Dr. Ebert to Give NIH Lecture Dec. 13

Dr. James D. Ebert, Director, Department of Embryology, Carnegie Institution of Washington, has been selected to give an NIH Lecture at the Clinical Center auditorium on December 13 at 8:15 p.m. This lecture will be the second in a series of three to be given during 1967-68.

The topic of Dr. Ebert’s lecture will be “Developmental Biology: The Richness of New Opportunity.” In his talk Dr. Ebert will point out opportunities now present for fruitful research on the mechanisms of development and recent advances in endocrinology.

Drs. Peter Kohler, Bert O’Malley, NCI, Develop Unique Tissue Culture Model

The role of hormones, chemicals secreted by the endocrine glands, was one of the earliest interests in cancer research. Cancers of the breast, uterus, and prostate, for example, arise from hormone-dependent organs and therefore may yield new opportunities to treatment when the nature of the hormonal environment is more fully understood.

The Endocrinology Branch of the National Cancer Institute is concerned with the role of the endocrine system in the regulation of normal and abnormal growth. Scientists blend skills in protein chemistry, tissue culture, molecular biology, immunoassay and steroid metabolism to investigate problems in endocrinology and oncology.

Research Aims Noted

Among the current interests of the Branch is research designed to elucidate the regulation of protein synthesis by hormonal agents. Drs. Peter Kohler and Bert O’Malley have developed a unique tissue culture model for study of cellular responses to steroid hormones. With this model, it was possible for the first time to induce the cells in a tissue culture to produce a specific protein in response to a steroid hormone.

Cell Culture Conference Provides Valuable Data For Programs of DBS

An international conference on cell culture for virus vaccine production was held here November 6 through 8 under the joint sponsorship of the Division of Biologies Standards and the Department of Microbiology, University of Michigan.

According to Dr. Roderick Murray, Director of DBS, the objectives of the conference were to assemble available knowledge of the disciplines involved in cell culture systems and to review experience.

Joseph Murtaugh Retiring; to Join Natl. Acad. of Sc.

Joseph S. Murtaugh, Director, Office of Program Planning at the National Institutes of Health, retires February 15 after 32 years with the Federal government. He will then become Staff Director of the newly formed Board on Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Board on Medicine has been formed to explore the further evolution of medicine in the context of a rapidly changing and expanding society. The object being sought is to bring the advantages of medical science, the development of medical education, and the elaboration of health services into clear relevance to the needs, purposes and expectations of American society in the last quarter of the 20th century.

Specifically, the Board may consider matters of health policy, the organization and delivery of care, the care of the individual patient, the role of the public in health affairs, and the interrelationships of medical care with the public and private sectors of society.

Dr. Masland Is Honored

Dr. Richard L. Masland, Director, NINDB, was awarded The Honors of the Association by the American Speech and Hearing Association, a voluntary agency for hearing and speech professionals. The citation which described Dr. Masland as “... the epitome of a research administrator” was awarded at the Association’s annual meeting, November 1, in Chicago.

Laboratory technician Patricia Middleton assists Dr. Bert O’Malley (center) and Dr. Peter Kohler in biochemical studies of the cells in tissue culture.
First Junior Federal Assistants Meet

Wesley P. Collie (right), recently appointed voucher examiner, Financial Management Branch, NIH, meets with Civil Service Commission Executive Director Nicholas J. Ognovitch (center) to talk about future careers of the first group of appointees recruited through the new Junior Federal Assistant examination. Others conferring with Mr. Ognovitch are (1 to r): Christine B. Myers, FHA; Louise E. Wilson, CSC; and Diana Bigliani, SEC. Junior Federal Assistants are junior college graduates or have equivalent education and experience. They assist administrative, professional, and technical personnel.

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About 86 of every 100 NIH employees had participated in the Combined Federal Campaign by November 8, when the final collection was made. Contributions from the 8,306 employees (85.9 percent) totaled $147,712.43 during the annual drive.

