Dr. W. Henry Sebrell, Jr. Honored for Contributing To Nutrition Programs

Dr. W. Henry Sebrell, Jr., Director of the Institute of Nutrition Sciences at Columbia University, has been presented an award by Research Corporation, a foundation for the advancement of science, for his contributions to its public health nutrition program.

For 13 years Dr. Sebrell has been chairman of the Foundation's Williams-Waterman Fund Committee, which was established by a gift of patent royalties from the inventors of vitamin B.

Saved Many Lives

In the resolution, presented by Dr. James S. Coles, president of Research Corporation, Dr. Sebrell was cited for his efforts which "have saved literally tens of thousands of lives, and have improved the quality of life in many nations of the world."

Dr. Sebrell started his professional career in 1925 with the U.S. Public Health Service. He was Assistant Surgeon General and Director of NIH when he retired in 1955.

(See DR. SEBRELL, Page 8)

Congressional Cabinet Wives Visit NIH, Hear Dr. Marston, Tour CC Facilities

More than 40 wives of Cabinet officers, Congressmen, and Administration officials visited the National Institutes of Health Feb. 28 as the guests of Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director.

The visit was arranged by Mrs. William A. Steiger of Wisconsin and Mrs. George Bush of Texas, program chairmen of the Republican Congressional Wives, to familiarize themselves with research and related activities at NIH and to tour the Clinical Center's facilities.

The Congressional group, open to all wives of Republican Senators and Representatives, is headed currently by Mrs. Peter H. Dominick of Colorado. It meets on a monthly basis from January through June with the express purpose of becoming better informed about the activities and operations of the various Government departments and agencies.

Among the guests were Mrs. Robert H. Finch, wife of Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson

Dr. Jack Masur, Clinical Center Director, Dies Suddenly; Joined PHS in 1943

The sudden death of Dr. Jack Masur, Director of the Clinical Center, March 5 has saddened all of NIH.

Expressions of sympathy and sorrow have poured in from friends and professional colleagues here at NIH and elsewhere.

Dr. Masur, closely associated with the Clinical Center since its beginning, also served as NIH Associate Director for Clinical Care Administration, and held the rank of Assistant Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service at the time of his death.

Well known in the fields of hospital administration and hospital planning and construction, Dr. Masur joined the PHS in 1943 and held a variety of responsible posts.

He served as Director of the Clinical Center in the development of plans and programs for the research hospital which opened in 1963 to provide facilities for patient care, clinical investigation, and laboratory research for NIH.

As chief of the Bureau of Medical Services from 1951 to 1956, Dr. Masur directed the PHS medical care program. He administered its USPHS hospitals, Indian health programs, Hill-Burton program, foreign quarantine and other medical activities.

The Hill-Burton program, through which Federal grants are made to the states for hospital construction, is one that received support and impetus from Dr. Masur since it is one of the means of improving hospital service and care.

In 1956 Dr. Masur returned to NIH to serve again as CC Director. Subsequently he was appointed Associate Director of NIH for Clinical Care Administration, March 18, 1969

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson Named Heart Institute's Dir. Intramural Research

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson was recently named Director of Intramural Research, National Heart Institute. Dr. Theodore Cooper, Director of NIH, announced the appointment.

Dr. Fredrickson will be charged with overall planning, direction and coordination of the Heart Institute's intramural cardiovascular research programs. He will continue as chief of the Molecular Disease Branch.

Left Post for Research

A member of the NIH scientific staff since 1955, he served as Director of the Heart Institute from 1966 until 1968; he left this post in order to devote more time to research.

Dr. Fredrickson's research at NIH has earned him international recognition as an authority on fat transport in the circulation and on the diseases of lipid metabolism.

He has conducted and directed laboratory and clinical research on the structure of plasma lipoproteins, their role in fat transport, and on genetic factors that regulate lipoprotein metabolism.

His studies of heritable diseases of fat storage and metabolism included the discovery of the lipoprotein deficiency state, Tangier disease, and establishment of its mode of inheritance.

