ERG Aids in Diagnosing Some Retinal Disorders

Psychophysical and electrophysiological testing employed in a series of studies by scientists at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke has yielded new information helpful in diagnosing and understanding various hereditary diseases of the retina.

ERG Aspects Examined

Temporal aspects of the electroretinogram (ERG) were examined in relation to chorioretinal degeneration and other disorders. Also investigated were penetrance (the presence or absence of a trait in a person who carries the gene for it) in dominant retinitis pigmentosa, and red and cone responses in sex-linked retinitis pigmentosa.

All phases of the investigation demonstrated again the value of the ERG as an investigative instrument.

Changes in the ERG responses

(Film Index, Page 7)

Findings in Coronary Heart Disease Study May Alert Doctors to High Risk Patients

The findings in a large-scale, 9-year study on coronary heart disease, supported by the National Heart Institute, may be of considerable importance in alerting physicians to high risk patients. The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York began the study in 1961, on factors affecting susceptibility to coronary heart disease, and death and disability from it, with a population of 100,000 persons, aged 25 to 64 years.

The population, from New York City and its environs, had been enrolled in the Plan for 2 years or more when the study began.

The study evaluated medical, physiological, occupational, demographic, social, and some personal characteristics for their impact on morbidity and mortality from coronary heart disease (CHD).

Incidence rates were determined for three CHD manifestations: definite myocardial infarction (MI), definite angina, and possible MI. Diagnosis of definite angina was made if the patient met the study's criteria based on a medical history and if he had never previously sustained an MI. The category of possible MI approximated the diagnosis of possible MI.

(See Coronary Study, Page 8)
AFTER-HOURS PROGRAM NOW OFFERS OVER 85 COLLEGE LEVEL COURSES

The Federal After-Hours Education Program is offering more than 85 college level courses this fall in 15 downtown Federal buildings. This program—coordinated by the Civil Service Commission's Bureau of Training in cooperation with the College of General Studies, George Washington University—offers both graduate and undergraduate courses leading to B.S. or M.S. degrees.

Courses Expand Career

Those seeking self-improvement courses to expand their career may enroll in the after working hours courses as non-degree students.

Six courses are being offered for the first time: The Mind of the American Negro, Negro Life in American Cities Since 1860, Afro-American Negro, Negro Life in American History, Natural Resources Economics, and Administration for Mental Health.

Registration for classes beginning the week of Sept. 22 will be held Sept. 15 and 16 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in Conference Rooms A and B, Department of Commerce Building, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.

TUITION COST GIVEN

Tuition is $47 per semester hour. All courses are 3 semester hours. Employees interested in taking job-related training should discuss the possibility of NIH support with their supervisors.

The NIH Office of Assistant Director for Training and Development, Office of Personnel Management, Bldg. 31, Rm. 828-B, has a list of the courses offered.

For further information, contact Robert W. Stewart, Jr., field representative, College of General Studies, G.W.U., telephone 676-7018 or 7028, 7065, or 7069.

NIH TELEVISION, RADIO PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Television

NIH REPORTS

WRC, Channel 4

Sundays—4:55 p.m.

August 24

Dr. Ralph E. Johnson, chief, Radiation Branch, NCI

Subject: Radiation Treatment of Cancer (Part 3)

August 31

Pre-empted for NBC Special

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

WGMS, AM-570—FM Stereo 103.5—Friday evenings—About 9:15 p.m.

August 22

Dr. Robert I. Levy, head, Section on Lipoproteins of Molecular Disease Branch, NHI

Subject: What Do High Levels of Cholesterol Mean?

August 29

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director, NLM

Subject: The National Library of Medicine

Both interviews take place during intermission, Marlboro Festival Concerts.

four US Army Chaplains Complete 11-Month Program on Pastoral Education at CC

Flanked by Reverend LeRoy G. Kerney, chief, Clinical Center Department of Spiritual Ministry (l), and Reverend Robert B. Robey, training chaplain (r), the four Army chaplains who recently completed a training program in pastoral education are (l to r): Alister C. Anderson, Clinton E. Browne, John F. Brennan, and Robert B. Webb, Jr. The chaplains visited patients and became familiar with almost all of the CC departments.

