George F. Russell, Jr., Named OMP Director

Rush hour traffic can get on anyone's nerves. But how would you like to commute from Philadelphia, Pa.? George F. Russell, Jr., the new director of NIH's Office of Management Policy, does—and will—until he moves here in the middle of June. Mr. Russell replaces Carolyn Casper who retired Feb. 28 after 32 years' Federal service.

OMP consists of three branches involved with administrative management activities. The Business Systems Branch provides systems analysis and programming for computer applications in business areas, such as personnel and financial management.

(Continued on Page 7)

Center for Collection of Platelets Opens In Trailer Just Outside CC Blood Bank

An NIH Plateletpheresis Center was recently established to collect platelets for Clinical Center patients with blood diseases such as leukemia and aplastic anemia. The center, located in a trailer just outside the CC Blood Bank at the west end of Bldg. 10, is being operated under contract.

Blood Bank chief Dr. Paul Schmidt, NIH project officer for the contract, explained that the center will remain open evenings and weekends as well as week days in order to facilitate the collection of the required large amounts of matched platelets.

Formerly, platelets were collected in the NIH plasmapheresis laboratory which is also responsible for collecting white blood cells. Employees may now donate platelets in the new center.

A citizens advisory committee headed by Patricia Alsop is directing the recruiting of donors in nearby communities. Employees are invited to visit the trailer, meet the staff, and see plateletpheresis. Those between ages 18 and 60 who wish to donate may call Ext. 65022 to make an appointment.

(See PLATELETS, Page 6)

Search Comm. Seeks New NHLI Director

A Search Committee to make recommendations for a new Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute has been appointed by Dr. Robert S. Stone, NIH Director.


The committee wishes to receive the names of possible candidates who have a record of research accomplishments in fields related to heart, lung, or blood diseases and competence in administration.

Salary will be subject to the Federal executive salary ceiling now set at $30,000 annually.

Names of applicants and nominees should be forwarded to Dr. Robert S. Gordon, Jr., Bldg. 10, Room 1N212, Clinical Center, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

(Continued on Page 7)

New Diagnostic Test to Rapidly Identify Pregnant Primates Will Aid Research

A new diagnostic test that permits the rapid identification of early pregnancies in macaques and baboons has been developed by Drs. Gary Hodgen and Griff Ross of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's Reproduction Research Branch.

Dr. Mortimer B. Lipsitz, associate scientific director, Reproductive Biology, NICHD, commented that "the new test will greatly facilitate research on pregnancy and on the effects of oral contraceptives in rhesus monkeys."

Hormone Identified

The test depends on the presence of chorionic gonadotropin, a pregnancy hormone in urine. Previously, detection of the hormone in urine of monkeys and baboons involved an expensive, time-consuming biologic assay and required collection and extraction of a 24-hour specimen.

This discovery enhances the usefulness of these primates in the study of the teratogenic effects (physical defects in the developing embryo) of infectious diseases or drugs which are potentially hazardous to man. The developing fetus is vulnerable to such agents causing deformities only during very early pregnancy.

Also, an early definitive test results is vital in the evaluation of most types of fertility control. From the results of such studies, scientists can draw inferences about how these agents may affect fertility or fetal growth and development in man.

The new test is particularly timely due to the restrictions on the importing of primates, especially rhesus monkeys, for research.

Since the shortage has necessitated large scale domestic breeding, the NIH is working with their U.S. counterparts, also.

Planning Funds Are Approved For Ambulatory Care Center

HEW Sec. Caspar W. Weinberger recently approved $4 million in funds for planning a Clinical Center Ambulatory Care Center.

When completed, the center will provide clinic space for 150,000 annual ambulatory patient visits as well as laboratories and offices for clinical personnel.

Estimated total cost of the facility is $55-75 million.

(See DEDICATION, Page 4)

Dr. Hodgen looks over "The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism," in which the recently developed diagnostic test was reported.
The NIH Record
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EEO Advisory Council Holds Open Meeting on June 6
Tomorrow (Thursday, June 6), the NIH EEO Advisory Council will hold a meeting for all employees in the Masur Auditorium from 2 to 4 p.m.
Topics to be discussed include EEO program objectives, the role of EEO counselors, and the discrimination complaint process. There will also be a question and answer period.