That amount gave NIH 84.1 percent of its goal for 1967. A last-minute adjustment in the PHS campaign quota reduced the NIH goal by 14.6 percent across the board. The final tally pushed NIH about a bit ahead of last year's fund-raising effort, when 80.4 percent of the goal was achieved.

Almost half the NIH contributions came from employees who chose the payroll deduction plan, $72,573.64. Cash contributions totaled $62,871.29. Those who asked for direct billing pledged $9,934.50, and an additional $2,587 was given through the confidential pledge system.

R&W Forms Ski Club

NIH personnel interested in skiing are invited to join the new ski club for R&W members.

The club meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 12:15 p.m. in Bldg. 12A, Rm. 2046. Trips to ski areas, equipment rentals, skiing lessons, and other ski activities are being planned.
Cystic Fibrosis Leaflet Prepared by NIAMD

The quality of medical care for victims of cystic fibrosis is improving rapidly and the outlook for such patients has become increasingly favorable in recent years, according to “Cystic Fibrosis,” a new leaflet written in non-technical language by the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

An inherited disease which affects the exocrine, or externally secreting glands of the body, cystic fibrosis is characterized by malnutrition, chronic lung disease, and failure to grow and develop normally. It affects approximately one of every 1,000 to 2,000 newborn infants.

Single copies of “Cystic Fibrosis”—PHS Publication No. 1077, Health Information Series No. 11—are available from the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20201. It may also be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for five cents per copy.

CONFERENCE
(Continued from Page 1)

with virus vaccines.

Such a review will be valuable to the Division in enabling it to more clearly define problem areas in cell culture systems presently in use, and to consider the possible use of other cell systems in the production of vaccines.

The conference was under the direction of Professor Donald Merchant of the University of Michigan, an authority on tissue culture. The 3-day meeting was divided into five sessions:

1. and 2) The Characteristics of Cell Culture Systems
3) Neoplastic Properties of Animal Cell Lines
4) Viral Oncogenicity and Viral Vaccines
5) Experience with Viral Vaccines

The sessions were chaired respectively by Drs. V. J. Evans, Tissue Culture Laboratory, National Cancer Institute; M. M. Sigel, chairman, Department of Microbiology, University of Miami; Jacob Furth, professor, Department of Pathology, Columbia University; Karl Hegel, Scripps Clinic, La Jolla, Calif.; and Hilary Kaprowksi, director, Wistar Institute.

Some 90 leading virologists and cell culture specialists participated in the conference, including investigators from Australia, Denmark, England, Germany, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. Independent investigators from universities, and pharmaceutical laboratories also attended.

'Davis Plan' Donations Of DRS Unit Boosts Patient Welfare Fund

"We just talked up the Davis Plan this year and it seemed to go over big," said Laurence E. Northcutt, as he turned over a $3000 contribution to the Patient Welfare Fund.

Mr. Northcutt is head of the Clinical Center Unit, Plant Engineering Branch, DRS. The Unit's employees were the first to donate as a group under the 1967 Davis Plan. Almost every employee contributed, and the total amount doubled the Unit's donation of 1966.

Under the Davis Plan, employees donate to the Patient Welfare Fund what they would have spent buying and mailing Christmas cards to fellow employees.

The Fund helps some patients with limited funds to buy necessities. It also helps family members pay some costs while staying in the Bethesda area to be near patients.

Contributions may be made by units or individuals. They should not be sent to the Patient Welfare Fund, Building 10, Room 1N-250.

Milton W. Skolaut Honored for Advancing Professional Pharmacy in Federal Govt.

Milton W. Skolaut, Chief, Clinical Center Pharmacy Department, received the 1967 Andrew Cragie Award for "outstanding accomplishment in the advancement of professional pharmacy in the Federal Government" at the recent annual meeting in Washington, D. C. of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

The annual award honors the memory of Andrew Cragie, first Apothecary General of the U. S. military forces.

Mr. Skolaut is a Pharmacist Director (equal to Navy captain) in the USPHS commissioned corps. He joined the Clinical Center in 1962, the year before it opened to patients, and organized the Pharmacy Department, which he has headed since then.

