another musical program, to be announced later, will also be heard there.

The concerts will feature Mieczslaw Horzowski, pianist; Jean Pierre Rampal, flutist, and Robert Veyron-Lacroix, harpsichordist.

Mr. Horzowski has played at the White House with Pablo Casals, and has also appeared at the Library of Congress. Mr. Rampal played at the Library of Congress, and, with Mr. Veyron-Lacroix, performed the Bach sonatas for flute and harpsichord at Johns Hopkins University.

Tickets for the concerts, to be held on Sunday afternoons, will be distributed in the early summer. Further information may be obtained at the Foundation’s office, Bldg. 31, Room 3B05.
The NIH Record

June 25, 1968

Page 5

G.W.U. Presents Alumni Award to Dr. Axelrod

Dr. Julius Axelrod of the National Institute of Mental Health was recently honored by George Washington University as one of its most distinguished alumni. He received the Alumni Achievement Award for 1968 at Spring Commencement exercises.

In presenting the award, University President Lloyd Elliott cited Dr. Axelrod for "pioneer research which has contributed a number of fundamental concepts about biochemical phenomena and for achievements which reflect distinction upon the University."

Dr. Axelrod earned his Ph.D. degree from the university in 1955.

Work Is Well-Known

Chief of the Section of Pharmacology in the Laboratory of Clinical Science, Dr. Axelrod is one of the country's foremost authorities on biochemical pharmacology.

He is well known for tracing the metabolic pathways of noradrenaline and adrenaline, for his work on the uptake, storage, and release of noradrenaline in the sympathetic nerves and on the effect of drugs on these processes.

Dr. Axelrod has been responsible for many other scientific advances including discovery of some 15 enzymes involved in drug metabolism. He identified several normally occurring compounds in the urine which have proved useful in diagnosing tumors of the sympathetic nervous system.

Dr. Axelrod developed many of the micromethods for measuring drugs, hormones, and enzymes which are now widely used.

Barnacle Adhesive's Use As a Dental Restorative Reported in New Booklet

A booklet, entitled Barnacle Cement as a Dental Restorative Adhesive, has been published by the National Institute of Dental Research to stimulate interest and accelerate research into the total characterization of the barnacle adhesive.

Written by Dr. N. F. Cardarelli, Consultant to the University of Akron, the booklet reports on previous research by the B. F. Goodrich Company and current NIDR-supported research at the University under the direction of Dr. Roger Keller.

It presents a survey of the barnacle cement analysis program to date and the background to a rather fascinating scientific adventure.

The purpose of this study is to develop an adhesive dental restorative; it would also have considerable significance for medical uses.

Current Methods Imperfect

At present, the restoration of decayed teeth requires that the filling be mechanically locked into the teeth. This involves removal of sound tooth structure and, in some instances, a sacrifice of tooth strength.

If an adequately adhesive filling material were available, it would be necessary to remove only the diseased tooth structure and place the filling directly. Considerable economy in the costs of repairing teeth as well as conservation of sound tooth structure would result.

Single copies of this booklet can be obtained by writing to the Collaborative Research Office, National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Dr. George Z. Williams Receives Honorary DSc From Univ. of Colorado

Dr. George Z. Williams, chief of the Clinical Center Clinical Pathology Department, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree from the University of Colorado at Commencement Day ceremonies on June 7.

Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, President of the University, made the presentation. Dr. John J. Conger, Vice President for Medical Affairs and Dean of the School of Medicine, read the citation which commended Dr. Williams for his "... important contributions to the scientific de-

Dr. George Z. Williams was cited for his important contributions to the scientific development of medicine."

An internationally renowned clinical pathologist, Dr. Williams' studies of biochemical profiles in normal persons have stimulated widespread interest.

He has contributed literature on research in governmental cancer pathology and study of cell chemistry by ultraviolet microscopy.

In 1953, Dr. Williams was selected to be the first Chief of Clinical Pathology for the CC. He has pioneered in the adoption of computer techniques for clinical chemistry and clinical pathology.

Awards Listed

Dr. Williams studied at the University of Denver before earning his M.D. from the University of Colorado.

His awards include The Ward Burdick Award, American Society of Clinical Pathologists, 1961; Superior Service Award, DHEW, 1964, and Distinguished Service Award, DHEW, 1965.

Where a person lives may determine how long he lives. For white American men aged 45 to 62, the highest death rate areas are along the East Coast.—National Center for Chronic Disease Control.
NUTRITION

(Continued from Page 3)

With a tradition of nutrition research going back to Drs. Joseph Goldberger and W. H. Sebrell and the early work on pellagra, NIAMD today is helping combat malnutrition in cities of India and the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

In these areas, NIAMD participates in research with a number of other groups, including representatives of other Government agencies, missionaries, philanthropic foundations, universities, and industrial concerns.