Annual Art Show at NIH Will Open Next Month
The annual NIH art show, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association, will be held in the Clinical Center lobby from June 24 to July 19.
NIH employees and members of their immediate families (over the age of 16) may submit their entries on June 21. These may be brought to the Masur Auditorium between 3 and 6 p.m.

No Craft, Hobby Items
No craft or hobby items will be accepted.
Each entrant may submit up to 10 pieces with no more than five in one category. There will be a nominal fee of $1 per entry, and cash prizes will be awarded for outstanding work in each category.
The show will be judged by three professionals.
Entry forms will be distributed throughout the various buildings in the near future, and will also be available on June 21 in the Masur Auditorium.

Samuel B. Calley Dies; Retired DRS Engineer
Samuel B. Calley, 55, a former mechanical engineer at the Office of Engineering Services, died after a heart attack on May 22 at George Washington University Hospital.
After serving in the U.S. Navy during World War II, Mr. Calley, a native of Berwick, Pa., came to the Washington area in 1945. He served as a civilian planner and estimator at the U.S. Naval Receiving Station until he rejoined the Navy during the Korean conflict.
When the war ended, he returned to the naval station, joining the engineering staff at the Division of Research Services in 1960. He retired in 1971.
Mr. Calley was a graduate of Montgomery College and also studied electrical engineering at the Columbia Technical Institute.
He is survived by his wife, Mary Ruth, who is chief of the Clinical Center Special Events Office, his mother, two brothers, and two sisters.
The family requests that expressions of sympathy be sent to the CC Patient Emergency Fund.

Dr. Herman Receives Medallion
Dr. Lloyd Herman, DRS, has been awarded a bronze medallion for his services to the American Society for Microbiology, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary.
Dr. Herman is an environmental microbiologist with ESB.

EHS to Present 'Cataract' As Its Movie of the Month
As its June movie, EHS will present "Cataract," through the courtesy of the National Society for Prevention of Blindness. "Cataract," a 13½-minute film, gives the personal recollections of actress Sylvia Sidney as she faced loss of sight from cataract, sought help, and regained her vision.
The film reinforces the importance of early treatment, the needlessness of cataract blindness, and safety and success rate of surgery in restoring sight.
The movie will be shown in the Masur Auditorium on Wednesday, June 12, at 11:30 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 5:30 p.m.
On Thursday, June 13, the film will be presented in Westwood Conference Room D at 1:15 and 2 p.m.

Rules for Overtime Pay Changing for Employees Under Fair Labor Act
The most significant addition to the Fair Labor Standards Act—under which Federal employees are now covered for the first time—permits overtime compensation only when work in excess of 40 hours a week.
This includes working during the 30-minute lunch period as well as before or after established work hours.
HEW Interprets Act
According to HEW interpretation, an employer working overtime is not permitted to get compensatory time instead of payment.
Supervisors are responsible for making sure that nonexempt employees do not work outside of their scheduled tours of duty unless it is intended that they be paid overtime compensation.
This differs from the Civil Service regulations which allow overtime compensation only when work is officially ordered and approved.
These earlier regulations continue to apply to overtime work by employees not covered by the FLSA.

Computing Overtime Is Complex
Nonexempt employees are paid overtime under whichever procedure (FLSA or Civil Service regulations) will result in the largest amount of pay.
Compuation of overtime pay is a complex procedure, and employees should direct their questions to their personnel office.
The overtime provisions do not apply to exempt employees: a group predominantly made up of those in executive, administrative, and professional positions and all employees serving in foreign areas.
The B/LD personnel offices will provide supervisors with lists showing which employees are in each category. Employees will be informed by supervisors whether or not they are exempt.