During the succeeding years, he has reacted to the evolving medical scene with new techniques and organization. The Radiopharmaceutical Service was established because of increasing use of radioisotopes in clinical care and research. The Pharmaceutical Development Service was established for formulation of chemicals used in new treatments, with close control of quality and stability.

He has envisioned the hospital pharmacy as a place for drawing together services that demand close supervision for sterility and for record keeping that will be useful to clinicians. An example is the compounding of intravenous additives, which has been performed in many hospitals on nursing units. At the CC, it is now performed in the Pharmacy Department. "Clean benches" (laminar flow hoods) are used for the compounding. Data

(See MR. SKOLAUT, Page 4)

2 Research Fellowships Open to U.S. Scientists For Study in Sweden

The Swedish Medical Research Council will sponsor two research fellowships in 1968. These will be awarded to qualified biomedical scientists who are citizens of the U.S.A. They will provide support for 12 months of research training at a Government-supported training institution in Sweden.

The fellowships are intended to provide research experience and training at the postdoctoral level.

To be eligible, candidates must have earned a degree of Ph.D., M.D., D.V.M., D.D.S., or an equivalent degree, and must have been engaged in independent, responsible research in one of the health sciences for at least 2 of the last 4 years. The fellowships are intended for scientists in a formative stage of their research careers. Interested scientists may obtain additional information and application forms from the Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. 20201. The forms must be completed and returned to the Office of International Research, NIH, on or before February 1, 1968. Final selection will be made at the April 1968 meeting of the Swedish Medical Research Council. Nominees will be notified of the results by the Council shortly thereafter.
Chaplain Kleinberg Joins Clinical Center's Dept. Of Spiritual Ministry

Rabbi Kleinberg has had 25 years service as a U.S. Army chaplain.

Rabbi Maurice S. Kleinberg, a retired U.S. Army chaplain, has joined the Clinical Center's Department of Spiritual Ministry.

Rabbi Joseph Brandriss, of the Har Tzeon Congregation, Silver Spring, has ministered to CC Jewish patients in the past, and will continue to be available to them on call.

Travelled Extensively

Chaplain Kleinberg had much of the world for his congregation during 25 years of active and reserve military service. During World War II he called himself a "circuit riding preacher." As a member of the Air Transport Command, Army Air Corps, he ministered to worshipers between Iceland and Brazil. He was constantly on the go between the two terminals, with stops in between.

After a return to civilian ministry, he was ordered back to active duty during the Korean conflict. He was again a circuit rider, this time between the cities of Pusan and Seoul. Following this duty tour he served at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, and then returned to Korea as assistant 8th Army chaplain, stationed in Seoul.

For the past 2 years, he has been staff chaplain, Military District of Washington. He was consultant of Jewish affairs to the Army Chief of Chaplains and to the Armed Forces Chaplains Board.

Chaplain Kleinberg was awarded the Bronze Star, the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster and, on retirement as a colonel, the Legion of Merit. During his service at Walter Reed he took part in a new program to train chaplains for hospital service.

He was ordained at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and was awarded the honorary Doctor of Divinity degree in 1969 by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City.

Dr. Murayama Returns to Site of Early Training to Speak on Sickle Cell Anemia

By Jane Shure
NIH Information Trainee

Dr. Makio Murayama of NIAID's Laboratory of Physical Biology, returned recently to his training grounds in Detroit, Mich., to update physicians, research workers, and teachers in his own research specialty, sickle cell anemia.

Speaking before the William Beaumont Hospital's Research Institute and to students in the pathology department at Wayne State University in Detroit, Dr. Murayama discussed "Molecular Mechanism of Red Cell Sickling" and "Methemoglobinemia, Acquired and Congenital.

Dr. Murayama is credited with numerous discoveries which have advanced the understanding of blood abnormalities. Some of his most outstanding work has been done on sickle cell anemia, a disease which occurs when an altered type of hemoglobin is present in red blood cells. The difference was found to be a genetic alteration of one of the 146 amino acids that form the beta chain of the hemoglobin molecule. Instead of a glutamic acid residue at the point of alteration, valine is found.

