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 session of 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 understanding normal and abnormal growth.

One of Dr. Ebert's principal responsibilities will be in the area of program development for the dental research centers being established at universities and other institutions throughout the United States.

Dr. Ebert is 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 more effectively 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 the newly formed Board on Medicine.

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 advances 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 concern itself with the following topics:

1. The evolution of medicine and the medical care system in the United States over the past two decades,
2. The impact of social, political, and economic factors on medical education, research, and practice,
3. The role of the Federal government in the medical care system,
4. The role of the medical profession in 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.
First Junior Federal Assistants Meet

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

NEWS from PERSONNEL

STATUS FOR TEMPORARY CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Congress has passed a law, approved by the President October 11, which will permit agencies to convert certain temporary employees to career Civil Service status.

Specifically, the law provides that an employee in a competitive position serving under an indefinite appointment or a temporary appointment, pending the establishment of a register (TAPER), may have his appointment converted to a career appointment when:

Condition Listed

1. he completes, without a break in service of more than 30 days, a total of at least 3 years of service in such a position;
2. he passes a noncompetitive examination (most examinations will consist of an evaluation of his experience and training and will not require a written test);
3. he meets the current CSC qualification requirements for the position, and is otherwise eligible for career appointment; and
4. the agency recommends to the CSC that his appointment be converted to a career appointment and certifies that the work performance during the past 12 months has been satisfactory.

An employee must meet these conditions not later than 90 days after he has completed the 3-year period of service. For those who will have served the 3 years by the effective date of the law the 90-day period will begin February 8, 1968.

The law also provides that time spent in the armed services is included in computing the 3-year period for those employees who are reemployed within 120 days after being honorably discharged.

The Civil Service Commission, which has the responsibility for administering this law, has not yet issued instructions to agencies for carrying out the provisions of the legislation.

The Personnel Management Branch will contact affected employees after these instructions are received.

HOUSING INFORMATION

The housing registry, formerly named in Building 11, is now available in the Employee Relations and Recognition Section, Building 31, Room B2B-35. The registry consists of room rentals and houses for sale or rent in the NIH area. NIH personnel are invited to use this registry either for listing properties or assistance in finding housing.

SEASONAL ASSISTANT EXAM

The Civil Service Commission recently announced the new Seasonal Assistant Examination which will be used to fill most 1968 summer jobs in grades GS-1 through GS-4.

Candidates who wish to be considered for summer positions, including those who achieved eligibility or employment under the 1967 examination, must reapply on the new examination. This, of course, does not apply to former career or career conditional employees who have reinstatement eligibility.

The examination will be given throughout the Nation on December 9, 1967, and January 13 and February 10, and March 9, 1968. Since Federal agencies will begin making selections after the second test has been processed, the Civil Service Commission urges interested persons to apply early.

Complete information about summer job opportunities and application procedures may be found in the CSC's Announcement No. 414 available at high school counseling offices, college placement offices, Civil Service Commission offices, and many post offices. The Personnel Staffing Section, PMB, also has a limited supply available in Building 31, Room B2B-15.

WPNR 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, Ram. 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. 111—are available from the Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. 20402. 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) The Characteristics of Cell Culture Systems
2) Neoplastic Properties of Animal Cell Lines
3) Viral Oncogenicity and Viral Vaccines
4) Experience with Viral Vaccines

"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 $900 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 be sent to the Patient Welfare Fund, Building 10, Room 1N-250.

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4) 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 Hubel, Scripps Clinic, La Jolla, Calif.; and Hilary Kaplan, 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.

Milton W. Skolaut (right) pioneered in centrally controlled compounding of intravenous additives. In the background, Clinical Center Pharmacist Nick Proctor reconstitutes vials of drugs before adding them to an intravenous solution. Laminar flow hood protects sterility.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

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 1952, 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 radionuclides 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)
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 Brundris, of the Har Tzion Congregation, Silver Spring, has ministered to CC Japanese patients in the past, and will continue to be available to them on call.

Traveled 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 to 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 1959 by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City.

MR. SKOLAUT

(Continued from Page 3)

on incompatibilities have been of high value to clinicians. Another example is control of Central Sterile Supply in the Pharmacy Department. The CC was one of the pioneers in this innovation. Mr. Skolaut noted the advantages in his writings. Today hundreds of hospitals have followed the lead.

Mr. Skolaut served as president of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists in 1963 and is now chairman of two of its standing committees. He is also widely known in professional circles because of extensive contributions to the literature.

Mr. Skolaut was born in San Antonio and received his Pharmacy degree at the University of Texas College of Pharmacy. Among other positions during his career, he has served as chief pharmacist, University Hospital, Baltimore; instructor at the University of Maryland School of Pharmacy; and assistant chief pharmacist, Smackatit at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The citation for the Andrew Cragie award reads: "Milton W. Skolaut has added to the prestige of the profession of pharmacy in the Federal service through his imaginative planning of new facilities and services for patient care and research, through his active participation and leadership in national pharmacy organizations and through his contributions to the scientific literature. He embodies the attributes of the man for whom this award was named—Andrew Cragie—a leader and an enthusiastic representative of his profession in the uniformed services of the Nation."

Join 'Gallon Donor Club'

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that three NIH staff members have joined the "Gallon Donor Club." They are: Dr. Charles Coleman, DRS; Bernard V. Droskin, DFR; and Gerald R. Steller, DRS.

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

By Jane Shure

NIH Information Trainee

Dr. Makio Murayama of NIAMD'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, Detroit, Dr. Murayama discussed his "Molecular Aspects 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-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 unstickles.

Cells May Be Unsticked

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 unstick 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 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 Sickling Phenomenon."

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

"Molecular Aspects of Sickling Phenomenon."