Glee Club Sings for CC Patients
The Knights of Columbus Mixed Glee Club of Arlington, Va., will present a concert on June 12 for CC patients and their families and NIH employees. The performance, sponsored by the Patient Activities Section, will be given at 7:30 p.m. in the 14th floor auditorium of the Clinical Center.
The Pedigree of NICHD's Rhesus Breeding Colony in Davis, Calif., Is Known to Nth Degree!
This Knowledge Makes Animals Much More Valuable for Scientific Data

The background of rhesus monkeys used in research—their medical, reproductive, and genealogical history—is as important to a scientist as the lineage of a blue-blood tracing his forefathers in order to become a member of an exclusive club.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development maintains a breeding colony of rhesus at the California Primate Research Center in Davis. This facility ships rhesus to NICHD-supported investigators all over the country—mostly to extramural scientists and some to scientists at NICHD.

Rhesus monkeys from the NICHD resource have been air-shipped to researchers in hospitals and universities who are specializing in pediatrics, biochemistry, neurosurgery, pathology, neurophysiology, endocrinology and the behavioral sciences.

An adult rhesus weighs about 12 to 18 pounds; the weight of a newborn rhesus is a little over one pound. Baby rhesus may be shipped out when they are a few days old. It costs about $15 to $18 to air-ship an animal clear across the country—from California to New York or Massachusetts.

Often, investigators studying the newborn request the mother who is in the last stages of pregnancy. In certain types of research the exact stage of pregnancy must be known. They may ask for a female with a timed pregnancy—where the time of conception and current stage of pregnancy is known precisely.

Or they may ask for a random mated pregnancy—where the female lives outdoors with a group and breeds at random. In the latter case, scientists at Davis know within 2 months when pregnancy occurred, but not the precise day as in timed pregnancies. (See story on diagnostic test, page 1.)

Females are loaned on fee to investigators with the understanding that the healthy mother will be shipped back to the colony after the infant is delivered. In some cases, the infant is also returned. Investigators save money with this system because the animals are maintained in their laboratory a minimum amount of time, and a partial refund is made for animals returned in good health. Also, NICHD retains and expands its proven breeding stock for future needs.

Drs. John I. McKigney, Growth and Development Branch, and Don Gibson, Adult Development and Aging Branch, NICHD scientist administrators who are co-project officers for the facility, periodically inspect the breeding colony, and keep in contact with the facility by telephone and through monthly reports on the health, productivity, and shipments of the animals. (See NICHD'S RHEUSUS, Page 8)

Time-mated rhesus in their indoor cages—the time of mating is defined within 2 hours. Researchers may request a female with a timed pregnancy—where the time of conception and current stage of pregnancy is known precisely. A treatment room contains an isolator for baby rhesus born prematurely or one with respiratory trouble. The mother stays in the same room, in a cage, with the infant.
Natl High Blood Pressure Month Ends
But Educational Efforts Are Redoubled

May—National High Blood Pressure Month—has drawn to a close, but a number of high blood pressure education programs are now shifting into high gear.

Over 180 American Forces Radio stations (serving an audience of about one million service personnel, civilian employees and their dependents overseas) broadcasted public service announcements about HBP during last month.

Any questions arising about high blood pressure as a result of these spots will be directed to the HBP Information Center at NIH. NIH employees with questions about HBP can call the Center at Ext. 62570.

Another HBP initiative called the National High Blood Pressure Education Research Program is being funded through the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The NHLI contract/grants program will develop and evaluate cost-effective ways to achieve attitude changes in the general public, patients, and health professionals that will result in a greater degree of control of high blood pressure.

Six proposals were funded beginning May 1, 1974, for periods of up to 3 years. The cost of the entire program is just over one million dollars.

Meanwhile, regional workshops on HBP education continue to be held across the country.

In a recent Boston Regional Workshop, two panels met to discuss the problems of high blood pressure control in rural and urban areas.

Other workshops were scheduled last month for Seattle, Kansas City, and Denver.

Debbie Ris is all smiles as she is presented with a special achievement award from Dr. John B. Stokes III, NHBPED program coordinator. Mrs. Ris received a certificate and cash award for outstanding service during the development of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program.

Dr. Giovanni Di Chiro of NINDS Gives Cassen Memorial Lecture

Dr. Giovanni Di Chiro, chief of the NINDS Surgical Neurology Branch’s Section on Neuroradiology, recently delivered the third annual Benedict Cassen Memorial Lecture at U.C.L.A.

