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 President, Thomas E. Corinne, and son, Henry. - Photos by Dorothy Horlander.

Dorothy Horlander Heads Int'l Visitors Center

Dorothy P. Horlander has been appointed chief of the International Visitors Center of the Pozzurty 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 500,000 visitors received help from her and her section.

The great and near-great, crowned heads and leaders of international organizations have been wel-

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-

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.

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 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
Annual CC Patients' Carnival Opens With Funfare, 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. Checkering square and space balloons might easily have gotten the nod.

In playing checkering square, patients tossed discs toward the brightly colored center of a large black and red square board for prizes. Patients chasing 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 bonafide barbershop quartet. Two side shows, an exotic dancer and a fire eater, evoked applause.

The work of volunteers, in cooperation with the CC Patients' 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 bakers.

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

The following organizations sent 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.
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.

NIH 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 NIH grant, Dr. Andrew L. Bassett, an orthodontist 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

Orthodontists and orthodontists use 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 Electronica of the Orthopedic Research Laboratories, and Dr. Albert N. Zeng, assistant professor of Dentistry, Columbia University.

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

Summer Information Trainees

By Janice Goldblum

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 Differentiation of Chick Embryos, Using Reverse Phase Chromatography, and the Laboratory of Technical Development.

Under the direction of Dr. Ede1a, Clinical Endocrinology Branch, Susanne Stoner will perform analyses of calcium, magnesium, copper, and zinc and work with patients with bone disease.

James is also attached to the Clinical Endocrinology Branch under Miss Deelaw's supervision. He is analyzing urinary adenosine 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 in 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 pace."

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.

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.

NHI employees, their families and friends are cordially invited, but patients will have priority in seating.
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-15) 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.

**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 approving NIH's new Affirmative Action Plan for Employment Opportunity. One reporter expressed "faith that the plan will meet the goals 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 her 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 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 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 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 real and 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."

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

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

(See EEO CONFERENCE, Page 5)
Solutions Suggested

It is the job that is graded, not the man. This has to be faced honestly and realistically.

Positions Reiterated

Ohio State Med. School Uses Computer Teaching

Scientists Give Evidence Gingivitis May Be Caused By Allergic Reaction

Antibodies Produce Reaction

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

EEO CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 4)

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 a 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.

Ohio State Med. School Uses Computer Teaching

Can computers help medical schools to graduate more physicians? A research project funded by the Division of Physicians 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 of self-instruction, and computerized self-instruction that will be released to medical schools.

An important aim is to overcome the great weakness in the present “lockstep” method of instruction which compels each student to advance at the same pace.

All students do not arrive at medical school with the same degree of preparation. They vary in their intellectual capability, interest, study habits, personalities, and backgrounds.

Schedule Fits Individual

The major advantage of the self-instruction is that it recognizes these differences, and attempts to tailor the teaching schedule to the individual.

Principal investigators for the study will be Dr. Lloyd R. Evans, assistant dean and professor of medicine; Dr. Ralph W. Ingersoll, director of research and services in medical education; Dr. Robert Folk, assistant professor of medicine, and James V. Griesen, systems analyst.

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

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

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 the mucous membrane.

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

Dr. Marston said, “We've got to address ourselves to education and communications, training needs identified at earlier sessions.

OD officials and an Institute Director hammered out their recommendations.

Dr. Marston 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.

“T’im 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 successful 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?”

“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.

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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 fifth biennial session of the Berkshire Conference in Periodontology sponsored by Tufts University School of Dental Medicine.

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

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

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

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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 Holender.

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 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, science 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 comfort 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 that he recognized this good man by our action in naming this 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 commitment 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 1,302 units of blood.

Ten donors achieved a special status. Carolyn Casper, ODA, attained the 5-gallon mark. Joining the Gallon Donor Club were: Judith Bergmann and Martha B. LeRoy, NIMH; Dorothy D. Davis and John B. Delamere, ODA; Rodney Duvall, NAID; Ralph Reid and Edward Soban, NCI; Richard H. Stewart, NIAMD, and Raymond Tosth, DRB.

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

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 (I to r): Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Dr. Edwin L. Crosby, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, and Dr. Russell A. Nelson.
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. The 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, American Federation of Government Employees, for the unit of non-supervisory laboratory animal caretakers was approved by OPM June 2, 1969.

The renegotiated agreement between NIH and the Washington Area Metal Trades Council for the unit of non-supervisory employees of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, PEB-OES, was approved by OPM April 15, 1969. Two other agreements are pending final approval.

Lodge 2419 Renegotiations

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.

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, OPM.

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

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

Gingivitis (Continued from Page 5)

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.

Composition, 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 at a relatively small fragment (molecular weight 15,000), becomes one of its most biologically active reaction products.

This fraction chemically attracts the antibody 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 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.

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, OPM.

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

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

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.
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 Blgd. 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.

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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 Annex. He was chosen for his contributions to the field of computer systems.

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

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