(See DR. FREDRICKSON, Page 8)
**CC Blood Bank Receives 149 Units of Blood in Feb.**

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 149 units of blood were received from NIH donors in February, and CC patients received 1,673 units of blood.

Twelve donors achieved a special status. Dr. Mieah Kriechevsky, NIDR, reached the 3-gallon mark, and Ralph E. Williams, OD, attained the 2-gallon mark.

Joining the Gallon Donor Club were: Richard J. Dupas and Harold P. Simpson, OD; Patricia A. Cliggett, CC; Marvin Katz, DC; Ray D. Crossley, DBS; Juliana H. Chapin, DR; Dr. Joseph V. Michalski, NIAMID; Dr. Stanley Handmaker, NIDR; Fred Ederer, NIH, and Jacqueline Van deKamp, NLM.

Why not join them? Make an appointment now to give blood, Call the CC Blood Bank, Ext. 64906.

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**Teresa W. Kean Retires, With Gov's 26 Years**

Teresa W. Kean receives gifts and congratulations from Dr. George Z. Williams, chief, Clinical Pathology Department, and Dr. Ernest Cotlove, deputy chief, at retirement party.

After 26 years of Federal service, Teresa W. Kean, secretary to Dr. Ernest Cotlove, deputy chief of the Clinical Pathology Department, Clinical Center, recently retired.

She has been with CC for the past 9 years.

Shortly after she joined the Clinical Pathology Department, the development of its automated laboratory systems started. Mrs. Kean, then a newly appointed secretary, was faced with increased responsibilities.

She recalls those days as a hectic period. So for relaxation, in the evenings, she took up painting. She is a devotee of art and a former art student.

When she felt that her paintings were suitable for display, she hung several of them on her office walls. They added a colorful backdrop to office surroundings, and delighted her co-workers and the pathologists and scientists who visit the department.

Mrs. Kean has sold several of her paintings. She belongs to the Montgomery County Art Association and has shown examples of her work in several of their exhibits. She now plans to devote more time to her art.

More than 50 friends and co-workers attended her recent retirement party. Among the gifts presented to Mrs. Kean was Frederick Taub's book on oil painting.

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**Katharine Parent Dies; Former DRG Analyst Pioneered on Patents**

Katharine A. Parent, a member of the Division of Research Grants staff for 20 years, died March 5 in Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Md., after a heart attack.

As one of the initial staff members of the Division, Miss Parent assisted in the establishment, in 1946, of its research grants program.

During the time she was at DRG, Miss Parent held various responsible positions. She served as a program analyst to coordinate study section activities, a special assistant for patents, executive secretary of the former Primate Research Study section, and conference coordinator.

She was well known by university and hospital officials throughout the United States, particularly because of her pioneering work in the development of institutional patent agreements.

In March 1967 she transferred to the Office of the Surgeon General as assistant to the director, Grants and Contracts Division.

Miss Parent is survived by several nieces and nephews in the Cleveland, Ohio, area.

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**Sixteen HEW Employees Reach Blood Donations Of One to Five Gallons**

Sixteen HEW employees received Red Cross certificates in a recent ceremony honoring those who had made blood donations totalling a gallon or more.

The program was administered by the Bureau of Health Professions Health Education and Manpower Training for all HEW units in the Ballston Center complex.

Honored at the ceremony were: (5 gallons) Mel White, BEMT; (3 gallons) Doris Adams, Health Services and Mental Health Administration; and (2 gallons) Cecelia Barnes and Jon Rasmussen, HSMHA; John E. Carrell, Ronald Merrill, and Paul Panneton, BEMT, and Barnett Perler, Social Security Administration.

One gallon donors were: Charles Bennett, SRA; Gordon Borg, Rene Perrett, Michael J. Geaney, and William F. Lewis, HSMHA, and Joel Hedetnimi, Rita C. Jenkins, and Joseph Kadish, BEMT.

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**Dr. A. H. Taba, WHO, Visits NIH and Other U. S. Health Facilities**

During a recent visit to this country Dr. A. H. Taba, regional director of the World Health Organization for the Eastern Mediterranean, was the featured speaker at the International Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

**Schedule Arranged**

Dr. Taba's schedule was arranged by the Foreign Students Education Branch of the Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.