Theory Substantiated

Dr. Murayama's theory, which is substantiated by electron micrographs, is that the abnormal hemoglobin beta chain loops back on itself to form a figure-6 type configuration and that a bond is formed between the normal valine and the abnormal valine near the other end of the chain.

This converts the beta chain into a form that can latch onto the hemoglobin alpha chain. The result is that adjacent hemoglobin molecules become locked, beta-to-alpha, forming a molecular stack. This molecular "stacking" inside red blood cells leads to a change in their normal round shape and they tend to flatten out and elongate. Sickled red blood cells tend to jam together in the smallest blood vessels, the capillaries, and it is this action which cuts off local blood circulation and leads to the diverse symptoms of the disorder known as "sickle cell anemia."

The observed sickling of the cell by cooling is simply a matter of the valine residues becoming more soluble in their water cell medium at a lower temperature. The hydrophobic bonds which are responsible for holding the looped hemoglobin together have less energy at this low temperature and are more easily broken. When these bonds break, the cell un sickles.

Cells May Be Unsickled

Further evidence to support this was provided by an experiment by Dr. Murayama which showed that when propane molecules, whose chemical structure is almost identical to valine residue, was added to sickle-cell hemoglobin, it bonded with the abnormal valine and prevented the figure-6 formation, thus preventing the build-up of the sickling shape. It has now also been demonstrated that these sickled red cells can be made to unsickle at a pressure of 200-300 atmospheres.

Dr. Murayama, who is very much in demand as a speaker these days, expressed his nostalgia at being able to lecture in Detroit, where he had spent his early years working in hospitals while earning his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan.

On November 1, Dr. Murayama spoke at the Brookdale Hospital Center, Brooklyn, N. Y., on "Molecular Aspects of Sickle Cell Phenomenon."

In addition, Dr. Murayama recently spoke at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, on "Creativity in Scientific Research," and at the University of Virginia on "Three-D Demonstration of the Scale Model of the Human Hemoglobin Molecule."

Total attendance at the 17th Annual Research Equipment Exhibit and Instrument Symposium held recently at NIH was 5,135. Above, members of the scientific public view the latest products of 76 of the nation's leading manufacturers of research equipment.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.
Dr. Abinanti New NIAID Assoc. Dir; Other Staff Changes Also Announced

Dr. Francis R. Abinanti has been named associate director for Extramural programs of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. His appointment and two other staff changes in the Institute's grants program were announced by Dr. Dorland J. Davis, NIAID Director.

Dr. Maurice Landy, former chief of the Institute's Laboratory of Immunology, has been named chief of the Allergy and Immunology Branch of the extramural program.

Dr. Robert T. Scholes, research grants officer for NIAID, will be acting chief of the Virology and Rickettsiology Branch, the post formerly held by Dr. Abinanti.

In his new post, Dr. Abinanti will direct the NIAID extramural programs. He will be responsible for the coordination, planning, and policy development of the seven branches of the extramural programs, and will help coordinate grant programs with those of the intramural laboratories at Bethesda and NIAID field stations and with the collaborative, contract-financed programs of the Institute.

Education Noted

Dr. Abinanti received a Ph.D. degree in virology from Cambridge University, England, and a D.V.M. degree from Washington State University.

Since February 1965 he has been chief of the Virology and Rickettsiology Branch, Extramural Programs, NIAID. He joined the NIH in 1955 as a commissioned officer and served 2 years in the Division of Biologies Standards before joining the staff of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NIAID, 9 years ago. His previous experience included research with the California State Department of Health on Q fever and other animal diseases.

EHS, PMB Hold Supervisors' Seminar

How should a supervisor deal with an employee who becomes belligerent or one who has too many accidents? How can a supervisor enhance his group's morale? How can he help a supervisor who can't seem to get out from under a mountain of debts? How should he deal with the emotionally dependent employee? These were some of the questions considered in a recent seminar for supervisors at NIH.

