

the NIH Record

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Dr. Robert Bates Given Koch Award; Honored By Endocrine Society

Dr. Robert W. Bates, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has received the 1969 Fred Conrad Koch Award for special distinction in endocrinology, the Endocrine Society's highest honor.

Dr. Bates is with the Section on Endocrinology, Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology.

Leadership Recognized

He was recognized for "his leadership in studies of the endocrine system, and particularly of the anterior pituitary gland, which have illuminated almost every aspect of the physiology and biochemistry of the pituitary gland, and for his dedication to the cause of endocrinology always carried out with a gentleness and kindness."

The Koch Award is named for the late Distinguished Service pro-
(See DR. BATES, Page 7)

Dorothy Horlander Heads Int'l Visitors Center

Dorothy P. Horlander has been appointed chief of the International Visitors Center of the Fogarty International Center. Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., FIC Director, announced the appointment.

The Center will provide facilities for receiving foreign visitors and having them meet the scientific staff of NIH.

In the comfortable surroundings of the Center in Bldg. 16A, across from Stone House, foreign scientists can also discuss problems with Mrs. Horlander that may arise during their stay in this country.

Before her present assignment Mrs. Horlander was chief of the Clinical Center Special Events Section. She has been chief since 1956 and during those years more than 50,000 visitors received help from her and her section.

The great and near-great, crowned heads and leaders of international organizations have been wel-
(See MRS. HORLANDER, Page 8)

Frank Black-White Dialogue Is Feature Of Two-Day NIH Conference on EEO



Assistant DHEW Secretary James Farmer is escorted by Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, into the first plenary session of the NIH Directors Seminar on Equal Employment Opportunity held July 9-10 at Airlie House near Warrenton, Va.—Photos by Tom Joy.

More than 50 persons from all major segments of NIH went to Airlie House, near Warrenton, Va., July 9-10 for a frank black-white discussion. The occasion was the NIH Directors Seminar on Equal Employment Opportunity, the first such seminar to be held.

Attending were the NIH Director, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, top officials of each NIH component, and of the Office of the Director, and black spokesmen of several grade and position levels.

At the opening session, Assistant HEW Secretary James Farmer promised Departmental support. He said "You at NIH are in the vanguard of the whole fight. Racism has been so institutionalized that unless we take affirmative action, going out of our way, the gap will not be closed.

"I hope what you are doing at NIH will point the way not only for NIH but for the whole Government."

Dr. Marston noted that this was the second off-campus NIH Directors meeting to be held since he had taken office 10 months before. The other such meeting had been one to set the overall NIH course for the next decade or two.

"NIH has been a success story and therefore there has been a tendency not to change," Dr. Marston said. "Yet, the nature of research is to change on a logical

basis. The search for information in itself expresses a willingness to change in response to the information."

Participants worked until midnight the first day and throughout the day on July 10. They gathered in plenary sessions to hear their challenges, broke into sub-groups
(See EEO CONFERENCE, Page 4)

Dr. Fenninger Is Adviser To WHO Delegation

Dr. Leonard D. Fenninger, Director of the Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, is serving as adviser to the U.S. delegation to the World Health Assembly now meeting in Boston until July 25.

On the opening day of the Assembly (July 8) Surg. Gen. William H. Stewart, chief U.S. delegate, was elected president of the World Health Organization.

Dr. Leo J. Gehrig, Director of the Office of International Health, is alternate U.S. delegate.

A number of NIH personnel assisted in the development of position papers being considered at the Assembly.

Friends Dedicate Jack Masur Auditorium To Honor a 'Very Special and Rare' Man

The "very special and rare" spirit of Jack Masur pervaded the Clinical Center on "a very special and rare occasion for NIH"—the dedication of the Jack Masur Auditorium on July 2.

As the family and friends of Dr. Masur honored the man who had played a major role in the planning and construction of the Clinical Center, their warm tributes revealed their affectionate esteem.

Mrs. Jack Masur, her son, Henry, and daughters, Nancy and Corinne, and other family mem-

bers and friends of Dr. Masur were honored guests.

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director of the National Library of Medicine and Chairman of the Masur Memorial Committee, presided.

Others who took part in the dedication ceremony were Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, Director of the American Hospital Association, and Dr. Russell A. Nelson, President, The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

"Jack Masur was an inspiring friend who influenced my personal and professional actions during a period of 20 years of close relationship," said Dr. Cummings.

"Jack Masur's love and service to the common man led us to the decision to dedicate this Auditorium in his name," he said, "because in this building he sought
(See AUDITORIUM, Page 6)



Mrs. Masur stands at the entrance to the Jack Masur Auditorium with two of her three daughters, Nancy and Corinne, and son, Henry.—Photos by Tom Joy.

the NIH Record

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Blood Donor Age Limit Raised to 66 Years Old

NIH employees and former employees can now donate blood at the NIH Blood Bank in the Clinical Center until their 66th birthday—instead of the previous age limit of 61.

The change in age limit was announced by the American Association of Blood Banks in Chicago and the American National Red Cross in Washington. The NIH Blood Bank is a member of both organizations.

Two reasons were given for the age limit extension: the need for blood is increasing at about 12 percent a year; Americans are healthier than in the past and are living longer.

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, chief of the NIH Blood Bank, said that although requirements for blood at the CC differ in some respects from general hospitals, the need has been increasing at about the same rate annually.

Those in the new age group must be in good health and meet all blood donor requirements.