Dr. Di Chiro spoke on Cisternography—Current Concepts.

The lecture series—sponsored by the Southern California Chapter of the Society of Nuclear Medicine—was named for Dr. Cassen, the inventor of the radioisotope scanner.

DEDICATION

(Continued from Page 1)

visited other health facilities on the east and west coasts.

The visitors are: Dr. Migmar A. Mursulja, Yugoslavia, Laboratory of Neuro-pathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Igor Klatoz, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 4D02.

5/21—Dr. Etsuo Okazaki, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Milton Kern, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 5D18.

5/25—Dr. Takashi Yamauchi, Japan, Laboratory of Oral Medicine. Sponsor: Dr. Abner L. Notman, NIDR, Bg. 30, Rm. 12N-204.

5/13—Dr. Tadako Iijima, Japan, Laboratory of Neuro-pathology and Neuroanatomical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Igor Klatoz, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 3D30.

5/9—Dr. Javier M. Coll, Spain, Macromolecular Biology Section. Sponsor: Dr. Peter T. Mora, NCI, Bg. 8, Rm. 123.

5/12—Dr. Jacques St. Laurent, Canada, Laboratory of Clinical Science. Sponsor: Dr. Frederick Goodwin, NIMH, Bg. 10, Rm. 4B22.

5/29—Dr. Emel Arinc, Turkey, Laboratory of Clinical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Igor Klatoz, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 12N-204.

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5/4—Dr. Hiroshi Yamamoto, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Milton Kern, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 5D18.

5/29—Dr. Emel Arinc, Turkey, Laboratory of Clinical Sciences. Sponsor: Dr. Igor Klatoz, NINDS, Bg. 36, Rm. 12N-204.

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5/8—Dr. Muriel Lippman, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 5D18.

5/4—Dr. Hiroshi Yamamoto, Japan, Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism. Sponsor: Dr. Milton Kern, NIAMDD, Bg. 10, Rm. 5D18.
How Legends on Longevity of USSR Centenarians Evolved, Aging Studies Discussed by Dr. Medvedev

No scientific explanations have been found to account for the longevity claimed for some people in the Caucasus or Altay regions of the USSR—there, long lives are a social rather than a biological phenomenon. Dr. Zhores A. Medvedev, the noted geneticist, discussed the inhabitants of those areas at a recent lecture in the Masur Auditorium. Dr. Medvedev said the reports about people living to an extreme old age has developed for various social, cultural, traditional, local and political reasons.

He explained that such old people are regarded almost as saints so there is a tendency to exaggerate ages. Also, the publicity in the Soviet press has brought tourism to their areas, fostering competition between villages, and districts for claiming the oldest citizen.

Legends Told
The Soviet researcher further pointed out that because Josef Stal- linen was interested in legends about centenarians in Georgia—his birthplace—local authorities were encouraged to report such stories to him. Dr. Medvedev also attended conferences with scientists at the Gerontology Research Center in Baltimore. In a seminar at GRC, he described his studies to uncover the possible molecular bases of aging.

He looked for evidence that errors develop during the synthesis of DNA, RNA, or proteins that might account for the functional losses and eventual death of cells in aging organisms.

Dr. Medvedev explained that he now feels "there is no such primary mechanism at the molecular level. Rather, all kinds of age changes, including those at the physiological level, may contribute to the overall aging of the organism."

Since 1973, Dr. Medvedev has been a visiting scientist at the National Institute of Medical Research in London. He formerly headed the Laboratory of Molecular Radiobiology, USSR Academy of Sciences.

Physicians Assistants to Meet
NIH employees who are members of the American Association of Physicians Assistants are requested to contact George Mook or Catherine Quigley about an upcoming meeting.

Dr. Stetten also received an honorary doctor of science degree at the graduation exercises.

Human Genetics Centers Established in U. of Pa., Midwestern Med. School
Two universities, the University of Pennsylvania and the Indiana University School of Medicine, have been awarded Federal funds to establish human genetic centers.

The centers will receive grants from the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

A grant of $711,813 will support the center at Indiana's School of Medicine during its first 2 years. It will be located in the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Hospital for Children. Dr. Walter E. Nance, professor of medical genetics, will direct the research activities.