The series of meetings, conducted by Dr. Matthew P. Dumont, psychiatric consultant to the Employee Health Service, was designed to assist supervisors in understanding and dealing with some common behavior problems among employees.

The seminar was sponsored jointly by the Personnel Management Branch and Employee Health Service. Plans are now under consideration for a repeat of this seminar. Interested persons should call Ext. 64861.

Dr. Scholes Dr. Landy

Participants in the supervisors' seminar were (l to r): Robert S. Pumphrey, DRs; Lewis Cascio, DRs; Willard Vincent, OSB; Lee Gore, DRs; Dr. Chester Anderson, DRs; Dr. Dumont; Mary Bertha, PMB; Damara Bolte, DRs; Howard Bohner, DRs; Grover T. Fletcher, OAM; and Dr. R. W. Morehouse, DRs.

Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

Dr. Scholes Dr. Landy

In 1963-55 he held a postdoctoral NIH fellowship at Cambridge University.

During 15 years as a research scientist, Dr. Abinanti concentrated on studies of animal diseases and their relationship to human disease and on viruses which cause similar infections in man and animals. He recently organized a series of regional conferences on the possible role of viruses with long incubation periods in human diseases. From these conferences expanded studies in chronic virus diseases are being developed by the grants program in cooperation with NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory at Hamilton, Mont.

Dr. Landy, who has been chief of the Laboratory of Immunology since 1962, has been responsible for planning, organizing, and administering the NIAID extramural program of research in the fields of allergy and immunology. In his new post he will be in direct charge of the Institute's research and training grants programs in these fields.

Before joining NIAID in 1962, he was chief of the Immunology Section, National Cancer Institute. Earlier he was chief of the Typhoid Research Section and then the Department of Bacterial Immunology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Landy received A.B. and M.A. degrees in bacteriology and a Ph.D. degree in immunology, all from Ohio State University. Last year he received the Superior Service Award of the DHEW for his contributions to basic immunology.

Dr. Scholes, also a member of the NIAID staff since 1962, has been acting chief of the Allergy and Immunology Branch of the grants program. He now takes over direction of the grants in virology and rickettsiology.

A commissioned officer in the PHS since 1950, he served as medical officer and deputy chief of the Health and Sanitation Division, U.S. Operations Mission in Bolivia in 1954-57 and as chief of that division in Paraguay in 1957-60. In 1960-62 he was international health representative for the PHS Division of International Health.

Dr. Scholes received a B.S. degree from Michigan State College, an M.D. degree from the University of Rochester, and a doctorate in tropical medicine and hygiene from the University of London. He was a Commonwealth Fund Fellow in anthropology at the University of Chicago in 1953.

Scientists Reminded Of Abstracts Deadline For FASEB Meeting

December 28, 1967 is the deadline date for receipt of abstracts for the 52nd annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology to be held April 15 through April 19, 1968 in Atlantic City, N.J.

The FASEB, formally organized in 1912, is composed of six societies with closely related interests in the broad field of biological sciences.

They are the American Physiological Society, American Society of Biological Chemists, American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, American Society for Experimental Pathology, American Institute of Nutrition, and American Association of Immunologists.

The mailing address for all six societies is 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md., 20014.

Dr. Mitchell Appointed Assistant Director, NCI

Dr. Ian A. Mitchell has been appointed an assistant director of the National Cancer Institute.

In his new position, Dr. Mitchell will assist Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, in administering activities of the Institute, including cooperative work with volunteer health groups, professional organizations, and educational institutions. He will also have responsibility for liaison with the Division of Regional Medical Programs.

Dr. Mitchell, who has just completed a 5-month detail with the DRMP, joined the NCI in 1963, serving in the office of the associate director for field studies and most recently as associate director for planning and analysis in the Etiology area.

Other Positions Held

From 1958 to 1961 Dr. Mitchell held positions as research associate and clinical instructor in hematology and internal medicine at the University of Michigan Medical Center.

From 1961 to 1963 he served as Head of the Bioassay Section, Department of Biological Sciences and Systems in the Defense Systems Division of General Motors.