Four U.S. Army chaplains completed training on Aug. 8, in an 11-month course on pastoral education. It was the first comprehensive course for this duration ever offered by the Clinical Center Department of Spiritual Ministry.

The clergyman, all Lieutenant Colonels, are: Alister C. Anderson, John F. Brennan, Clinton E. Browne, and Robert B. Webb, Jr. Formerly, the department's only training program was an 11-week course for student seminarians. The new program called for comprehensive training in all phases of spiritual ministry.

When the trainees reported, three of the four had just returned from front-line duty in Viet Nam—the fourth recently received his orders for Viet Nam following his CC assignment.

The extended length of the training program permitted the clergyman to visit and become familiar with almost all of the CC departments.

PASTORAL CARE GIVEN

They also visited with patients and became familiar with situations in pastoral care that they might otherwise never have encountered. Department heads met with the clergyman and explained the functions and patient relationship of their respective departments.

Seminars held each month helped the clergyman understand the patient's attitudes toward his illness.

Dr. Harold A. Greenberg, psychiatrist, National Institute of Mental Health, lectured at several of the seminars and was available to the trainees for consultations.

Opportunities were scheduled for the chaplains to accompany physicians on medical rounds, observe open heart surgery, see educational films, and view an autopsy.

But the most important phase of the training was patient visitation. The chaplains were able to become acquainted with the patients as individuals, understand their spiritual needs, and provide more pastoral care to them.

They also met with members of the patient's family, and gained experience in offering sympathetic guidance when needed.

TRAINEE SEE PATIENTS

Comfort and assistance were proffered by the trainees to some patients and their families even after the patients had been discharged.

Because many of the clergyman's individual experiences were reported in seminars and meetings, much of this information on pastoral care in a research hospital will be used in future training programs.

Upon completing their training, the chaplains each were awarded a certificate. Also, each chaplain is now qualified for membership in the College of Chaplains of the American Protestant Hospital Association, or the National Association of Catholic Chaplains.

HOST FAREWELL DINNER

On August 7, the four chaplains were hosts at a farewell dinner where they expressed their appreciation to the personnel of the Department of Spiritual Ministry.

The following day, the chaplains gave a "block party" and buffet luncheon for many of their CC friends and associates.

Because of its success Chaplain LeRoy G. Kerney, chief of the CC Department of Spiritual Ministry, plans to continue the training program.
'Know Your Heart' Radio Series Records Available To Employees at NIH

The National Heart Institute Information Office has a limited supply of recordings of the "Know Your Heart" radio series available to NIH employees.

Recorded on 12-inch platters, consisting of ten 2-minute spots, the records cover such subjects as: Hemophilia, Varicose Veins, Emphysema, Overweight, Heart Catheterization, Heart Valves, Strokes, Microsurgery, Hyperbaric Oxygenation, and Rheumatic Fever.

The series, prepared in simple, non-technical language, was designed to inform the public on heart and blood vessel research conducted and supported by NIH. These recordings have been distributed throughout the world, including 200 Armed Forces radio stations.

The programs were written and produced by Louis Cook, Heart Information Center, and narrated by. Dr. John D. Turner (formerly with NIH).

NIH employees may obtain these records by contacting Mr. Cook, Bldg. 31, Rm. 6A-03, Ext. 64236, on a first come, first served basis.

Dr. Gordon M. Tomkins To Teach at U. of Calif.

Dr. Gordon M. Tomkins, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been appointed to deliver the 40th NIH Lecture.

To Employees at NIH

Series Records Available

'Know Your Heart' Radio

To Teach at U. of Calif.

Dr. Gordon M. Tomkins

NLM Library Associates Complete Study Program

Four National Library of Medicine library associates who recently completed a year's training program in medical library science were presented with certificates in the NLM Billings Lounge.

Dr. Joseph Leiter, NLM associate director for Library Operations, awarded the certificates to Howntine L. Duncan, Kay Mayfield, Sheldon Kotzin, and Mahesh K. Bhatt.