He attended the annual meeting of the American Association for Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, visited NIH, and health facilities in California, New York, and Washington.

Dr. Taba, guest of honor at a luncheon at which Surge. Gen. William H. Stewart was host, is a former Director-General of Health for Iran.
Scheduled for Television
On the Artificial Kidney
'Gift of Life' Color Film

The 15-minute color film, an NIH "in house" production of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services, is scheduled on Channel 26 at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, March 20.

The film dramatizes the use of artificial kidneys and NIAMD's Artificial Kidney Program.

This program is aimed at the research and developing of simpler, more efficient, and less costly dialyzers, and to improve patient rehabilitation.

The 16-millimeter motion picture is intended for television outlets, libraries, universities, civic and voluntary health groups, and professional organizations and school systems.

The film tells the story of "Jeff Winston" who is stricken with kidney disease and subsequent permanent loss of kidney function.

Treatment Extends Life

Twice a week he is connected to an artificial kidney machine in his home to have his blood purified. Without such treatment he would not live.

Shown are several sequences filmed at the artificial kidney center of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington, D.C. Here, Dr. E.urin A Gombos, chief of the Hemodialysis Center, explains in easy-to-understand terms how the artificial kidney works.

At the film's conclusion, Dr. Benjamin T. Burton, NIAMD associate director for Program Analysis and Scientific Communication, and chief of NIAMD's Artificial Kidney Program, discusses the research of that program.

The motion picture was made under the supervision of Arthur Moore, chief, Motion Pictures, MAPB.

Elaine Hamilton, MAPB employee, her husband Clifford, and their children play leading roles in the film.

History of Medicine Div., NLM, Receives Award

A Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Printed Books, a publication of the History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine, received an award recently at the 27th Exhibition of Printing.

A certificate of Achievement was presented in the name of the U.S. Government Printing Office—National Library of Medicine.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Printing Industries of Metropolitan New York.

Following his presentation to the Congressional group, both Dr. Marston and Dr. Farrier answered questions about the NIH, the Clinical Center, and medical research.

CONGRESSIONAL
(Continued from Page 1)

the HEW Secretary; Mrs. Melvin R. Laird, wife of the Defense Secretary and former Representative from Wisconsin; Mrs. Hamer H. Budge, wife of the SEC Chairman and former Congressman from Idaho, and Mrs. James E. Van Zandt, wife of the former Congressman from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ann Marston, wife of the NIH Director, assisted by Mrs. Finch, entertained the ladies at a coffee hour in the CC doctors' lounge prior to meeting with Dr. Marston.

Dr. Robert M. Farrier, Associate Director of the Clinical Center, welcomed the group and introduced Dr. Marston.

In his presentation, Dr. Marston explained the function and operation of NIH, its organization and growth. He pointed out that now the NIH concerns itself not only with research and the support of research, but also with increasing the supply of manpower for health professions and with biomedical communications.

Dr. Marston discussed research, as well as its impact, and how research today dramatizes the partnership between the Federal Government, universities and research centers, and private industry.

He cited several examples of this, one being the campaign to find a safe and effective rubella (German measles) vaccine, and called attention to the recent International Conference on Rubella Immunization (see NIH Record, March 4, 1969) held here.

The conference, sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, the Division of Biologies Standards, and New York University, was held to assess progress in the development of a rubella vaccine. Some 400 scientists from 27 countries attended the conference.

Advances Discussed

In tracing the history of the search for a safe vaccine, Dr. Marston spoke about the many problems involved and advances made in developing a vaccine to prevent the birth of abnormal babies to mothers exposed to rubella in the early stages of pregnancy.

About 20,000 babies were born in the 1964-65 epidemic, he said, with such crippling defects as mental retardation, heart disease, blindness and deafness.

"It is reasonably sure," Dr. Marston told the group, "a vaccine will be licensed in the next few months." The DBS produced the first such vaccine, he noted, and now three vaccines "show a great deal of promise."