Dr. Mitchell received a B.A. degree from the University of British Columbia in 1947, and the M.D. degree from the University of Toronto School of Medicine in 1951. From 1951 to 1957 he took postgraduate training in internal medicine and pediatric hematology.

His wife, Dr. Sheila Mitchell, is a medical officer in the National Heart Institute.
Dr. Jenerick, former chief of the Bacteriology Branch and for a time chief of the Bacterial Diseases and Blindness Council, joined the Institute in 1956 after serving 4 years as an associate professor of physiology at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Jenerick has been appointed chief of the Institute's Research Grants Branch. He will assume new duties and responsibilities as program director, Biophysical Sciences.

Dr. Gay has been appointed chief of the Institute's Research Grants Branch. Dr. Howard Jenerick, former Research Grants Branch chief, assumes new duties and responsibilities as program director, Biophysical Sciences.

Dr. Gay's new responsibilities involve the supervision, and administration of the Institute's research grants program in the sciences basic to medicine and biology and in certain clinical sciences including anesthesia, diagnostic radiology and trauma.

In his newly-established position, Dr. Jenerick will stimulate, develop, guide, and coordinate research and training in biophysical chemistry, x-ray crystallography, electron and high-resolution microscopy, and enzymology.

Other Duties Given

He also will assist in planning and developing new research directions in biological structure at the molecular level, such as techniques for macromolecular separations of biological materials and other sophisticated methods with potential application to medical problems.

Dr. Gay joined the Institute in 1966 after serving in various capacities at the Division of Research Facilities and Resources and the Division of Research Services. He received his doctor of veterinary medicine degree from Cornell University in 1960.

Dr. Jenerick joined the Institute in 1965 after serving as chief of the Special Research Resources Branch, Division of Research Facilities and Resources. Prior to this he served 4 years as an associate professor of physiology and biophysics at Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Ga., and 7 years as an instructor and assistant professor of general physiology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1958 to 1960, he had served with NIH. Dr. Jenerick received his B.S. (1945) and Ph.D. (1951) degrees in physiology from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Alexander joins NIH

Dr. Benjamin Alexander, a research chemist, has joined the NIH Grants Associates Program. This program, administered by the Division of Research Grants, prepares selected scientists for administrative positions in extramural research activities.

An instructor of organic chemistry at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, Dr. Alexander was formerly a research chemist in the Department of Immunology at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research and an adjunct professor at the American University.

Dr. Alexander received a Ph.D. degree in organic chemistry from Georgetown University in 1957. He is an alumnus of Bradley University and the University of Cincinnati. His professional activities since 1957 have primarily involved organic synthesis.

Dr. Alexander's papers have appeared in numerous scientific journals. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and Sigma Xi. He is also a Fellow of the Washington Academy of Sciences and a member of the Board of Education for the District of Columbia.

3 New Members Join NINDB Advisory Council

A noted businessman and two leading educators have been appointed to serve 4-year terms on the National Advisory Neurological Diseases and Blindness Council. They are Theodore A. Mangelsdorf, a retired oil company executive from New Kent, Va.; Dr. Charles G. Hurst, Jr., a speech and hearing expert from Washington, D.C.; and Dr. John E. Harris, an ophthalmologist and university professor from Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Gardner

Dr. Gardner entered the PHS in 1958 after receiving the D.D.S. degree from Loyola University of the South, New Orleans. He served his internship at the PHS Hospital in Boston. Subsequently, he was the dental officer in the Indian Health Hospital, Sisseton, S.D., and assistant chief for Dental Services of the Division of Indian Health in Washington, D.C. Immediately prior to joining the NIDR staff, Dr. Gardner was Area Dental Officer, PHS Indian Health Area Office, Aberdeen, S.D.
NIH LECTURE
(Continued from Page 1)

accomplishments as well as prob-
lems in this field. His lecture will
also stress the need for develop-
mental research at various levels—
molecular, cellular and organismic
—and the necessity of integrating
results of this research in order to
gain a fuller understanding of de-
velopmental processes.