Twins Studied
The studies will include hereditary deafness, identical twins and their families, normal variations of human proteins and enzymes, chromosome abnormalities, the effectiveness of genetic counseling, the recognition of new genetic diseases and their causes, and the chromosomal localization of human genes.

The Indiana genetics center, the first in the Midwest, is the tenth to receive support from NIGMS. The grant funds at Pennsylvania will total $519,560 in the first year; the support is expected to continue for 5 years.

Dr. William J. Mellman, chairman of the university's Department of Human Genetics, is the principal investigator. This center is the ninth to receive support from NIGMS.

According to medical authorities, genetic birth defects seriously afflict at least one in every 200 newborn children and are responsible for a large proportion of all infant mortality in the United States.

Susceptibility Inherited
Many people also inherit traits which make them more susceptible in later life to such chronic diseases as arteriosclerosis and diabetes, arthritis, gout, and several forms of cancer.

Genetic centers previously established with Federal support are in California, Washington, Texas, Maryland, Connecticut, and New York.

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Speaks At Washington U. Graduation
Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH's Deputy Director for Science, recently delivered the Commencement address at Washington University's (St. Louis) 115th Commencement program.

His topic was The University and Professional Schools. Dr. Stetten also received an honorary doctor of science degree at the graduation exercises.

At his retirement party, Dr. Burk was presented with HEW's Certificate of Merit by Dr. Nathaniel Berin (l).

Dr. Burk, NCI, Retires; Joined Institute in 1939
Dr. Dean Burk, who has been with the National Cancer Institute since 1939, retired recently after 45 years of Federal service. Dr. Burk headed NCI's Cytochemistry Section, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, from 1946 until his retirement.

Dr. Burk began his Federal career in 1929 as an associate physical chemist in the Department of Agriculture before joining NCI as a senior chemist.

He is noted for his research on the role of fermentation and the Pasteur reaction in relation to cancer cell growth; studies of the one quantum mechanism and energy cycle in photosynthesis, and more recently, studies on "healthier cigarettes" and cancer chemotherapy.

Dr. Burk is best known for the "Lineweaver-Burk Plot" for the determination of enzyme dissociation constants which was published in 1934, and for his co-discovery of biotin.

Dr. Burk received both his B.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California. From 1927 until 1929 he was a Fellow with the National Research Council and the International Education Board at the University of London, the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology, and Harvard University.

His scientific honors include the Hillebrand Award of the American Chemical Society and the Gerhard Domazk Award for Cancer Research. In 1971 he received the National Health Federation Humanitarian Award.

Dr. Burk was made a foreign scientific member of the Max Planck Society in 1953, and was knighted in 1970 by the Medical Order of Bethlehem, founded by the Vatican.

Dr. Burk is the author of 227 papers, and is on the editorial board of the Record of Chemical Process and Enzymology.

He will continue to write and lecture, and will serve as a visiting scientist at the National Naval Medical Center. Dr. Burk also plans to go on with his work in portrait painting and his interest in music.
Experts Recommend Guidelines to Improve Hemodialysis Methods

The need to improve methods of hemodialysis was the theme of the recent Adequacy of Dialysis Conference, sponsored by the Artificial Kidney-Chronic Uremia Program of the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

The increasing demand for maintenance dialysis combined with recent Medicare funding for this expensive treatment underscores the need to define "adequate" dialysis therapy, to improve its effectiveness, and to reduce its cost.

With these objectives in mind, experts met in Monterey, Calif., to determine guidelines for treatment and patient rehabilitation.

Recognizing that current dialysis therapy is not uniformly successful in reversing the consequences of renal failure, the participants examined the several organ system lesions involved to determine their relationships to adequacy of dialysis treatment.

Until recently, uremic neuropathy (disturbance of the nervous system due to renal dysfunction) was the only lesion shown to have some quantifiable dependence on the extent of dialysis therapy.

The relationships to dialysis of other abnormalities commonly resulting from kidney failure—such as anemia, immunologic impairment, aberrant carbohydrate and fat metabolism, and others—still remain largely undefined.