Dr. Israel Light Accepts Chicago Academic Post

Dr. Israel Light, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, is leaving NIH to become Dean of the School of Related Health Sciences at the University of Health Sciences in Chicago.

Dr. Light has been chief of the Education Program Development, Division of Allied Health Manpower, BEMT, since its establishment in 1967. He has spent the major

NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Television

NIH REPORTS

WRC, Channel 4
Sundays—4:55 p.m.

July 27

Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod
scientific director for
Chemotherapy, NCI
Subject: Chemical Control of
Cancer (Part 3)

August 3

Dr. Ralph E. Johnson,
chief, Radiation Branch,
NCI
Subject: Radiation Treat-
ment of Cancer (Part 1)

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

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

July 25

Dr. Charles U. Lowe,
associate director for In-
tramural Affairs, NICHD
Subject: Intramural Pro-
gram, NICHD

August 1

Dr. Viron L. Diefenbach,
Director, Division of
Dental Health, BEMT
Subject: Perspective on
Dental Health in America

Both interviews take place during intermission, Marlboro Festival Concerts.

part of his 22 years in Federal service with PHS.

Dr. Light assumes his academic duties on August 11.

Annual CC Patients' Carnival Opens With Fanfare, Hoopla and 17-Count 'Em Games

Dr. Robert M. Farrier, Acting Director of the Clinical Center, opened the seventh annual Patients' Carnival held recently on the NIH "fair grounds." After the ribbon-cutting a flood of eager young CC patients surged toward the grounds in anticipation of the fun to follow.

It was a gala evening for more than 200 patients, their friends and relatives.

There were 17 different attractions—it was a toss-up to pinpoint which was the most popular. Checkerboard square and space balloons might easily have gotten the nod.

In playing checkerboard square, patients tossed discs toward the brightly colored center of a large black and red squared board for prizes. Patients chancing their luck at the space game launched inflated helium filled balloons into the sky.

Attached to each balloon was a self-addressed post card with the patient's name. A patient whose card is mailed back from the farthest away location will win a transistor radio.

Music, both live and recorded, was heard during the evening. Patients also enjoyed songs by a bona fide barbershop quartet. Two side shows, an exotic dancer and a fire eater, evoked applause.

The work of volunteers, in cooperation with the CC Patient Activities staff, helped account for the carnival's success. Volunteers escorted patients from booth to booth, explained how the games were played and offered assistance if needed.

Earlier, many of the volunteers decorated the booths, which were later manned by others. The staff of the CC Personnel Office acted as barkers.

Dr. Farrier expressed his appreciation and thanks to volunteers by saying "the looks of happiness on the faces of all young patients here have helped say it for me."

The following organizations sent



June L. McCalla, pediatric nurse consultant, Neurology Nursing Service, CC Nursing Department, shows young balloon-clutching patients how to knock down the dolls with a baseball in order to win a prize.

representatives to act as carnival volunteers: the United Church Women of Montgomery County; B'nai B'rith Girls of Montgomery County; The Homemakers Club of Hyattsville; The Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross; The D. C. Chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America, Inc.; Kennedy Chapter of the B'nai B'rith of the Washington Area, and The Military Order of Cooties (the Honor Degree of the Veterans of Foreign Wars).

Pay Increase Due August 5

NIH classified Federal employees will receive their first checks reflecting pay increases on August 5.

The increase, which took effect in the first full pay period on or after July 1, was authorized by President Nixon.



Dr. Robert M. Farrier, CC Acting Director, prepares to cut the ribbon that officially opened the 7th annual Patients' Carnival. Over 200 patients, their relatives and friends turned out for the event.

Electricity May Restore Diseased, Injured Bone; Help Straighten Teeth

Researchers working under a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research will try to determine if electricity can be used to restore diseased and injured bone and to help straighten crooked teeth.

NIDR scientists believe this project could develop treatment for a variety of dental problems.

Now, in periodontal diseases, the supporting bone can erode, leaving the teeth so loose that they eventually fall out. In patients without teeth, erosion of jaw bone often makes it difficult to fit them with dentures. Such bone loss cannot be corrected.

Under the NIDR grant, Dr. Andrew L. Bassett, an orthopedist at Columbia University, will conduct animal studies to determine if electricity can correct bone problems.

He has found that negative electrodes can stimulate bone production while a positive electrode is associated with diminished bone formation.

Also, Dr. Bassett has demonstrated that pressure produces a type of electricity in bone. These findings may explain how pressure can reshape bone.

Orthodontists Use Pressure

Orthopedists and orthodontists used such pressure for some time. When the orthodontist puts wires on teeth to move them, he knows that the force is transmitted to the periodontal ligament and supporting bone.

Thus, the teeth are realigned.

Dr. Bassett has been able to detect electricity produced in bone from forces similar to those exerted by braces, and he reasons that it might be possible to alter bone more directly with electrical currents. Then electricity might become a new tool for treating dental and bone disorders.

Working with Dr. Bassett will be Robert J. Pawluk, research assistant in Electronics of the Orthopedic Research Laboratories, and Dr. Albert N. Zengo, assistant professor of Dentistry, Columbia University.

Army Band to Give Concert July 31 on CC East Patio

A concert for Clinical Center patients will be presented Thursday, July 31, at 7:30 p.m., by the U.S. Army Band on the patio east of the Jack Masur Auditorium. In case of rain, the concert will be held in the Auditorium.

NIH employees, their families and friends, are cordially invited, but patients will have priority in seating.