Much of the financing for the NIH studies comes through Public Law 480 funds, in which U.S.-owned foreign currencies are available for projects in the host country.

Under this program, NIAMD is participating in studies of the genetics of protein production in rice plants at the IRRI.

Rice Is Diet Mainstay

Sixty percent of the world's population depends on rice as a dietary mainstay. The IRRI is maintained by the Rockefeller and the Ford Foundations.

Here scientists are screening more than 7,000 strains of rice for those high in protein and especially in lysine, an amino acid essential to an adequate diet.

The most stable high-protein strains will be cross bred with a new plant type that IRRI has developed, especially for pellagra. It has a rich yield of rice kernels and for its hardness in areas subject to monsoon rain and winds.

The new strain, IRs, is shorter and stockier than normal, is disease resistant, and stands up under winds that might blow taller stalks down into the foot-deep water of the rice paddy.

While seeking a scientific basis for saving future populations from starvation, one goal of NIAMD programs is to help get nutritious food to children now.

Toward this goal, two additional projects—one at the Christian Medical College, Vellore, India, and another at the Central Food Technological Institute in Mysore—are closely related. The Mysore project is developing protein-rich food supplements based on locally available sources.

The supplements are being used to prevent the widespread, endemic kwashiorkor prevalent among undernourished preschool-age children in India (and in many underdeveloped tropical and subtropical areas of the world). At Vellore, clinical trials are underway of experimental protein blends developed in Mysore.

Monkeys participate in Vellore studies on how the body processes various nutrients. Near the rural scene shown are recently completed, modern facilities for nutrition research. Combining clinical wards and research laboratories, these new facilities foster the easy exchange of information between “bench” workers and clinicians.

Retarded growth, apathy, accumulation of fluid in tissues, and characteristic hair and skin changes are among symptoms of this disease, which has a high death rate; recovery is common if high quality protein is supplied in time.

Frank W. Cady to Head Grants Assoc. Program

Frank W. Cady has been named executive secretary of the NIH Grants Associates Program. He replaces Dr. Richard L. Chapman, who will join the National Academy of Public Administration in mid-July.

In his new position Mr. Cady, in collaboration with the institutes and divisions of NIH, assists in planning, scheduling, and supervising the training of scientists for staff positions in grants administration.

Mr. Cady returns to the Division of Research Grants, which administers the Grants Associates Program, from the National Cancer Institute where he was assistant administrative officer, Office of the Director.

From 1965 to 1967, he was a personnel management specialist at DRG.

He received the B.A. degree from Cornell University in 1947.

Since 1965, he has attended the University of Maryland doing graduate work in the field of public administration.

The hope for prevention of kwashiorkor rests on the local development of inexpensive and nutritionally adequate protein sources, on a gradually diversified, improved dietary pattern, and on intensive nutrition education efforts. The Mysore and Vellore projects are primarily involved in the first of these three, and have been very productive in this area.

New Concentrates Developed

A series of inexpensive protein concentrates have been developed from widely available local plant sources such as peanuts and pea-and bean-like plants.

For instance, a Mysore-pioneer mixture of wheat, peanut flour and Bengalgram (a local chick pea) is now widely used in various famine areas for the feeding of growing children. Its price is very low and it is nutritionally superior to anything these children received previously.

Similarly, special infant formulas and weaning foods based on nutritious mixtures of inexpensive vegetable proteins have been developed. These have been clinically tested in Vellore and are now ready for commercial production and distribution.

Further, large-scale feeding experiments and clinical studies have been conducted to establish the usefulness of supplementing the typically marginal rice diets of children with protein components essential for growth and development such as the amino acids, lysine and others.

Organization of well-controlled feeding centers and stations in surrounding villages has facilitated the nutrition research. The orphanage center at Walajapet near Vellore, for example, was featured in the Feb. 9, 1965 issue of the NIH Record.

Along with these efforts, laboratory and clinical studies are conducted on deranged metabolism in kwashiorkor and related dietary deficiencies—with particular emphasis on the extreme vitamin A deficiency found locally which, in many instances, leads to total blindness.

Many of the high protein supplements developed in Mysore and tested in Vellore are based on peanut flour. Unfortunately, in this tropical area many of the peanuts are infested with aspergillus mold and consequently contain the highly toxic factor aflatoxin.