Once these relationships can be determined, appropriate adjustments in treatment could be effected.

Prior to and during the meeting, the conferees, grouped into five study sections, examined the impact of renal failure on various organ systems: cardiovascular, hematologic, skeletal, neurological, and dietary.

They developed guidelines for monitoring specific uremic lesions or, in cases where existing data are inadequate, suggestions for further study to develop such a capability.

Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, chief of the Artificial Kidney Program, said that more than 12,000 persons are now being maintained by hemodialysis in the United States, with the figure expected to reach 40,000 to 50,000 in just a few years.

Unfortunately, the time required for dialysis and its frequency vary significantly from treatment center to center with relatively little objective data to support one schedule over another.

A team of scientists from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Cancer Institute has come up with new clues to one of the key mysteries of immunology—the basis of antibody diversity.

Working with closely related strains of inbred mice, the investigators found that the ability of the mice to manufacturer a particular type of antibody was closely linked to the presence of certain genetic factors.

Antibodies, protein molecules which activate the immune system (including humans) when foreign substances (antigens) enter the body, combine with corresponding antigens in lock-and-key fashion and help to inactive and eliminate them from the body.

A single animal seems to be capable of producing thousands of different antibodies in response to a similar number of different antigens.

It may be possible, therefore, that an animal possesses, from birth, a genetic blueprint for every one of the antibodies it is potentially capable of producing.

T15 antibodies are known to combine with an antigen called phosphorylcholine which is found in certain bacteria.

In the recent study, the investigators looked for T15 antibodies in sera of various inbred strains of mice, many of which were closely related. They found significant levels of T15 in several of the strains, but not in others.

Germ-free animals of a T15-producing strain did not have the antibody in their sera; however, when they were placed in a normal (germ-containing) environment, they soon produced it.T15 increased

When the scientists specifically immunized T15-producing mice with phosphorylcholine-containing bacteria, the amount of T15 antibody in the animals' sera increased.

Most important, only strains of mice carrying a particular set of genes relating to antibody structure turned out to be T15 producers, although not all strains carrying these genes produced the antibody.

It is known that the genes in question do not themselves direct formation of T15 antibodies. Rather, the investigators demonstrated that these genes are located close to those that do control T15 formation.

Supports 'Germ Line Theory'

The finding that the ability to produce T15 antibodies is inherited in such a clearcut fashion tends to support the so-called "germ line theory," of antibody diversity.

The theory holds that mice and men (along with other vertebrates) possess from birth all the genetic instructions for antibody formation that they will ever have.

NIAID's Rose Lieberman, William Humphrey, Jr., and Dr. Stuart Rudikoff, and Dr. Michael Potter, and Elizabeth B. Mushinski of NCI published their findings in the April 1974 issue of the Journal of Experimental Medicine.
RAPID NEW DIAGNOSTIC PREGNANCY TEST WILL AID RESEARCH

Mr. Barber collects a urine specimen for the diagnostic pregnancy test.

(Continued from Page 1)
of this primate—used extensively in biomedical research—the new diagnostic test will facilitate maximum breeding efficiency by early differentiation between females which have conceived during the past menstrual cycle and those requiring remating.

The new test procedure was devised using an antiserum, developed by these scientists, to the beta subunit of ovine luteinizing hormone.

The antiserum reacts with antigentic determinants common to the chorionic gonadotropins of humans, gorillas, orangutans, chimpanzees, baboons, and macaques, but not to follicle stimulating hormone or luteinizing hormone of the latter two species.

The presence of macaque or baboon chorionic gonadotropin inhibits the agglutination of human chorionic gonadotropin in these primates.

This more sensitive, quantitative method has been used to detect chorionic gonadotropin in serum and urine as early as 9 days after fertilization, which is coincident with implantation of the embryo. However, the radioimmunoassay is not now practical for routine pregnancy diagnosis.

Mr. Turner combines antiserum and other reagents with urine specimens. In the presence of antiserum, negative test results (left) lack ring formation. The right top ring (see arrow) indicates a positive result.


Sufficient antiserum is available for over five million pregnancy tests.