5 Science Exam Winners Spend Summer Doing Supervised Research in NHI Labs

By Janice Goldblum

Summer Information Trainee

Summertime and the living is busy for five Montgomery County students whose days will be spent in National Heart Institute laboratories with NHI doctors, research associates, and technicians acting as instructors.

The students, all recipients of Student Research Fellowships, are Sandra Kopit, Laura Krieg, Roger Neill, Susanne Stoner, and James Yang.

They will do supervised research and experimentation for a 7-week period. The four high school students and one college freshman were selected on the basis of a competitive examination on the scientific topics discussed in the 1969 Medical Seminars, a 5-week lecture series. The students chosen for their summer work on the reservation ranked highest.

Over 700 Montgomery County high school students attended the seminars, which included lectures on Mechanisms of Protein Synthesis, Antibodies and Their Dis-



As part of her daily assignment at Clinical Endocrinology, Susanne Stoner sets up urine samples for calcium determination.

orders, Current Concepts in Organ Procurement, Storage and Transplantation, and the Cardiac Conduction System in Health and Disease.

Both Sandy and Laura are working in the Laboratory of Technical Development. Under the supervision of Dr. Yoichiro Ito, Sandy is doing biochemical separations using a new method of counter-current chromatography on substances in a microscopic size range.

Laura is working on applications of membrane oxygenators to respiratory distress problems in infants through study of prematurely delivered lambs.

She will also study other circulatory and respiratory support systems under the supervision of Dr. Theodor Kolobow and Dr. Warren Zapol.

Roger, supervised by Dr. F. H. Portugal, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, will be studying dif-

ferentiation of chick embryos, using reverse phase chromatography columns.

Under the direction of Catherine Delea, Clinical Endocrinology, Susanne Stoner will perform analyses of calcium, magnesium, copper, and zinc on the serum and urine of patients with bone disease.

James is also attached to the Clinical Endocrinology Branch under Miss Delea's supervision. He is analyzing urinary adosterone on the Gas Chromatograph.

To the five fellowship winners their laboratory experiences are more than a summer job; along with their school courses and extracurricular activities in science clubs and math teams, they are preparing for a scientific career.

All would like research positions after completing college, and seniors Sandy, Roger, and Jimmy are applying for admission to schools particularly strong in biochemistry, chemistry, and related research areas.

In September Laura will enter her freshman year at Pembroke College; she has already been accepted into the 6-year Medical Science Program.

Future Plans Described

"I will graduate with a Masters of Medical Science," she explained, "and after two additional years of education will receive either an M.D. or a Ph.D."

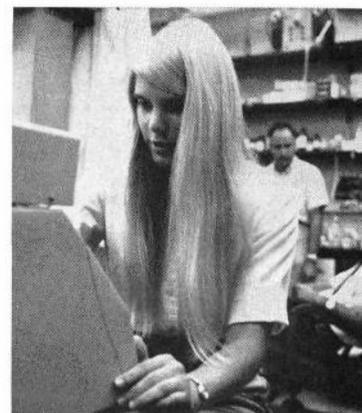
To Laura, the Medical Science Program, which integrates the medical and social sciences "... is one of the finest ways to train a doctor."

And the Student Research Fellowships are excellent preparation for medical training, as it offers an opportunity for independent, detailed work.

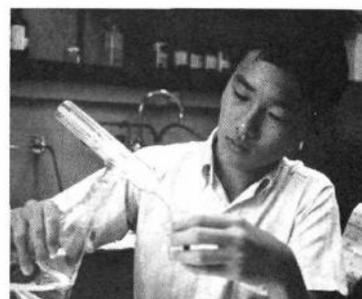
According to Susanne, who will be a junior in the fall, the program is an experiment in self-involvement, for "... the supervisors trust you and let you learn and develop at your own rate."

The Student Research Fellowship program is co-sponsored by the Montgomery County Heart Association, Montgomery County Board of Education, National Heart Institute, and National Naval Medical Center.

Other participants are the County Health Department, the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Rotary Club, the Navy Doctors Wives Club of Washington, D. C., and the Women's Auxiliary to the Montgomery County Medical Society.



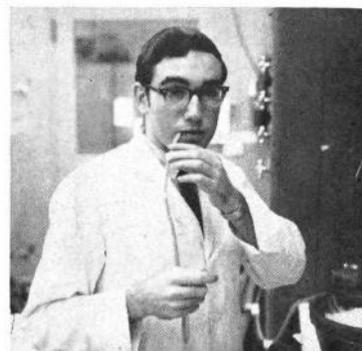
In connection with her work on respiratory distress problems, Laura Krieg studies radiometer counts in the Laboratory of Technical Development.



James Yang, a senior at Walter Johnson High School, fills scintillating counting vials in preparation for radioactive testing.



To prepare material for biochemical separation, Sandra Kopit arranges solutions she has pipetted and analyzed.



Young scientist Roger Neill, a high school senior, is applying to schools with strong science departments.

EEO CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

for discussions of problems, reported back at full meetings, and then went back to their sub-groups to try to work out solutions.

It appeared to be the general sentiment that the percentage of blacks employed at NIH (about 22 percent of the total) is not the major problem, and discussion of this was limited.

However, the concentration of blacks in certain job areas, the fact that even in such areas blacks do not ordinarily rise into supervisory positions, and the small number of blacks in high positions (as well as can be determined, 11 blacks hold positions above GS-13) point to a problem.