After the year of academic study and specialized work is completed, library associates may apply for a career-conditional appointment at NLM or seek affiliation with other medical libraries.


Mr. Bhatt, who received his education in India graduated from Holkar College in 1956, has a Diploma in Library Science from Vikram University. He will return to India and work as librarian in charge of government documents in the National Medical Library in New Delhi.

NIGMS Awards Grants to Train Students for Academic Careers

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences has awarded grants to institutions for training young men and women for teaching posts and scientific research.

Grants for surgeon-teacher training were given to the University of Illinois College of Medicine, the University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, Beth Israel Hospital in Boston, and the University of Virginia.

Two universities received grants for pharmacological scientist-teachers training. They are: the University of California at Los Angeles and Baylor University's College of Medicine.
The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 283 units of blood were received from NIH donors in July, and CC patients received 1,765 units of blood.

Nine donors achieved a special status. Bernard E. Burr, NCI, attained the 4,000 mark; Kirk Weaver, NIDR, reached the 3-gallon mark, and Leonard Aberbach, DRS, and Robert Harr, NIDR, reached the 2-gallon mark.

Joining the Gallon Donor Club were: Judith R. Ireland, NIMH; Daniel Kenney, OD; Jerome Levine, ECA; A. Robert Polecaro, CC, and Dr. John Venditti, NCI.

**DPM Project to Analyze Suburban Health Care**

How has rapid population growth in our Nation's suburbs affected the quality of available health care? How do the economic and other characteristics of suburban groups affect the demand for health care?

Under a $194,000, 2-year contract with St. Louis University, in cooperation with the St. Louis County Health Department, the Division of Physician Manpower, BEMT, hopes to have these and other questions answered in order to improve physician activities and patient care services.

Dr. Frank W. McKee, DPM Director, noted that "Suburban America represents many health problems. Some are due to the rapid population growth which has far-outdistanced available services such as transportation, neighborhood clinics, hospitals and emergency medical care."

"Many small pockets of poverty exist amidst suburban affluence. Because of the Nation's shortage of physician manpower, it is necessary to delineate the various demands for health services in order to determine how they can best be met."

Co-directors of the project are Dr. Mildred K. Kaufman, Director of Research and Development, both in the St. Louis County Health Department.

**Pigs at NIH Animal Farm Used in ECA Eye Study**

Swine maintained at the NIH farm in Poolesville, Md., are being used for eye experiments by the Bureau of Radiological Health's Division of Biological Effects, Environmental Control Administration.

Dr. James N. Shively of the Division's Pathological Studies Section, said pigs were chosen for experiments because, except for subhuman primates, the eyes are most like eyes of humans.

The eyes of the swine are being irradiated to simulate the health effects from low energy X-rays, similar in energy to X-ray emitted by color television receivers, with effects from high energy X-rays.

Shively further explained that the eye is being studied because it is considered by most researchers to be the organ most susceptible to low energy X-rays.

**Bin Stores and Property Utilization Warehouse of SMB Merge Operations**

The Supply Management Branch will consolidate its Bin Stores and bulk warehousing operations at the Danac Bldg. with no disruption of service to compare NIH ordering offices. Consolidation plans also include relocation of the Property Utilization Warehouse, presently in the Danac Bldg., Rockville, Md., to Bldg. 13 on the NIH reservation.

**Incorporates Advanced Technology**

Although the new facility incorporates the advanced biohazard technology to date, the open bay area has been reserved to develop new ideas in design and biohazard detection.

The concept for construction of modular laboratories and assembling them in an open bay area originated with Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director. This may very well be the way future facilities will be more speedily and economically constructed.

The facility is planned for 120 employees. There are 104 scientists and technicians, 11 service personnel, and 5 secretaries.

Among the scientists of NCI's Viral Leukemia and Lymphoma Branch who will conduct research in the building under the leadership of Dr. John B. Meloney, chief of the Branch, are: Dr. Timothy E. O'Connor, Head of the Molecular Virology Section; Dr. Mary A. Fink, Head of the Immunology Section, and Dr. Nelson A. Wise, Head of the Ultrastructural Studies Section.