Kits containing reagents for the diagnostic test are being prepared under a contract administered by the Contraceptive Development Branch of the Center for Population Research, NICHD.

By the end of the year, kits will be available by application to the Hormone Distribution Officer, Bldg. 31, Room 9A-47, NIAMDD, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Other Uses Noted

The antiserum has also been used to develop a highly sensitive and specific radioimmunoassay for chorionic gonadotropin in these primates.

Mr. Russell commented, “when requested, we will look at any aspect of management operations and make recommendations. I would like to emphasize to the B/1/Ds that these are reports for their use,” he stated, “and that I would welcome more requests.”

Mr. Russell began his Federal career in 1968 as a management intern with the Social Security Administration. After 4 years with SSA, he joined NIH as a manage-
Personal Pager System Made Easier—
'Just Dial and Wait for a Return Call'

With the recent installation of a new Personal Pager system, anyone using an NIH telephone can contact a particular employee carrying a receiver by dialing an access code plus three digits assigned to activate the squelch (signal tone).

"Under the old system," commented George Hoff, Communications Section head, "anytime you wanted to contact someone carrying a pager, you had to call the switchboard operator—now you can just dial your phone and wait for a return call!"

The new personal pager contracted from General Electric offers several advantages over the replaced system.

- With one 330-watt transmitter and a specially designed antenna on top of Bldg. 10, signals can be sent over a 15-mile radius.

Covers 'Dead Spots'

This replaces the several transmitters that were needed to cover "dead spots" the old system could not reach. "In fact," Mr. Hoff said, "with the new method, signals have been received in the lower basements of the National Library of Medicine.

- Telephones in the Landow, Federal, Auburn, and Westwood buildings may also be used to dial into the system.

- The GE pager operates on FM—an important feature since the AM signal of the phased-out system would regularly upset research experiments involving electronic equipment.

- Nearly 500 receivers are now being utilized by B/1/Ds and the Clinical Center, with a total capacity of approximately 900 users. This more than triples the capacity of the old system.

- The personal pager eliminates one phone call. To operate the pager, dial the access code plus three digits assigned the receiver.

When a ring is heard, the squelch has been activated—simply hang up. When a busy signal is heard, hang up, wait a few seconds, and dial again.

This replaces calling the operator and leaving a message.

When utilizing the system, the Communications Section emphasizes that only one predetermined number can be used to call back for messages.

- A special feature has been added to the NIH system to contact the seven-man cardiac arrest team.

When they need to be alerted, the switchboard operator can dial one number to signal the entire unit.

To eliminate a return call, she can also send a one-way voice message to inform the team where the emergency is located. This feature is available only to the cardiac arrest team.

B/1/Ds Buy Own Units

When the operator sends a voice communication, she automatically interrupts all other personal pager transmissions. Those trying to contact an employee carrying a receiver need only hang up and dial again a short time later.

Each B/1/D must order and purchase their own units—the Communications Section will maintain and service them.

For additional information, contact the Communications Section, Ext. 65671.

Dr. Edwards Addresses PHS Meeting; Reaffirms NIH’s Role in Research

Dr. Charles C. Edwards, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health, recently told the joint meeting of the USPHS professional associations "the PHS has a more essential and challenging role today than it has ever had before."

Dr. Edwards further emphasized that "the Department is committed not just to retaining the Service, but to giving it new opportunities to provide expert, creative leadership at a time of remarkable change in the total health enterprise of this country."

More than 500 members and guests, representing the Commissioned Corps, the Commissioned Officers Association, and the Civil Service attended the meeting. Dr. Roger L. Black, Clinical Center associate director, served as general chairman.

On the subject of NIH’s role in research, Dr. Edwards stated, "I neither have, nor will I support, any notion that NIH is to depart from its distinguished record as the finest biomedical research institution in the world.”

Remarks Noted

He said that NIH’s greatness rests on the freedom of inquiry fundamental to the pursuit of scientific knowledge.

While society has the right to insist public funds be used to support research on major health problems, "such targeted research efforts cannot be allowed to supplant the kind of fundamental, investigator initiated research on which biomedical progress is largely dependent,” Dr. Edwards said.

Other highlights of the 3-day meeting included the annual Luth-