As the EEO seminar closed, reporters for four sub-groups announced proposals that had either been made by individuals or endorsed by the groups. A summary of the proposals follows:

Discussions to Continue

- The groups agreed that black-white discussions should continue. Group reporters said more such seminars or open forums should be held, particularly involving administrators at lower levels.

- The groups were in concert in approving NIH's new Affirmative Action Plan for Equal Employment Opportunity. One reporter expressed "faith that the plan will meet the goals and that it will be implemented on time."

- Another reporter said her group "agreed that it is a good document, a good diagnosis of racial problems at NIH, but it has no enforcement provision." Still another reporter expressed his group's recommendation that there be an evaluation and follow-up to ensure action on the plan.

- The reporters stressed the need for training so blacks could be promoted or move laterally out of dead-end jobs. One group reporter put forward a proposal that blacks be cross-trained for 90 days at a time in positions not their own.

- Reporters for two groups said



Following his keynote address to the EEO seminar, Mr. Farmer (seated at table) informally answers questions raised by participants.

employee standards should be reviewed to determine where they contribute artificially to racial inequality.

- One group said first-line supervisors should be assured of management's support in their efforts to establish equal employment opportunity. Another group recommended that positive implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan be made part of the criteria for evaluating performance of supervisors.

Other Proposals Listed

- Other proposals included "immediate promotions, to put bread in the basket and portray the image that opportunities do exist at NIH"; that blacks at NIH be informed of affirmative actions already taken, to help change their attitudes; that new employees be informed of what NIH expects in EEO; and that NIH directors be provided with "ombudsmen" to help identify and solve racial problems.

Dr. Marston announced that the same group would be called back into session on the NIH campus in September to assess the progress made.

He said, "We have made a start. There has been a reconfirmation of the Affirmative Action Plan. One of our important accomplishments

here is the establishment of a climate to encourage positive action by management at every level.

"We must reassure management that this program is not intended to force in unqualified personnel. It is intended to develop imaginative ways to assist blacks and all other employees in reaching their full potential."

Earlier, at the opening plenary



Another of the four sub-groups identifies policies, practices, and attitudes which might hinder equal employment opportunities at NIH.

session and at sub-group meetings, blacks had aired their complaints.

One employee said, "Nobody can prove that a supervisor cools off a man at a certain level. But we know it happens."

An OD budget analyst said, "Supervisors at NIH are predominantly white. We can't undo the past, but we can start from a recognition that these things exist—that the white power structure exists and we have to make it realize it exists and to get some recourse. I'm not saying that what we need is a black power structure, but that what we need is an integrated echelon."

An NLM office services supervisor said, "We're confronted with a crisis. When it takes two jobs to keep the family up—"

A DBS laboratory technician said, "When a black is stymied, he lacks the opportunity for lateral

movement. The white has the advantage of being able to move out into some all-white area at NIH."

At first, whites mostly listened. An OD associate director analyzed the lack of fire in white responses to black accusations:

"I think the people attending this meeting are not threatened by blacks. In other situations we could feel threatened. But here at this meeting, you are not dealing with the people who would be threatened"

Late Meetings Held

A wrap-up meeting was held near midnight, and discussions continued in rooms until 3 a.m. At the next morning's plenary meeting, reporters for the sub-groups summarized the previous evening's discussions.

An OD employment development specialist came to her feet and said, "This isn't a monologue but a dialogue. You black brothers and sisters have been doing most of the talking. It's time to start listening. You white brothers have got to get in it. Don't cop out, saying you've got no power. Our society is in flames."



Sub-groups worked far into the first night during which members presented their views on job opportunities here.

Whites did speak up during the morning's sub-group meetings, acknowledging the existence of a problem but pointing to what they apparently regarded as realities. Some advanced the thought that the position a man holds depends not on discrimination but on his educational background and training.

Standards Cited

A Clinical Center official said, "You can't make a nurse into a physician, a practical nurse into a registered nurse. In all these categories, there are laws, there are standards. If somebody comes in to stick me in the arm, I want to be sure."

Implying that not all jobs held by blacks at NIH are demeaning, an NINDS official spoke of the dignity and importance of animal caretakers in a certain laboratory. Pressed by a black questioner as

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Illuminated by the early morning sun, a sub-group continues its discussion of the affirmative action issues.

EEO CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 4)

to who held the supervisor's job in this laboratory, he said, "The supervisor is a microbiologist."

A Division Director said: "The biggest obstacle to advancement is the Civil Service Commission's position that it is the job that is graded, not the man. This has to be faced honestly and realistically."

Solutions Suggested

As the morning wore on, blacks reiterated their positions, less vehemently than the day before, and began to suggest solutions. An NCI chemist said, "We've got to address ourselves to education and communication."

In response, an NIAMD official said, "We need to zero in on one or two things that we can do something about. For example, training—do we choose that? It's obviously important. It's going to take effort."

"I'm a little pessimistic about training of supervisors. Suppose the supervisor goes to a 40-hour course. Is that going to change him?"

An Institute Director stressed the importance of education. He said one of his officials "started as

a GS-1. His boss said to him, 'Son, you've got the first half of a success story: you started at the bottom.' He went to night school and got an education, and now he's at the top."

At the next plenary session, an NCI biochemist, reporting for her group, said, "We need a conscious effort to put blacks in responsible jobs in personnel and executive offices." When the session chairman asked, "What have we learned?" an OD personnel officer said, "I've learned that we can speak of preferential treatment for blacks without anybody's hair standing on end."