**Other Scientists Listed**

- Dr. W. Ray Bryan, NCI's scientific coordinator for Viral Oncology, and Dr. Robert A. Manaker, head of the Microbiology Section, Viral Biology Branch, will also conduct research in the new building.

- William Emmett Barkley of the Biohazards Control and Containment Section is in charge of the facility's bioengineering operations.

- Scientists in Bldg. 41 use the records room to do all their paper work and reading. Personal desks and work areas are not allowed in the laboratories as they pose problems during decontamination procedures.
Work involving viral materials is done under special minimum turbulence airflow hoods equipped with high efficiency air filters. This prevents any microbial agents from entering the area or escaping into the general laboratory environment.

Laboratory work benches are mobile, so that work areas can be moved and rearranged with a minimum of difficulty.

The doors on this large autoclave are electronically controlled so that only one door may be opened at a time. These autoclaves serve as barriers between zones and sterilize material passing from one zone to another.

Double-doored air locks serve to separate different pressure zones. Persons passing through must wait for the first door to close before opening the second.

Technicians model the official Bldg. 41 laboratory uniforms. Women wear a lab coat (left) over culottes (middle), while men wear short sleeved shirts and trousers, also covered by a lab coat. B Zone uniforms are green; C Zone uniforms, blue.

The round dials on this large panel in the control area automatically register the temperature and humidity in each laboratory room. The small lights on the right record the functioning of the air pressure and filter exhaust system.

“Dip tanks” located on the doors of animal rooms contain a sterilizing solution. Animal materials leaving the rooms are first enclosed in a plastic container and then passed through the “dip tank.”
Good Fortune Helps Crew of the 'Melody' Meet Challenge of Sailing to Bermuda

Memories of playful porpoises leaving phosphorescent trails in the dark of the moon—viewed from the deck of a sailing vessel on its way to Bermuda—provide refreshing thought for Vernon Taylor when he is not immersed in his duties as chief of the Photography Section.

“A successful trip should have no major calamities although this does depend on good fortune to a considerable degree,” said Mr. Taylor of his cruise to Bermuda and its surrounding islands on his sailboat, “Melody.”

An analogy may be drawn between the trip to the moon by our astronauts and Vernon Taylor’s voyage—for both, careful preparation was the key to success. He admits that he spent all of his spare time this past spring making certain that “everything was up to snuff.”

The six-man crew, three men and three women, included Harvey Walters, HSMHA, Don Higdon (a former NIH employee), Joan Graham, and Mr. Taylor’s two daughters, Sandy and Suzie.

His pride in his daughters’ seamanship was evident as he revealed that he had taught them most of for the sea.

The unusual weather pattern for this time of year resulted in rough 8-foot and higher seas, but the 35-foot ketch was reefed down for part of the trip and had no difficulties. Celestial navigation and a radio directional finder were used although the “Melody” did not have a ship-to-shore radio. The boat has a diesel engine and is equipped with an icebox and stove in its tiny galley. Also, there are bunk boards to hold the occupants in the bunks in rough weather.

To Mr. Taylor, one of the most rewarding features of his trip was the view of the ocean “after dark, when another world begins.”

He is a charter member of the NIH Sailing Club, which includes a number of very fine sailors, according to Mr. Taylor.

His modesty again comes to the fore when he mentions, “Did you know about Dr. George Williams, of the Clinical Center—now there’s a trip—he’s sailing to the Caribbean and through the Panama Canal to the West Coast.”

Well, whenever there is a pause in his fast-paced office, Vern Taylor can swing his chair around and plan his next trip on the pilot chart behind his desk.

**ERG DIAGNOSIS**

(Continued from Page 3)

were studied in patients with large chorioretinal scars and certain hereditary retinal diseases. The investigators found that amplitude and implicit time of the ERG responses behave independently of one another.

Chorioretinal destruction produces a reduction in amplitude, but no changes in implicit time. Some degenerations produce changes in implicit time before changes in amplitude.

The delay in implicit time can best be explained by an abnormality of the rod and/or cone receptor system involving the entire retina. These findings may provide a new parameter for understanding and classifying those hereditary diseases that lead to reduction in amplitude accompanied by change in implicit time.