The group also viewed a color film and color slides on NIH and the research conducted here.

Drs. Meyer and Parkman Receive UCPA Award

For Rubella Research

Drs. Harry M. Meyer, Jr. and Paul D. Parkman, Division of Biologies Standards, received the United Cerebral Palsy Association's Max Weinstein Award for 1968 for their contributions to rubella research.

The presentation was made on March 7, 1969 at the Association's annual conference.

Dr. Sidney Farber, Director of Research, Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston, and chairman of the UCPA Research Steering Committee, presented the award—a silver plaque and $1,000.

Potential Cited

Dr. Farber commented that rubella vaccine, when licensed, will have tremendous implications for the prevention of brain damage and congenital defects in the newborn. The major hazard of rubella virus lies in the risk of its transmission to the fetus during pregnancy, resulting in such defects.

Drs. Meyer and Parkman were the first to attenuate the rubella virus. Several pharmaceutical manufacturers working with their attenuated strain (HPV-77) have produced experimental vaccines that have been extensively tested in field trials here and abroad.

Dr. Ronald Goor Joins Staff of NIAID Lab

Dr. Ronald S. Goor has been appointed a staff fellow at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

A biochemist, he will be working in the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses.

Dr. Goor is a native of Washington, D. C. He received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University in 1967.

Prior to joining NIAID, Dr. Goor had been on a postdoctoral fellowship at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.
"How do you pack a goldfish?" asks Julia Pritchard of the Bureau Administrative Office.

This was only one of the questions without answers asked during the move of the Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training from the Ballston Center Tower Building Number 1 in Arlington, Va. to the new wing of Building 31 on the NIH reservation.

The move began the weekend of March 7. Many of the offices started to pack early in the week and finished minutes before the moving crews descended on them late Friday afternoon.

Reporting for duty on Monday morning, BEMT employees found their offices piled high with furniture and boxes. However, with remarkable good humor and calm, under the circumstances, they reversed gears and managed to unpack and carry on normal business of the day.

Expecting a great deal of confusion, an after-hours visitor to the new wing was amazed at the re-
Survives Move to Reservation
Missing a Beat

Hubbard and Wayne Bard

remarkable efficiency of the movers.

The entire move is being accomplished by the NIH Transportation Section with six moving vans and two 28-foot trailers. Each trailer carries approximately ten rooms of furniture.

In order to place the furniture, as far as possible, in the right spot, blueprints are posted on each door.

Not only were surveys made to determine the best route, but the Transportation Section coordinated its activities with those of Communications, Space Management, Plant Engineering, and Housekeeping Sections to effect as smooth and painless a move as possible.

This is what is happening in Bldg. 31.

Moving vans are coming and going. Strong men are heaving boxes, moving furniture and placing paraphernalia. The devoted distaff side is adding a homey touch—a knicknack here, a vase there.

The last day of the move will surely come. The sigh of relief will be heard o'er the reservation—BEMT has arrived!

James R. Welch (r), Transportation Section head, unfurls the American flag with the assistance of Eddie Craig.
Dr. Jack Masur, a Giant in Size, Gentle In Spirit—He Will Be Missed at NIH

Contributed by a Former Clinical Center Staff Member

Dr. Jack Masur was a giant in size, and this helped reinforce an impression of forcefulness. Everything about him was big, even the nib of his fountain pen (he would have nothing to do with those ballpoint pens that wrote lines all of a size).

When a note arrived from him, the words were big. "NO!" a note might say concerning a proposed plan, or in forwarding a compliment that he had received, concerning a matter in which an associate had had a part, "THANK YOU!"

For so large a man, his voice was gentle. It was deep and resonant, never stilled, and was courteous. He was always concerned lest he offend a lady. In his speeches, he often times used a story about a Viennese actor who was offered a stage role which afforded him the opportunity of kissing the leading lady's hand. The actor explained his acceptance of the small part by saying, "After all, one must begin somewhere." Dr. Masur liked the story; it was successful; yet, whenever To he included it in a speech, he humorously altered the story if his associate was a lady, to make certain no lady would be offended.