Positions Reiterated

The afternoon sub-group sessions began with a reiteration of positions that had been expressed before. A discussion between two OD officials and an Institute Director centered on whether the Director could appoint a black professional to a senior position within his Institute.

The Director indicated he would be highly pleased if he could persuade a qualified black professional to accept such an assignment.

In the last hour, the sub-groups hammered out their recommendations.

At the final session, Dr. Marston

told the plenary group, "If I were to summarize the impact of this seminar in two words, they would be in this admonition, 'Think black.'"

He summed up areas that had been stressed, such as black-white communications, training needs, dead-end jobs, and the assertion that there is a pool of unused black talent at NIH which could be tapped.

"At the time of appointments and vacancies, and of surveys of talent, if one 'thinks black,' it will bring about a utilization of black talent more than in the past," Dr. Marston said.

"There has to be a strong assertion of a positive program in filling jobs and in more effective utilization of individuals.

"However, there is a strong insistence by all present against any thought of putting an unqualified person in any job because of color."

Also at the final meeting one group announced that its members had already decided to continue their meetings on the NIH campus.



With issues identified, this sub-group discusses strategies to implement affirmative equal employment opportunity action.

Ohio State Med. School Uses Computer Teaching

Can computers help medical schools to graduate more physicians? A research project funded by the Division of Physician Manpower, BEMT, will develop a computerized self-instruction program that will enable students in the Ohio State University College of Medicine to study at their own pace through a major part of the curriculum.

Under the direction of three medical educators and a systems analyst at the College of Medicine, the research will test the theory that independent study can improve the efficiency of medical education.

The experiment will use newly developed teaching concepts, techniques and materials. Findings of the experiment will be released to medical schools.

An important aim is to overcome a major weakness in the present

Scientists Give Evidence Gingivitis May Be Caused By Allergic Reaction

Allergic reaction caused by the interaction between oral bacteria and specific protein groups in blood may be a major cause of bleeding gums (gingivitis).

This evidence was presented by Dr. Stephen E. Mergenhagen, National Institute of Dental Health, at the first scientific session of the Berkshire Conference in Periodontology sponsored by Tufts University School of Dental Medicine.

Dr. Mergenhagen is chief, Immunology Section, Laboratory of Microbiology, NIDR.

Dr. Mergenhagen explained how he and his co-workers showed first that large antigen molecules passed from the crevices between teeth and gum where bacteria accumulate into the body through minute breaks in the mucous membrane that lines the mouth.

Antibodies Produce Reaction

When this happened, antibodies formed against these foreign substances produced a local allergic reaction in rabbits and other animals that looked just like human gingivitis.

Next, the NIDR scientists studied a lipopolysaccharide antigen, the so-called endotoxin, extracted from the cell walls of bacteria found in human mouths.

They injected very small amounts of this antigenic endotoxin in different places to pinpoint differences in allergic reactions.

When endotoxin was injected into a vein, antibody-forming cells appeared only in the spleen where most such cells usually arise, but when the injection was placed within the mucous membrane, antibody-forming cells appeared only in

(See GINGIVITIS, Page 7)



At a Thursday morning meeting, a sub-group talks about the equal employment opportunity issues identified at earlier sessions.

AUDITORIUM

(Continued from Page 1)

to make the health of all men of greatest concern to all associated with the Clinical Center.

"My colleagues on the committee—Dr. John Sherman (NIH Deputy Director), Dr. Robert Farrier (Acting CC Director), and Clifford Johnson (NIH Director of Information)—selected this date for this ceremony because it coincides with the date of the dedication of the Clinical Center 16 years ago."

Dr. Cummings also cited the able assistance given to the Committee by Genevieve Garner, Margaret Badger, Mary Calley, and Dorothy Horlander.

Approval for the Jack Masur Auditorium by HEW Secretary Robert H. Finch was "quick and enthusiastic," Dr. Marston disclosed.

In his welcome to what the planning committee viewed as mostly an NIH family affair, Dr. Marston also commented upon his own very special relationship with Dr. Masur.

Notes Pride in CC

He referred to Dr. Masur's pride in the Clinical Center, frequently called "The House That Jack Built," and his "excellent and loyal staff."

The significant role the auditorium played in Dr. Masur's life was described by Dr. Marston.

"This auditorium is a place in



Dr. Robert M. Farrier, Acting Director of the Clinical Center, greets Mrs. Masur and her daughter Nancy at an informal tea which preceded the dedication ceremony.

his Clinical Center that he used often and with appreciation because it's a beautiful place, an appropriate and dignified place, and a place of great utility," Dr. Marston said.

"It's here that regular meetings are held to discuss improvement and methods of treating patients, to hear scientific papers, to conduct important ceremonies such as visits of Presidents or Secretaries, or to honor outstanding employees as was done earlier this week.

"This is the room where hundreds of visitors from all over the world are welcomed each year—Presidents, physicians and other scientists, nurses, educators, sci-



Mrs. Masur pauses after the dedication of the Jack Masur Auditorium to view the inscription engraved on the marble wall at the entrance. Accompanying her are participants in the dedication ceremony (l to r): Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, and Dr. Russell A. Nelson.

ence writers, and other groups interested in health.

"This auditorium, too, is the place where patients can be offered some entertainment during their long stay as a part of the research team.

"And this is the place where Dr. Masur himself liked to meet with people and talk about what was going on at the Clinical Center."