A noted experimental embryolo-
gist, Dr. Ebert has been Director of the Department of Embryology (in Baltimore), Carnegie Institu-
tion of Washington, since 1956. In
addition to this position, he holds
professorships in Embryology at
The Johns Hopkins University
School of Medicine, and in Biology
at the Homewood Campus of The
Johns Hopkins University in Balt-
more.

Background Described
During 1966 he was a visiting
lecturer at the University of Lon-
don, England, and at the Univer-
sity of Kyoto, Japan. Prior to join-
ing the Carnegie Institution, Dr.
Ebert taught zoology at the Uni-
versity of Indiana from 1951 to
1955.

Dr. Ebert is a pioneer in the
use of immunohistochemistry for
the study of human development with
his early investigations focusing
primarily on the development of
the spleen and heart. In addition,
Dr. Ebert helped to discovery the
growth-versus-host reaction and has
extended his work in this area to
research on the role this reaction
plays in organ transplantation.

Most recently, Dr. Ebert and his
colleagues have been looking at
the interaction between tumor vi-
ruses and cell differentiation. His
latest efforts involve the study of
differentiating lines of muscle cells
and the influence on these cells of
Rous sarcoma virus.

Results of Work Weighed
The results of this work, to date,
show that this virus is able to re-
initiate DNA synthesis in mature
muscle cells where DNA synthesis
had stopped. However, the reiniti-
tion of DNA synthesis did not
necessarily lead to tumor formation
in these cells. This work suggests
that the reinitiation of a cell's
DNA synthesis by a tumor virus
is not the major factor involved
in tumor formation in cells as had
been previously thought by a num-
ber of scientists.

Dr. Ebert has authored some 100
professional articles and is the au-
thor of the book, Interacting Sys-
tems in Development, published by
 Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. in
1965.

A Fellow of the American Acad-
emy of Arts and Sciences, Dr.
Ebert was elected a member of the
National Academy of Sciences
earlier this year. In addition, he

NIH Exhibit Awarded Prize at ADA Meeting

A new exhibit by the National
Institute of Dental Research re-
ceived second prize in competition
with approximately 80 other sci-
technic exhibits at the recent annual
meeting of the American Dental
Association in Washington, D. C.

The exhibit outlines the interac-
tions of medicine, dentistry and
speech science, and the array of
methods employed in the study of
persons who have distortions of
form or impairments of function
of the mouth and pharynx.

The two panels of the exhibit
illustrate the composite studies of
a child who has severe hypoplasia
of the tongue and of a woman who
has congenital impairment of oral
sensation and perception.

The NIDR exhibit was designed
in cooperation with the General
Illustration and the Motion Picture
Sections of the Medical Arts
Branch.

New Booklet Describes Work of NIDR Grantees

A new brochure describing in-
vestigations supported by grants
from the National Institute of
Dental Research reflects the broad
range of contributions from the
physical, chemical and biological
sciences to dental research today.

The 28-page booklet entitled "A
Spectrum of Dental Research," was
published by NIDR.

Single copies of the booklet, PHS
Publication No. 1678, are avail-
able from the Public Health
The pamphlet may be purchased
in quantity from the Superinten-
dent of Documents, Government
Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
20402, for 55 cents a copy.

is a member of numerous other
professional organizations.

Dr. Ebert is a former member of
the Child Health and Human
Development Training Committee,
NICHD (1963-66) and is currently
Director of Documents, Government
Printing Office, and on the NCI's
Board of Scientific Counselors.

He obtained a B.A. degree cum
laude at Washington and Jeffer-
son College, Washington, Pa., and
his Ph.D. degree in biology and
experimental embryology at Johns
Hopkins University.

The NIH Lecture of Dr. Ebert
will be the 37th such lecture in a
series dating back to 1955. Dr.
James A. Shannon, Director of the
NIH, awards these lecturerships for
the purpose of recognizing out-
standing scientific accomplishment
and to aid in the exchange of scien-
tific information.