Perhaps it was his courtesy; perhaps it was his expression of the gratitude every time a subordinate was helped; perhaps it was simply the clinical excellence of the Clinical Center—"Bill Masur developed a loyal and affable proud staff.

The phrase "The House that Jack Built"—referring to the Clinical Center—meant more than saying, "Noting that he had played a major role in planning and construction, it meant that it was Jack's House, for in which his Family worked. Once, a Clinical Center official, Dr. Masur, explaining to a person in anNH organization, said, "If you do what you are planning, I'm going to take it to the top!" It was automatically understood that the "top" was Jack Masur.

All members of the Family were entitled to consideration; all were subject to rules. When winter approached, everyone would receive a memo reminding him that in the event of snow, he was essential.

Following her tour of the Clinical Center in April 1962, Empress Farah of Iran tells Dr. Masur (through her interpreter) that it was the highlight of her visit to the U. S.

Tributes to Dr. Jack Masur

The following tributes to Dr. Jack Masur were among the many received at NIH:

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director:

"Dr. Jack Masur was a great man in all ways, as a friend, as a physician, as a counselor, as an officer in the PHS—to name only a few.

"While all of us who were associated with him are saddened by his untimely death, it is gratifying to know that his spirit lives on in the Clinical Center.

"For us at NIH, that remarkable institution is Dr. Masur's true memorial. Nothing could be more fitting, because it symbolizes his dedication to the health of all mankind."

Dr. James A. Shannon, former NIH Director:

"My professional and personal association with Dr. Jack Masur goes back more than 20 years—from the time that he was concerned with the planning of the Clinical Center, through his tenure as chief of the PHS Bureau of Medical Services and his return to NIH as Director of the institution that he himself had designed.

"To put it conservatively, his performance of duty in each of these assignments was extraordinary. However, it should be emphasized that his work in the Washington area was only a part of his contribution to hospitals everywhere.

"I have often heard him refer to hospitals as 'bettering houses.' Because of Dr. Jack Masur and other dedicated persons, hospitals more clearly deserve that description than ever before."

Dr. William H. Stewart, PHS Surgeon General:

"Dr. Jack Masur was one of the ablest hospital administrators that I have known. He played a major role in the development of the Clinical Center as a unique research institution.

"The attribute that I liked most about Dr. Masur was his insistence that the patient be given primary consideration, and I believe that this attitude contributed greatly to the success of the NIH clinical research program."

Dr. Masur was a Sandham Fellow in Biology at NYU, and a Traveling Fellow in Internal Medicine and Biochemistry, Montefiore Hospital, New York City, to Wilmington, Delaware, University of Delaware, also graduated in 1928. He received his medical degree from Cornell University Medical School in 1932, and interned at Bellevue Hospital.

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NIH Scientists, Grantees Show Measles Virus Associated With Brain Disorder

By Julian Morris

Isolation of the first common virus associated with a progressive, chronic nervous system disease in humans has been reported by NIH and NIH-grant-supported scientists.

Their demonstration that measles virus is associated with a rare brain disorder, subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE), may help in determining whether--as is suspected--viruses cause multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, and other more common neurological disorders.

Dr. Luiz Horta Barbosa, David A. Fuccillo, and John L. Sever, all of the Perinatal Research Branch, NINDS, examine photographs of fluorescent antibody technique.

New ‘Dry’ Stand Is Open For Business in Bldg. 35

Employees of Buildings 30 and 37 will be happy to know of the opening March 3 of a new dry stand. It is managed by Mrs. Catherine Reilly, and is located in Room 35B201, directly below the cafeteria.

A wide variety of items, ranging from candy, cookies, tobacco, newspapers, magazines, and cards, are already available. Others will be added shortly.

Dr. Jack Masur, accompanied by former NIH Director Dr. James A. Shannon escorts President Johnson into the Clinical Center for a tour of the research hospital during the latter's visit to NIH July 21, 1967.

He never allows phrases such as "one of the best hospitals" to be used in reference to the Clinical Center. It could be characterized as "a modern hospital, like others in the United States."