Dr. Marston concluded: "What Dr. Masur started here . . . almost 20 years ago has improved the care of patients across the country and indeed throughout the world, and will continue to do so for generations. To us at NIH, the Clinical Center is Jack Masur's memorial, symbolizing his dedication to the health of all mankind.

'His Spirit Will Live'

"His spirit will live here in this institution long after we who admired and loved him are gone. It will linger and be known to generations to come, through his works and through his philosophy characterized by the words on the marble walls of the entrance to this auditorium."

Personal and official tribute to Dr. Masur's achievements were also paid by Dr. Crosby. He recalled that, in 1962, Dr. Masur was president of the American Hospital Association, "the first and only administrator of a Federal hospital ever to hold that office."

In looking over his record, Dr. Crosby said, he estimated that Dr. Masur had served 97 man-years on councils and committees of the association.

Dr. Crosby paraphrased an anecdote, which he believed described the work and spirit of Dr. Masur—"I did not find the world desolate when I entered it, and as my father has planted for me before I was born, so do I plant for those who come after me."

Dr. Masur's concern that the Clinical Center should never let

its research function eliminate human concern for those treated within its walls, was best exemplified, Dr. Crosby said, by a quote from Dr. Masur's presidential address: "Our most exalted goal always has been, and always will be, in the words of an old French saying, 'To cure sometimes, to help often, and to console always.'"

Another close friend and colleague, Dr. Nelson, spoke of Dr. Masur's warm spirit—his kindness and loyalty to his friends "at times even in excess."

"All too often he overlooked our faults, and he had a wonderful, warm way of flattering us, when from time to time he would say in a very personal way, 'So-and-so, you're a good man!'"

"I am here today to say that Jack Masur was a good man, and it's proper that we recognize this good man by our action in naming the auditorium of this Clinical Center in his memory.

"Jack Masur had a devotion, a commitment, and a loyalty to the Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health that were very deep and inspiring," Dr. Nelson said. "His loyalty had its roots, in my view, in his commit-

ment to help people and a commitment to his country. . ."

Dr. Nelson praised Dr. Masur as "a great leader and a great physician, a physician of the highest order in his extreme sensitivity to the rights and dignity of the individual, at the time when the individual lay considerably unprotected as a patient. . ."

"In the last few years this concern for the individual as a patient became more and more a central force in Jack Masur's professional life, and with this strong and vocal leadership he forced us to search our consciences in the treatment of people."

In conclusion Dr. Nelson expressed his pleasure with the dedication of the Jack Masur Auditorium:

"I can think of no better way for the United States Public Health Service and the National Institutes of Health, and all of Jack's friends to pay tribute to his efforts and to his memory than to see that this matter of conscience that he so strongly held is pushed forward and strengthened in general, and in a very specific way in this Center. Yes, Jack Masur was a convener of conscience. He was a good man."

Special Status is Achieved By Ten NIH Blood Donors

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 197 units of blood were received from NIH donors in June, and CC patients received 1,362 units of blood.

Ten donors achieved a special status. Carolyn Casper, ODA, attained the 2-gallon mark. Joining the Gallon Donor Club were: Judith Bergmann and Martha B. LeRoy, NIMH; Dorothy D. Davis and John B. Debnam, ODA; Rodney Duvall, NIAID; Rudolph Reid and Edward Soban, NCI; Richard H. Stewart, NIAMD, and Raymond Toth, DRS.

Call the NIH Blood Bank now for an appointment to donate blood, Ext. 64506.



Mrs. Masur chats with Dr. Nelson as friends of Dr. Masur gather after the dedication ceremony outside the Auditorium which bears his name.

Several Employee Unions Negotiate Agreements With NIH, OPM Reports

The Labor Management Branch, Office of Personnel Management, recently reported that several union agreements for non-supervisory employees at NIH are now in various stages—under negotiation, pending final approval, or have been approved.

Two approved agreements will be distributed to employees of the units concerned as soon as copies are received from the printers.

RML Agreement Approved

The agreement between NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratory and Local 1492, National Federation of Federal Employees, for the unit of non-supervisory laboratory animal caretakers was approved by DHEW June 2, 1969.

The renegotiated agreement between NIH and the Washington Area Trades Council for the unit of non-supervisory employees of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, PEB-OES, was approved by DHEW April 15, 1969.

Two other agreements are pending final approval.

Lodge 2419 Renegotiates

Lodge 2419, American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, and NIH have renegotiated an agreement for non-supervisory employees of CC's Nutrition Department.

Negotiations have also been completed between the Washington Area Metal Trades Council and the NIH for non-supervisory custodial laborers in three sections:

1) Operations Section, Environmental Sanitation Control Department, CC; 2) Property Management and Transportation Section, Administrative Branch, CC, and 3) Housekeeping Services Section, Plant and Office Services Branch, OAS-ADA.

Requests Being Considered

Under consideration by NIH are five requests for exclusive recognition:

Lodge 2419, AFGE, AFL-CIO, has requested exclusive recognition for non-supervisory employees in DRS's Medical Arts and Photography and Library Branches; the Maintenance Engineering Section, Plant Engineering Branch, Office of Engineering Services, ADA, and Printing and Reproduction Section, Plant and Office Services Branch, Office of Administrative Services, ADA.

Also, Local F-131, International Association of Firefighters, AFL-CIO, has requested exclusive recognition for non-supervisory employees of the Fire Department, Protection and Safety Management Branch, OAS-ADA.

DR. BATES

(Continued from Page 1)

professor of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Chicago who pioneered in isolation of the androgen hormones.