Process Inactivates Aflatoxin

An important advance in Mysore has been the development of a process capable of inactivating aflatoxin in peanut flour. This inexpensive new process is now in the pilot plant stage.

As Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, NIAMD associate director and project officer for these studies, points out, the Institute's efforts in underdeveloped areas are aimed at helping the people to help themselves.
NEWBORNS  
(Continued from Page 1)

Relatively Fast, Simple Test to Detect Viral Infection Adapted to NIAID Study

A relatively fast and simple test for detecting minute evidence of viral infection has been adapted to the study of animal tumor viruses by scientists of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

The test is being used at the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses.

The microscale radioisotope immunoprecipitation test (RIP) is 50 times more sensitive in detecting antiviral antibody than standard complement fixation tests.

New Test More Effective

It can provide insight into the different ways the same virus strain interacts with different cells, can reveal hitherto unknown differences between viruses from the same population, and can for the first time evidence of viral infection which would be missed by other tests.

Dr. H. L. Ozer and K. K. Take- moto, NIAID, have modified the RIP test, devised several years ago for studying polio virus, for the study of SV-40, a monkey virus which causes tumors in animals.

The three components in the RIP test are purified, radiolabelled virus, antiviral serum (serum containing antibodies against the virus, called AV), and antibody against AV globulin. The components are combined in the test tube, then centrifuged.

Since no precipitate is visible, “precipitation” is determined by measuring radioactivity remaining in the supernate. The test requires only 4 hours as opposed to 1 to 3 weeks for neutralization tests.

Addition of the antibody against AV globulin, Dr. Ozer explained in a recent interview, enhances the efficiency of precipitation and thereby increases the sensitivity of the test, making possible the detection of far smaller amounts of virus-antibody interaction. Up to 95 percent of the virus-associated radioactivity is precipitable in this system.

Other Values Noted

In addition, according to Dr. Ozer, the test has the value of showing differences in the antigenic makeup of viruses and detecting partial reactions between virus and antibody, whereas standard complement fixation tests show only the similarities between viruses.

Adapting this test, originally described in 1962 by R. K. Gerloff and others of the NIAID Rocky Mountain Laboratory, to the SV-40 virus implies that it can be extended to other systems as well.

Applying it to SV-40 as a representative of one class of tumor viruses, Dr. Ozer said, adds another dimension of analysis by making possible detection of virus coat material where it might not be expected and antibody where it is not normally found.

Test Is Specific

Inhibition of the virus-antibody interaction by addition of virus which is not radiolabelled proves the detection of 10 to 100 times less antigen than is detected with complement fixation, Dr. Ozer noted.

Also, the test is specific: purified polyoma virus another tumor virus which is structurally similar to SV-40 virus, does not cross react in this system.

Using the RIP test, the NIAID scientists have studied large and small plaque mutants of SV-40 virus, and have found that the large plaque virus coat contains one or more antigens which are either absent or very much decreased in the small plaque virus.

Special Requirements Cited

Since anti-globulin reagents are being developed, and antibody can be made by the experimental animal, the only special requirements for use of the RIP test as fast, reliable serological tool for virus assay, Dr. Ozer pointed out, are purified radioactive virus and an isotope counter.

Dr. Roscoe O. Brady, acting chief of NINDB’s Laboratory of Neurochemistry, prepares radioactive compounds for enzyme analysis, using column chromatography apparatus. This is one of the steps used to identify the specific metabolic defect underlying Niemann-Pick’s disease. — Photo by Jerry Hecht.

ARTIFICIAL  
(Continued from Page 1)

coagulant drugs would be harmful during the early period while tissue ingrowth was proceeding.

Thus, the experimental studies in calves were expanded to obtain this information, and the favorable results obtained led to clinical implantation of cloth-covered Starr-Edwards ball valves in 49 patients.

Twenty-three of these patients underwent replacement of the mitral valve, the heart valve most prone to engender blood clots following valve surgery.

The scientists noted a slight increase in tissue build-up on cloth-covered valves beyond one year in calves, but this occurred on the outside of the valve frames and never interfered with valve function.

Short-term (2 to 5 week) anti-
The project, designed to clarify the causes of cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and other neurological disorders, will continue to study the children until they are of school age.

Dr. Masland's special interest in this subject began before coming to NIH and includes a nationwide survey he conducted from 1955 to 1957 of research facilities and potential in the field of mental retardation. The results of the study were published in 1958 in the book "Mental Subnormality."

During the past few years, Dr. Masland's personal research interest has centered on the problems of minimal brain dysfunction and dyslexia, and he has been a national speaker on these topics.