In an effort to establish the genetic pattern of reduced penetration in cases of dominantly inherited retinitis pigmentosa, a family with this problem was studied.

These patients transmitted the gene defect to their offspring, but were themselves clinically normal

Vern Taylor has warm praise for the “Melody” crew (1 to r): his daughters, Suzie and Sandy, Vern, Joan Graham, Harvey Walters, and Don Higdon.

The 35-foot sailboat “Melody,” viewed from a schooner in the Hamilton (Bermuda) harbor, is a long way from its home port in Annapolis, Md.

**Proceedings of Meeting Published by NIAMD**

Proceedings of the second annual meeting of Artificial Kidney Program contractors were recently published by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

The sessions, held last January, were attended by contractors, consultants and staff members of NIAMD’s Artificial Kidney Program.

The Proceedings will be distributed to participants who attended the meeting and to members of the American Association for Artificial Internal Organs, and beyond the age of risk for the disease.

Changes in the ERG revealed a unique abnormality not hitherto reported. The ERG demonstrated rod responses reduced in amplitude and delayed in implicit time at an early stage similar to those seen in dominant retinitis pigmentosa with complete penetrance.

Cone responses were also found to be delayed in implicit time even when response amplitudes are normal. This cone ERG abnormality has not been found in the common type of dominant retinitis pigmentosa with complete penetrance.

These three studies by Dr. Eliot L. Berson, Department of Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School, Dr. Peter Gouras, Dr. Ralph D. Gunkel, Dr. Ntinos C. Myrianthopoulos, and Mary Hoff, Ophthalmology Branch, NINDS, were reported in Archives of Ophthalmology.
Lewis D. Brown Named Deputy Director, OAS

Lewis D. Brown was recently named deputy director, Office of Administrative Services. Mr. Brown had been with Supply Management Branch since 1961.

Before joining NIH he was with the Department of Interior in the Geological Survey.

While serving there as property management officer, Mr. Brown designed and installed one of the first automated property management systems in government. Later, he was named chief distribution officer for all USGS maps and publications.

Mr. Brown received his B.A. degree in Business Administration from George Washington University.

He is a charter member of the University Chapter of the Society for Advancement of Management.

A Bibliography on Drug Interactions Will Assist Physician, Researcher

A contract to develop a comprehensive Retrospective Drug Interactions Bibliography has been initiated by the National Library of Medicine with Paul de Haen, Inc., New York.

The study will also develop a bibliographic file of literature from papers, reports, reviews and editorials on drug interaction produced between Jan. 1, 1938 and Dec. 21, 1969, according to Dr. Arthur A. Wykes, senior drug literature specialist in NLM's Drug Literature Program of Specialized Information.

This research is being undertaken because of the profound influence drug interactions have on the safety and effectiveness of drugs. Although literature on drug interactions is substantial, so far a systematic search of source material and an organized analysis of the original data and tabulation by computer methods have been lacking.

When published, the study will benefit laboratory scientists, physicians, and manufacturers.

NHI Funded Study Shows Coronary More Severe In Those Under 30 Years

Although clinically overt coronary heart disease is not common among men in their twenties, those under 30 who develop clinical coronary heart disease are likely to experience more severe clinical manifestations. They are also more likely to succumb suddenly or within 24 hours of a first heart attack than are patients who develop clinical CHD in their 40's or 50's.

These findings are reported from a 15-year follow-up study by the National Academy of Sciences with research grant and contract support from the National Heart Institute.

According to Dr. William J. Zuzel, associate director for Epidemiology and Biometry, NHI, the large number of very young subjects available from this study gives a clearer picture of the natural history of coronary heart disease at a young age than did previous studies.

Half Under Age 40

Of 2,234 subjects, 50 percent were under the age of 40, making this one of the few studies reported on the long-term prognosis of men who have experienced myocardial infarction or angina pectoris before the age of 40.

The study population was a roster of male Army personnel admitted to Army hospitals for their first CHD episode during a baseline period from July 1943 through December 1944.