The award, which consists of a medal and a \$3,500 honorarium, was announced at special ceremonies which concluded the recent 51st annual meeting of the Society in New York.

Dr. Bates joined the NIAMD staff as a hormone chemist in 1952, following 7 years in a similar position with E. R. Squibb and Sons and 10 years with the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

He is a graduate of Simpson College and received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.



Dr. Bates received his award for "his leadership in studies of the endocrine system . . ."

Dr. Robert Rabin Joins Grants Assoc. Program

Dr. Robert Rabin recently joined the Grants Associates Program of NIH. This program, administered by the Division of Research Grants, provides a year of training in science administration.

Dr. Rabin came to NIH from Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia where, since 1961, he had been assistant director of Research and an associate member of Research Laboratories in the Biochemistry Department.

His work involved studies on amino acids and metabolic regulation in bacteria.

Dr. Rabin received his B.S. degree in bacteriology from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and his M.S. degree and Ph.D. degree—both in microbiology and biochemistry—from Pennsylvania State University.

OPM also reported that the appointments of William King as shop steward for the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Unit and John Henry McFadden, shop steward for the Laundry, were announced by the Washington Area Metal Trades Council.

Dr. Carter Named Chief, Cancer Therapy Branch

Dr. Stephen K. Carter, special assistant to the scientific director for Chemotherapy, National Cancer Institute, has been named chief of the Cancer Therapy Evaluation Branch.

He will be responsible for NCI's dealings with the Food and Drug Administration and the Division of Biologics Standards in relation to investigating new drugs for cancer.

Dr. Carter will summarize and analyze data from cooperative chemotherapy groups, and prepare clinical brochures on new anticancer agents for use by clinicians studying these drugs.

He is also responsible for the distribution of drugs to all clinical groups cooperating with NCI and certain independent investigators.

Drs. Robert B. Livingston and Charles Rosenbaum will assist him in these duties.

Dr. Carter received his B.A. degree from Columbia University in 1959 and his M.D. from New York Medical College in 1963.



Dr. Carter

NLM Displays Exhibit on TB

An exhibit on "Historical Highlights in the Conquest of Tuberculosis" is now on display in the National Library of Medicine lobby.

The exhibit portrays men of science who helped solve the mystery of tuberculosis and significant events in the battle against the disease.

GINGIVITIS

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nearby regional lymph nodes.

These cells move quickly from the lymph into the blood stream and could localize in human gingival tissue in the form of antibody-producing plasma cells.

Complement, a group or system of not less than nine proteins, is beginning to be understood as an important mechanism in several of the defenses of the body, and particularly in the inflammatory process.

Once antigen has combined with antibody, the enzymatic components of complement begin to react to this new complex.

A part of the fifth component of complement, split off as a relatively small fragment (molecular weight 15,000), becomes one of its most biologically active reaction products.

This fraction chemically attracts white blood cells and platelets to the site of injection. It also changes the blood clotting system, causes smooth muscle contraction, and increases the permeability of small

Data on Nursing Schools Helps Evaluate Facilities

Replies to a questionnaire now being mailed to over 1,200 schools of nursing are expected to provide the Federal government with data on the adequacy of their facilities and equipment.

The questionnaire was designed by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Division of Nursing, BEMT.

The survey will help evaluate the need for new construction and renovation to accommodate increased student nurse enrollment and to upgrade training.

Tabulation of the results will be completed by December 1969.

The 1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act provided matching Federal funds for construction of collegiate schools of nursing.

Between October 1963 and June 1965, 16 schools received Federal funds under this legislation.

The Nurse Training Act of 1964 broadened the construction grant provisions to include funds for community or junior colleges and diploma programs.

From September 1965 to June 1969, the Division of Nursing has awarded funds to 122 schools of nursing under this act.

Places for 5,029 new first year students will be created, and a total of 17,829 student places will be maintained by projects supported by these funds.



Dr. Thelma B. Dunn, NCI, was recently awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine in Surgery by the University of Perugia, Italy, while attending an international meeting on Immunity and Cancer which was held at the university.

blood vessels so that they bleed more easily.

These physiological changes are typical of inflammation.

All this evidence shows that much of the trouble with inflamed human gums could be caused by similar allergic reactions between bacterial antigens in the mouth and complement chemistry in serum.

MRS. HORLANDER

(Continued from Page 1)

comed and their NIH itinerary arranged by Mrs. Horlander.

Meeting royalty is an old story to her. She arranged the visit of the King of Thailand to the reservation when he dedicated Bldg. 29.

Mrs. Horlander also took care of the arrangements for the visit of the Empress of Iran, the former King Leopold and Princess Liliane of Belgium, and the recent visit of King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of Belgium.

Mrs. Horlander was there—in fact she had much to do with the details—when President Harry S. Truman laid the cornerstone of the CC in 1951.

President Lyndon B. Johnson vis-



Mrs. Horlander opened gifts, posed for pictures, and enjoyed refreshments at her recent farewell party given by friends and associates of the CC.

ited NIH twice—and again the wheels were smoothed by Dorothy Horlander.

Soviet delegations under the U.S.-USSR Exchange Agreement had their stay made pleasant and rewarding through her assistance.

Mrs. Horlander had the administrative responsibility for NIH's famous lecture series including the R. E. Dyer Lecture Series and the G. Burroughs Mider Lectureships.

Assisting in the arrangement of international conferences on major medical subjects was also one of her duties. Among these conferences was the recent International Conference on Rubella.