Among recent awards he has received are the Award of Merit from the National Association for Retarded Children in 1963, the United Cerebral Palsy Max Weinlein Award in 1967, the DHEW Superior Service Award in 1967, and the Honors of the Association, National Speech and Hearing Association, 1967.

Dr. Masland received the A.B. degree from Haverford College, and the M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in 1955.

He was with the Pennsylvania Hospital, the U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine, and the Pennsylvania Institute for Mental Hygiene.

From 1947 until coming to NINDB, he was professor of neurology at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest College.

In 1955-56 he took a leave of absence to accept appointment as Research Director, National Association for Retarded Children.

At the present time, Dr. Eldon L. Eagles is serving as Acting Director of the NINDB.

**DR. MASLAND**  
(Continued from Page 1)

For proposing a new system for handling patient referrals to the Institute's Dental Clinic, Dorothy M. Hefferman, an NIDR secretary, receives a cash award under provisions of DHEW's Employee Suggestion Program from Dr. Harold R. Stanley, NIDR clinical director.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

**DR. JOHN DUNBAR**

Chief of NHI Branch

Dr. John B. Dunbar has been appointed chief of the Program Projects Branch, Extramural Programs, National Heart Institute. Since last October, Dr. Dunbar has been program director for the Health Sciences Advancement Award Program, General Research Support Branch, DIFRR.

As chief of the Program Projects Branch, Dr. Dunbar will be responsible for directing the Institute's research grants program in support of broadly based, long-term programs of cardiovascular research.

These grants provide the administrative flexibility needed to enable scientists from separate departments and laboratories to pool their specialized talents for an interdisciplinary attack on particular research problems.

**Background Noted**

A native of Birmingham, Ala., Dr. Dunbar received his B.A. degree from Birmingham Southern College and his Doctor of Dental Medicine degree from the University of Alabama School of Dentistry. He also studied at Tulane University, where he earned a doctorate in Public Health.

Dr. Dunbar's professional career has included teaching, research, private practice and consultant services.

As the 1967-68 academic year comes to a close, many high school and college students will be working at NIH this summer. A number have already started, and more will be arriving soon.

Approximately 600 persons are being hired this year under the Summer Employment Program here. Of this group, about 500 disadvantaged youths (ages 16 through 21 (including about 120 from the innercity area), are being employed under the 1968 Youth Opportunity Campaign.

Some Quality by Exam

The remaining 300 summer employees are high school graduates and college students (freshman, undergraduate and graduate levels) who are employed through the competitive 1968 Civil Service Employment Examination and under the NIH graduate merit employment program.

For administrators, the arrival of these summer employees marks the culmination of extensive planning and preparation. For the young people, their arrival marks the beginning of an opportunity for a meaningful employment and training experience.

The Youth Opportunity Campaign places special emphasis on providing employment and training for disadvantaged youths in order to acquaint them with the requirements, as well as the satisfactions of work, and to supply them with needed information about the various career opportunities available.

For many, their jobs this summer will represent their first exposure to a work situation. Young people employed under this program are paid $1.60 per hour. They will perform a variety of services and tasks in offices, shops, laboratories, animal facilities, library functions, etc.

The regular summer employees (high school graduates, college under and graduate students) make up approximately 50 percent of the NIH total summer program.

High school and undergraduate college students are employed at GS-1 through 4 in such positions as clerks, typists, stenographers, laboratory assistants, statistical clerks, and engineering aids. Graduate students are assigned in positions related to their academic field at GS-5 and 7.

A new element in this summer's program will be an effort to assimilate all of these students with the regular Civil Service staff.

**Objectives Cited**

The primary objective of the program for young people still in school or in college is to help develop their interest in and knowledge of public programs, particularly those of NIH and DHEW, and to acquaint them with the challenges and opportunities in the Federal Government.

These students will be able to participate in a number of inhouse seminars and interagency lectures about ongoing Federal programs and other related topics in addition to their regular work assignments.

**Milton Skolaut**

Elected Treasurer of ASHP

Milton W. Skolaut, Clinical Center Pharmacy Department, was elected to a 3-year term as Treasurer of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists by the Society's House of Delegates at the 1968 Annual Meeting in Miami recently. He is also chairman of the Committee on Ethics and Building and Committee on Accreditation.

**Organizes Department**

Mr. Skolaut joined the Clinical Center in 1952, organized its Pharmacy Department, and has served continuously since then as its chief.

After graduating from the University of Texas College of Pharmacy in 1941, he served his internship at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Later, he was appointed assistant chief pharmacist at the hospital.

In 1967, he received the Andrew Craigie Award, "for imaginative leadership in the science of pharmacy in the Federal Service."