The requirement for medical examination on entry into the service provided reasonable assurance of the absence of major concomitant disease, which might have altered the natural history of the diagnosed coronary disease. This period preceded the general availability of new treatment measures so that the course of the disease was unlikely to have been altered by special measures for intervention.

Follow-up opportunities were excellent because documented deaths among World War II veterans, based on records of the Veterans Administration, are known to be more than 98 percent complete. Because one-third of the observed deaths occurred during Army service, and these are completely reported, the maximum error of death ascertainment for the 15-year follow-up is probably less than 3 percent.

The findings from this study are reported in the current American Heart Journal.

FILM INDEX

(Continued From Page 1)

around the globe.

Each year, these titles are verified, checked for detailed acquisition information and are then fed onto computer tapes with cross indexes and references for more efficient categorization.

Two cross-reference files allow comprehensive retrieval of information from the file by any combination of subject categories and sources.

The conversion of the Index to computer, which required a year to complete, has given NMAC ability to respond to the ever increasing demands for information on pertinent audiovisual media.

Index Information Available

Information from the Index in a number of formats — catalogs, special film listings, and special computer subject searches — may be had on request to NMAC's Reference Section. The material is available to researchers, teachers, clinical practitioners and students.

As an example of current interest, in May 1969, 261 special reference searches were provided from the Index, as well as major film listings on mental health, addictions, and patient care, and the Film Reference Guide for Medicine and Allied Sciences.

Earlier in the fiscal year, some 5,500 references were furnished in the form of individual citations and subject area research.

Among subjects listed in the Index are the cardiovascular system, chronic diseases, child care and maternal welfare, cytology and tissue culture, forensic medicine, microbiology (bacteriology), microbiology (mycology), epidemiology and control, nutrition, psychiatry and psychology, and numerous others.

Requests for searches from the International Index should be addressed to the NLM National Medical Audiovisual Center (Annex), 2111 Plaster Bridge Road, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30324.

Film Index

(Continued From Page 1)

To Play Important Role

In Medical Education

Liberal arts colleges may play an important role in continuing medical education in the United States — especially in areas isolated from medical education centers.

Methods of accomplishing this will be explored by the Division of Physician Manpower, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, under a one-year contract with Gannon College in Erie, Pa.

Some 250 physicians and osteopaths in the Erie area have indicated they wish to upgrade their medical education.

Members of the Erie County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association have asked Gannon College to administer a comprehensive continuing education program.

Gannon College will make available its resources, including library and medical plant facilities, under the program.

The college will coordinate the activities of agencies and individuals who are conducting education programs. Medical societies, medical education centers and directors, and hospitals in the Erie area will be included.

Dr. Joseph R. Scottino, Director, Graduate Programs, Gannon College, will be project director.

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NIH Scientists Develop New Culture to Detect Murine Leukemia Virus

A group of NIH scientists have developed new tissue culture methods that detect naturally occurring murine leukemia virus. A number of murine leukemia virus (MuLV) strains have been successfully grown in tissue culture for some years. While these laboratory strains of MuLV have been under investigation, study of naturally occurring mouse leukemias and of Gross passage A virus—a laboratory model—have been severely hampered by the insensitivity of isolation techniques.

Procedure Uses Rat Antisera

The isolation procedure originally developed for laboratory MuLV strains made use of rat antisera in complement fixation (CF) reactions to detect antigen shared by all known MuLV strains. CF reactions were used as the endpoint in a cell culture test for detection, titration, and neutralization.

In this study, the investigators found that the insensitivity of the CF method to naturally occurring (field) strains and to Gross passage A virus was attributable to two factors: 1) these leukemia viruses have a host range which is restricted to certain strains of mice and 2) the rat antisera used in CF testing lacked sufficient CF group reactivity to the virus field strains.

Strain Sensitive to Infection

It was found that these factors could be overcome by using tissue cultures from NIH strain Swiss mice which were shown to be more sensitive to infection than were the Balb/c mouse embryos previously used. It was also found that immune sera obtained from rats bearing transplanted tumors induced by MuLV or by the Moloney Sarcoma Virus were reactive with a broader range of antigens—including field strains and Gross passage A virus antigen.