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. Abinanti will help coordinate NIAID's extramural programs with those of its intramural laboratories.

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 3 years in the Division of Biology 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

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

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 his new post, Dr. Abinanti will coordinate the Institute's laboratory activities.

In his new post, Dr. Abinanti will coordinate the Institute's laboratory activities.

Dr. Landy, who has been chief of the Laboratory of Immunology since 1962, has been named chief of the Allergy and Immunology Branch of the extramural 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 1954-55, 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, who has been chief of the Laboratory of Immunology 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.

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Dr. Scholes received a B.S. degree from Michigan State College, 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.

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.

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.

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 voluntary 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.

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 20, 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.
TISSUE CULTURE
(Continued from Page 1)

to a hormone.

In setting up this model, immature chick oviduct is placed on tissue culture medium. After a period of growth, estrogen is added and the immature cells undergo epithelial changes to a more differentiated type of cell. Then, when progesterone is added, the cells make avidin, the egg white factor. This protein is synthesized only when progesterone or steroids having similar activity are used.

**Biotin Added**

In order to measure the very small amounts of avidin formed, radioactive biotin, one of the B-complex vitamins, is added. This is tightly bound only by avidin, so that measurements of the radioactivity give the investigator an extremely sensitive assay of the amount of avidin present. He is then able to correlate the production of avidin with the changes that take place in the synthesis of nucleic acids, since knowledge of nucleic acids is critical to an understanding of differences between normal and cancerous cells.

This project has deep historical roots in the Embriology Branch. In 1948 Dr. Roy Herts, former chief of the branch, demonstrated this effect of progesterone on the formation of egg white factor. In 1960 Dr. Stanley G. Korenman re-investigated the problem and devised the method for avidin measurement. Now, in this cooperative effort, Dr. Kohler has developed the tissue culture system, and Dr. O'Malley has studied the biochemistry of the action of progesterone on avidin synthesis.

**Dr. Peter Kohler follows the changes in cell type in tissue culture under the light microscope.**

**Dr. Bert O'Malley uses hybridization techniques to examine the type of RNA formed under the influence of progesterone.**—Photos by Roy Perry.

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**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. Alexander Joins NIH Grants Associates Prog.**

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 B.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 is a member of the Board of Education for the District of Columbia.

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**Dr. Gardener (Continued from Page 5)**

greater participation by the dental profession and the scientific community in dental research. Since June 1967, Dr. Gardener has also served as acting director for the Institute’s Extramural Programs.

Dr. Gardener entered the PHS in 1955, 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 Service, Sisseton, S.D., and assistant chief for Dental Services of the Division of Indian Health in Washington, D.C. Immediately prior to joining the NIH staff, Dr. Gardener 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
achieve a fuller understanding of
developmental processes.

A noted experimental embryolo­
gist, Dr. Ebert has been Director
of the Department of Embryolo­
gy (in Baltimore), Carnegie Insti­
tution 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 Bal­
timore.

Background Described
During 1966 he was a visiting
lecturer at the University of Lon­
don, England, and at the Uni­
viversity 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 immune chemistry on 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 discover the
graft-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 cells. His latest efforts
involve the study of differentiating
lines of muscle cells and the influence
on these cells of Rossi 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 reinstitu­
tion of DNA synthesis did not
necessarily lead to tumor formation
in these cells. This work suggests
that the reinstitution 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
author of the book, Interacting Sys­
tems in Development, published by
Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
in 1961.

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
entific exhibits at the recent annual
meeting of the American Dental
Association in Washington, D. C.

The exhibit outlines the
interactions of medicine, dentistry
and speech science, and the study 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
available from the Public Health

The pamphlet may be purchased
in quantity from the Superintendent
of Documents, Government
Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
20402, for 50 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
serving as a Consultant to the
NICHD Adult Development and
Aging Branch and on the NCI's Board
of Scientific Counselors.

He obtained a B.A. degree sum
dande at Washington and Jeffer­
sion 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 1953. Dr.
James A. Shannon, Director of the
NIH, awards these lectureships for
the purpose of recognizing out­
standing scientific accomplishment
and to aid in the exchange of scien­
tific information.

NIH Exhibit Awarded
Prize at ADA Meeting

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
hanty, and Concetta Leone. All are members of the Arthritis and Metabolic
Diseases Nursing Service, B-West. —Photos by Roy Perry.

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
their work was being paid on that
to Ruth Johnson, who, as former
head of the department, inaugu­
rated the series of Nursing Clin­
ical 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 Delachanty, staff nurse,
derived the rare systen disorder,
which is an inborn error of metab­
olism 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
 stature, intolerance of the eyes to
light, and deformion 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 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
therapy and "tender loving care" on
one small patient at the CC. The
program included a color movie,
showing the child's remarkable
response and progress.

Isollette Demonstrated

Mollie Washburn, clinical nurse
expert, demonstrated two cubs and
an isollette, 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 acido­
sis and Vitamin D deficieny.

The nurses noted that Dr. Jarvis
E. Seegmiller, NIAMD, originated
the cystinosis study in 1969. They
also described the research con­
ducted by Dr. Jerry A. Schneider.

This research is being continued
by Dr. Theodore Friedman under
Dr. Seegmiller's direction.
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 War Production Board in St. Paul, Minn., as a statistician. Ever since, he has been concerned with the way in which information is gathered, evaluated and made available for the purposes of planning, program development, and decision making.

Between 1940 and 1947, Mr. Murtaugh served as statistician with the National Youth Administration, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army; and as an industrial analyst with the War Production Board.

With PHS Since 1947

From 1947 to 1955 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 transition of the 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 of 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 1960 he served as staff director, then as member, of the study group on the Mission and Organization of the PHS.

When he received the Depart-