For her work at the CC Mrs. Horlander has received two Superior Service Awards.

Jacob Koch Awarded 30-Year Pin

Jacob Koch, a computer systems analyst in the National Library of Medicine, received a 30-year pin at NLM's Second Annual Award Ceremony held recently in the Billings Auditorium.

Mr. Koch, who is with the Office of Computer and Engineering Services, was given his award by Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director,

NICHD Grant Helps Scientists Learn— From Shrimp—About Life in Dormant Stage

A tiny crustacean, the brine shrimp, is helping scientists learn how life can continue through an extremely dormant state even in hostile surroundings.

Studies of the sea creature, aided partly by a grant from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, are also helping define the narrow boundary between life and death.

Female brine shrimp sometimes produce an embryo that develops directly into an adult. At other times the embryo forms into a cyst and enters cryptobiosis, an extreme form of dormancy in which all metabolic activity ceases.

Embryo Resumes Development

Yet, if the encysted embryo passes out of the highly concentrated brine into which it is released into less brackish water it may revive and resume normal development within a short time.

But, if washed up on the shore and exposed to air, the dormant period can last for decades during which the embryo remains protected from the onslaughts of a hostile environment.

During cryptobiosis, the scientist cannot determine by his usual criteria whether the creature is alive or dead.

Because it is able to resume what we know as life activity when incubated in sea water under proper conditions, the brine shrimp can be said to have a period of suspended life.

Hoping to learn what sustains the germ of life during the dormant period, researchers at the University of Miami have found that an extract of encysted brine shrimp embryos contain polyribosomes, clusters of cell structures essential to the formation of basic life-supporting proteins.

Cell Function Unclear

Polyribosomes have not yet been detected in intact embryonic cells, nor is the function of these dormant-stage structures clear. But they may be instrumental in bringing about the emergence of the embryo from the dormant state and the resumption of normal development.

Further study is underway to determine the function of polyribosomes, if any, in the dormant state.

The Miami scientists noted that the number of polyribosomes increases within 3 minutes after the dried encysted embryos are incubated in sea water, and a further increase is evident at 5 minutes. At the same time protein (RNA) synthesis is resumed.

No evidence has been found of RNA within the encysted embryos, but the scientists do not rule out the possibility that it may be sequestered there, providing the trigger for emergence from the dormant state once conditions are right.

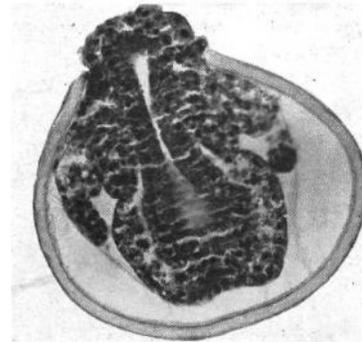
They are now studying several aspects of the dormancy and emergence process in brine shrimp. These include the unusual extensive early development of the embryo without the occurrence of cell division.

Most multicellular organisms undergo extensive cell division from the onset of development.

Cell division in the brine shrimp embryo does not occur until the developing embryo emerges from its protective shell. This fact may account for its unusual ability to survive under extreme conditions in the dormant state.

The researchers speculate that further work with these interesting sea creatures may provide information useful for the long-term storage of living tissues for medical purposes.

The work of Dr. James S. Clegg and Allyn L. Golub, University of Miami Biology Department, is also supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Their research was described in a recent issue of *Developmental Biology*.



Newly emerged embryo (almost a swimming larva) 8 hours after the dried embryo has been placed in sea water with oxygen. This brine shrimp embryo has been maintained in the encysted stage for about 15 years (dry in vacuum) before it was hydrated.—U. of Miami Photo.

Mary Calley Is Appointed Chief of Clinical Center Special Events Section



Mrs. Calley, who will arrange interesting itineraries for NIH visitors, has spent her entire Federal career—17 years—on the reservation.

Mary B. Calley has been named chief of the Clinical Center Special Events Section. Dr. Robert M. Farrier, Acting CC Director, announced the appointment.

Mrs. Calley had been assistant chief of the section for the past 6 years. She succeeds Dorothy Horlander who recently joined the staff of the Fogarty International Center.

Mrs. Calley will be responsible for preparing programs, itineraries, and arrangements for NIH visitors.

Arranges Lectures

She will also arrange for official NIH lectures as well as other professional meetings and lectures. In addition, she will continue the speaker's bureau which, last year, furnished 44 NIH speakers to professional organizations in the Washington area. The bureau also provides interpreters for visitors and patients.

Mrs. Calley has spent her entire Federal service career—17 years—with NIH. She joined NIH in 1952 as a member of the U.S. Civil Service Board of Examiners.

She has also been with the National Cancer Institute and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

Her husband, Samuel B. Calley, is a mechanical engineer technician with the Division of Research Services.

DPM Sponsors Conference on Medical Education

The establishment of an institute in Louisiana to further continuing medical education in that state was recommended at a recent conference sponsored by the Division of Physician Manpower, BEMT. It was suggested the institute serve as a model for other states.

The meeting, titled "The Continuing Education of the Physician," was held at Louisiana State University. The participants included representatives from medical schools, medical societies, and

health planning councils.

Four task forces concentrated on such subjects as communication, curriculum, and evaluation.

It was recognized that present efforts in this field are disorganized and fragmented, and that efforts must be made to coordinate the work of various agencies involved in continuing medical education.

Norman Tucker, education consultant in the Continuing Education Branch, represented DPM at the conference.