163 Virus Strains Isolated

Using the new procedure 163 strains of mouse leukemia virus from 11 inbred mouse strains were isolated. These findings were reported in the Journal of Virology by Drs. Janet W. Hartley, Wallace P. Rowe, Worth I. Capps, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and Dr. Robert J. Huebner, National Cancer Institute.

The tracks have been pulled up to end a unique era in the history of the Division of Research Grants. With the recent move of the Division's History Card Unit to the NIH Office of Financial Management came the demise of mobile desk and chair units.

Grants clerks once moved among tracks that ran beside two long tubs containing nearly 100,000 file cards. The mobile desk units were an unusual sight for visitors.

The cards include financial data, study sections, beginning and termination dates of grants, grant titles, and names of institutions and principal investigators.

The History Card Unit will continue to be used as a source of information about all NIH grants, but now, rather than moving along the tracks, grants clerks will be walking back and forth from desks as they answer inquiries.

CORONARY STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

As it was

The NIH Record... and now

MONETTE ROSS, CHIEF, SHOPS SECTION, PLANT ENGINEERING BRANCH, OFFICE OF ENGINEERING SERVICES; AND STANLEY OLIVER, CHIEF, PEB, RECENTLY PRESENTED A GROUP SUPERIORITY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD TO RALPH CARR, EULIS KNOX, ZACK HEYOS, MARLIN CROBTOE, AND CECIL GILLIAM (NOT PICTURED), TRANSPORTATION UNIT, SHOPS SECTION, PEB. THEY WERE CITED FOR "WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT AN ADDITIONAL WORKLOAD, INITIATIVE IN ASSISTING OTHERS, ENDURANCE TO THE TASK, AND COOPERATION IN GETTING THE JOB DONE."

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

7/20—Dr. Henry D. Lederer, U.S.A., National Center of Mental Health Services. Sponsor: Dr. Sherman N. Kieffer, NIMH, Barlow Bldg., Rm. 14E16.
7/23—Dr. Hans-Hermann Klitz, Germany, Section on Molecular Structure. Sponsor: Dr. Erhard Gross, NICHD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 5B11.
8/1—Dr. Manuchari S. Ebadi, Iran, Laboratory of Preclinical Pharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Erminio Costa, NIMH, St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington, D.C.
8/1—Dr. Claude V. F. Perrier, Switzerland, Digestive and Hereditary Diseases Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Leonard Laster, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 9D11.

Monette Ross, chief, Shops Section, Plant Engineering Branch, Office of Engineering Services, and Stanley Oliver, chief, PEB, recently presented a Group Superiority Achievement Award to Ralph Carry, Eulis Knox, Zack Heyos, Marlin Crobtoe, and Cecil Gilliam (not pictured), Transportation Unit, Shops Section, PEB. They were cited for "willingness to accept an additional workload, initiative in assisting others, endurance to the task, and cooperation in getting the job done."

Americans who had discontinued smoking within the previous 5 years had rates similar to those who had never smoked.

Some Attacks Rapidly Fatal

• Men had an annual incidence rate of first MI that was five times the rate among women. One third of these attacks were rapidly fatal—that is, death occurred within 48 hours of onset—whether the victims were male or female.

• Among male cigarette smokers the risk of sustaining a first MI was twice that of non-smokers. Men who had discontinued smoking within the previous 5 years had rates similar to those who had never smoked.

• Physical inactivity among men was associated with marked elevation in risk of sustaining a first MI. In addition, the likelihood that a first MI would be rapidly fatal was much greater among sedentary men than among those who were more active.

• Incidence rates among white men were twice as high for first MI and one and one-half times as high for angina as among non-white men.

• Jewish men experienced somewhat higher rates than white Pro-

testant and Catholics. CHD rates among Jewish women, however, were not markedly different from those found for non-Jewish women.

• Broad occupational class, place of birth, educational attainment and marital status did not show important differences in CHD rates among their various subgroups for either men or women.

• An exception was work status among women—those who did not work during the preceding 5 years had an MI rate twice as high as the rate for working women, but the two groups did not differ in their angina and possible MI rates.

This work was published in a recent issue of the American Journal of Public Health.