He refused to exploit patients in an effort to make the Clinical Center appear more impressive. He believed that a patient is part of the research team.

Since the patient is contributing so much, he should not be asked or encouraged to allow his picture to be taken or his individual story to be told.

If the study on that patient yielded information that helped others, it could be told in an individual scientific article or in a medical conference setting. Publishing, he believed, was not journalism.
DDH Produces Films on Continuing Education, Surgical Procedures

Two new films, "University Without Walls," and "Surgical Procedures" are now available to the dental profession.

They were produced by the Division of Dental Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, and are ready for short-term loan.

The "University Without Walls," is a 12-minute, sound color movie (in both 8 and 16 mm) in which the problem of continuing dental education is discussed.

Two methods of automated self-instruction are demonstrated.

The one-hour motion picture on surgical procedures is a "first" in the field of dental education.

**Viewers Answer Questions**

Viewers actively participate by answering questions on the material presented. A response card and a summary brochure are part of this education package.

The film first briefly reviews indications and contraindications for the operation to augment diagnostic skills of the general practitioner.

A major part of this film on gingivoplasty and gingivectomy includes measuring and marking periodontal pockets, estimating the correct line and angle of incision, considerations in the shaping and contouring of the gingiva, and postoperative treatment.

Inquiries on the films should be addressed to: Continuing Education, Dental Health Center, USPHS, 14th Avenue and Lake Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94118.

**DR. SEBRELL**

(Continued from Page 1)

Two years later he was appointed Director of Columbia's Institute of Nutrition Sciences, an internationally recognized institution for training professionals in public health nutrition for service in their native countries.

Dr. Sebrell is also an advisor on international public health nutrition problems. He serves as a consultant to WHO, FAO, and the U.N. Children's Fund.

He has been a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council since 1956. Dr. Sebrell is recognized particularly for his work in establishing certain standards that are essential in the human diet.

During this coming summer he will lead a multinational team which will conduct a country-wide nutrition survey of the Dominican Republic. The survey will be sponsored by Research Corporation.

**BRAIN DISORDER**

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Sebrell, former NIH Director (r), who received citation for his leadership in public health nutrition from Dr. Coles, will soon conduct a nutrition survey of the Dominican Republic.

The 'Old West' Switches From Flathead (Indian) To Egghead (Scientist)

In 150 years Hamilton, Mont. has gone from a population of Flathead Indians to egghead scientists.

On a per capita basis, it seems that Hamilton may have more recognized scientists than any other city in the Northwest. This is the "heady" observation one draws from glancing at World Who's Who in Science.

Hamilton, the ancestral home of the Flathead Indian tribe, lies deep in the Bitterroot Valley of western Montana and is now the home of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

The "Who's Who" just issued by the A. N. Marquis Co., includes 50,000 scientists, living and dead.

In relation to population, the whole state of Montana should have only three scientists. However, in Hamilton alone five scientists associated with the RML are among those listed.

They are Drs. John J. Manzo, Glen M. Kohls, William L. Jellison, Richard A. Ormsbee, and Cornelius B. Philip.

**DR. FREDRICKSON**

(Continued from Page 1)

Recently, Dr. Fredrickson and his colleagues introduced a new system for using plasma lipoprotein patterns to identify and classify excesses of blood cholesterol and other fats.

With it they have demonstrated several new syndromes not previously recognized as separate diseases.

Employing simple, low-cost methods, this system is coming into wide clinical use as a basis for the diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of patients with elevated blood lipids.

The system establishes the prevalence of these diseases which are frequently associated with accelerated development of atherosclerosis.

Dr. Fredrickson received his B.S. and M.D. degrees at the University of Michigan. He did postgraduate work at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, and Harvard Medical School.

He joined the NIH staff as a clinical associate in 1953. He was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1957.

fort to find "hidden" viruses in human cancer and other diseases.

The technique will doubtless be employed in future studies of chronic, degenerative neurological disorders of unknown origin.

(Continued from Page 7)

To Egghead (Scientist)

From Flathead (Indian)

Who in Science.

Flathead Indians to egghead scientist.