Nursing Clinical Conference Held at CC
Reviews Ongoing Studies on Cystinosis

CC nurses who presented a recent Nursing Clinical Conference gather around the rostrum. Left to right are Linda Funk, Josephine O'Connor, Charlcie Dele-
hantry, and Concetta Leone. All are members of the Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Nursing Service, 8-West.

At a recent conference members of the Clinical Center's Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases Nursing Service described the studies that have con-
tinued over a period of 7 years on cystinosis.

Louise Anderson, CC Nursing
Department chief, told the audi-
ence of about one hundred that
honor was being paid on that date
to Ruth Johnson, who, as former
head of the department, inaugu-
rated the series of Nursing Clien-
tal Conferences which are held
several times a year at the CC.

Josephine O'Connor, chief of the
AMD Nursing Service, presided.
Concetta Leone, head nurse, pre-
sented certain aspects of the study,
including diet approach, use of
medications, and continuing basic
research.

Charlcie Delehanty, staff nurse,
described the rare systemic disor-
der, which is an inborn error of
metabolism of one of the amino
acids, cystine. It leads to wide-
spread deposits of cystine crystals
in the patient's body, and, in chronic
form among children, to short stat-
ture, intolerance of the eyes to
light, and deformities due to rick-
ets. The disease usually results in
serious kidney damage.

The nurses discussed their role
as members of the research team.
They have found it important to
maintain adequate fluid intake,
protect the children against harsh
light, and encourage them to make
full use of all available physical
and emotional resources.

Linda Funk, staff nurse, de-
scribed the combined effect of ther-
apy and "tender loving care" on
one small patient at the CC. The
program included a color movie,
showing the child's remarkable re-
sponse and progress.

Isolate Demonstrated

Mollie Washburn, clinical nurse
expert, demonstrated two cribs and
an isolate, which had been modi-
fied at NIH to permit continuous
collection of urine for study. Using
these devices, complete 24-hour
urine specimens have been obtained
from infants as young as 2 weeks.
In one instance, the nurses obtained
24-hour urine collections for 32
days from a small patient.

While cures have not been ef-
ected, patients have been enabled
to live longer and more comfort-
ably through counteracting acidosis
and Vitamin D deficiency.

The nurses noted that Dr. Jarvis
Seegmiller, NIAMD, originated
the cystinosis study in 1960. They
also described the research con-
ducted by Dr. Jerry A. Schneider.
This research is being continued by
Dr. Theodore Friedmann under Dr.
Seegmiller's direction.
MR. MURTAUGH
(Continued from Page 1)

sider such questions as the role of medical schools and other biomedical institutions in attacking the problems of rural and urban slums; how medical knowledge gets used, refreshed and taught; how to diminish the barriers to the wide availability of quality medical services; and the ethical and moral implications of increasing capability for biological manipulation.

Dr. Walsh McDermott of Cornell University Medical College has been named chairman of the 21-member board which consists of leaders in medicine, government, education, and scientific research.

Responsibilities Outlined

As Staff Director, Mr. Murtaugh will serve as executive secretary of the Board and will be responsible for the direction of studies arising out of the Board’s deliberations. Such studies will be aimed at evolving a sound set of conclusions on which a contemporary view of medicine and society may be based. With this perspective, government, academic and research institutions, and health and social planners will be better equipped in their work to improve the nation’s health.

Mr. Murtaugh began his government career in 1935 when he joined the transfer of American Indian health services from the Department of the Interior to the PHS.

With PHS Since 1947

From 1947 to 1956 he held various posts in the Bureau of Medical Services, Public Health Service. As assistant executive officer in the Bureau he played a major role in the transfer of American Indian health services from the Department of the Interior to the PHS.

Mr. Murtaugh came to NIH in 1956 and, through his efforts, program planning and analysis activities in the Office of the Director and in the Institutes and Divisions have been progressively broadened and strengthened. He also developed the program guidelines and administrative machinery for the international activities of the NIH. In 1950 he served as staff director, then as member, of the study group on NIH organization and operation of the PHS.

When he received the Depart-