

Nobel Laureate Harold Varmus Nominated as 14th NIH Director Ruth Kirschstein Named Acting Director



Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein, acting NIH director

FIC 25 Years Old In '93

Scholars-in-Residence Program Celebrates

By Dr. Peter Condliffe

This year, the Fogarty International Center (FIC) is 25 years old. The center was created by Executive Order in 1968 as a memorial to the late Rep. John E. Fogarty who, during his long career as a congressman from Rhode Island, became a powerful advocate of international collaboration in health research. In his later years in Congress, he became deeply interested in international health and was often a member of the U.S. delegation to the World Health Assembly where he advocated collaborative research at the international level.

When the FIC was founded the Scholars-in-Residence Program was created to bring biomedical scientists

(see *Scholars* p. 17)

President Clinton on Aug. 3 announced his intention to nominate Dr. Harold Eliot Varmus as the 14th director of the National Institutes of Health. A Senate confirmation process must precede Varmus' taking over leadership of the institutes.

Winner of the Nobel Prize in 1989 for his work in cancer research, Varmus, 53, is a professor of microbiology, biochemistry, and biophysics, and the American Cancer Society professor of molecular virology at the University of California, San Francisco. He is a leader in the study of cancer-causing genes called "oncogenes," and an internationally recognized authority on retroviruses, the viruses that cause AIDS and many cancers in animals.

Thirty-eight-year NIH veteran Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, director of NIGMS

(See *Director* p. 6)



Dr. Harold E. Varmus, director-designate

Research Festival '93 Schedule

NIHAA Members Invited To Alumni Symposium

The first morning of NIH Research Festival '93—Monday, Sept. 20—has been designated National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases Alumni Day. This event is being celebrated with a symposium entitled "Contributions of Basic Science to Biomedical Research" sponsored by NIH and NIDDK in honor of Dr. Elizabeth F. Neufeld, recipient of the 1993 Distinguished Alumni Award.

Neufeld was chosen for her outstanding contributions toward the understanding and diagnosis of a group of hereditary diseases known as mucopolysaccharide storage disorders, including Hurler's and Hunter's syndromes.

These often fatal disorders are characterized by an excessively high accumulation of mucopolysaccharides within

(See *Symposium* p. 7)

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Nursing Center Becomes 17th Institute at NIH

What's in a name? If the staff of the new National Institute of Nursing Research were asked this question, the answer would surely be "a lot more than one would think." Formerly the National Center for Nursing Research, the newly created institute, its staff, friends, colleagues and the nursing community are looking forward to celebrating the new status.

"People ask me why institute status is so important," said Dr. Ada Sue Hinshaw, NINR director. "I tell them that it is a matter of perception, which includes a sense of stability, stature and importance for nursing research within the health research community."

The change from center to institute began on the evening of June 10, when President Clinton signed the NIH Reauthorization Act of 1993, thus creating the NINR, among other things. HHS Secretary Donna Shalala then signed the corresponding *Federal Register* notice on June 14, which formally added the seventeenth institute to NIH. In her press release announcing the NINR, Secretary Shalala said, "I am particularly pleased that nursing research has received this recognition. Nursing research makes a vital contribution to improving the nation's health. Strengthening that research role is certainly



Dr. Ada Sue Hinshaw



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH
The National Institute of Nursing Research logo. The NR stands for nursing research, and the flame symbolizes knowledge.

something I am proud to support."

The institute's purpose is to provide a strong scientific base for nursing practice, answering such questions as: how can nurses help mothers-to-be prevent low birth weight babies? How can the extent of a child's pain be determined so that the right help can be given? What can nurses do to help women deal with the typical symptoms of menopause? How can older people live independent lives as long as possible?

In addition to ameliorating illness, nurse scientists study health promotion and disease prevention, including how to motivate people to adopt healthy lifestyles. Innovative approaches are also developed and tested to improve the delivery of health care through high quality nursing services. Nursing research is strongly collaborative. Nurse scientists work closely with many health disciplines to find answers to health problems.

According to Hinshaw, "What has been especially gratifying is the support, encouragement and assistance of our NIH colleagues dating from the time we first arrived on campus in 1986. We look forward to continuing our good relationships and productive collaborations as we all work towards furthering research in the interest of good health."

Thank you to our friends

The NIHAA warmly welcomes the following organizations that joined in the category of "Friends" and wishes to acknowledge its appreciation for their generous support:

American Association of Retired Persons
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We also would like to thank Glaxo Inc., Sandoz Research Institute and the Upjohn Company for bearing the considerable expense of underwriting *NIHAA Update*.

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences (FAES) has generously and continually supported NIHAA.

We would also like to express our deep appreciation to the following contributors to NIHAA-sponsored events in 1992:

Charles River Laboratories
National Foundation for Infectious Diseases
Peptide Technology Limited
Takaro Shuzo Co., Ltd.
Warner-Lambert/Parke-Davis Pharmaceutical Research.

Credit

NIHAA Update is supported by grants from Glaxo Inc., Sandoz Research Institute and the Upjohn Company.

Update

The NIHAA Update is the newsletter of the NIH Alumni Association. The NIHAA office is at 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 530-0567.

Editor's Note

The NIHAA Update welcomes letters and news from readers. We wish not only to bring alumni news about NIH, but also to serve as a means for reporting information about alumni—their concerns, information on recent appointments, honors, books published and other developments of interest to their colleagues. If you have news about yourself or about other alumni, or comments on and suggestions for the NIHAA Update, please drop a note to the editor. We reserve the right to edit materials.

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Greetings from the New NIHAA President, Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr.

The highlight—or perhaps more accurately, the lowlight—of the past year was the calamity that befell Joe Held, president of NIHAA. Out of the blue last October he had a serious intracranial hemorrhage from an aneurysm; was suspended precariously between life and death for a seemingly endless period, and then hung for an agonizingly extended interval in a state in which the completeness of recovery was in deep doubt. But I guess it was a highlight after all because, all of a sudden, everything changed for the better and Joe is now his old self—energetic, full of bright ideas, and working hard to inspire us all onward and upward. Again, personal experience brings home the realization that modern medicine is full of wonders.

During Joe's long incapacity, John Sherman, vice president, and Cal Baldwin, secretary-treasurer, stepped into the breach smartly and kept the board functioning smoothly. We owe both a big vote of thanks.

The headline on one story in the last issue of the *Update* jumped the gun by a soupçon. Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) got his "brick and mortar" recognition as described, when ground was broken in September 1992 for the new building on the NIH campus that will bear his name. However, it was not until the annual meeting of the NIHAA on May 15, 1993, that our organization's first Public Service Award was bestowed. The occasion was a very joyous and heartwarming one. Mr. Natcher came early and stayed late. Before his investiture, he mingled with a splendid turnout of our members and heard a most illuminated review by Lance Liotta, deputy director for intramural research, about the current status as well as the future direc-



Dr. Thomas J. Kennedy, Jr.

tion of intramural research at NIH.

John Sherman presented the NIHAA Public Service Award, a framed watercolor of the William H. Natcher Bldg. done by Storm Whaley, retired associate director for communications and NIHAA board member. Enriched with appropriate sentiments, the presentation had the intimacy and immediacy of a citation that could only come from a collaborator who had known and admired the awardee for almost as long as the latter had served on the House appropriations committee. Mr. Natcher's acceptance—courtly, modest and moving—made incontestably evident his convictions about the marvelous promise that biomedical research holds for the health and well-being of the American people. He earnestly solicited our advice in helping him make the right decisions on the scope, direction and magnitude of national programs in biomedical and behavioral research in both his formal acceptance speech and his personal and informal conversations with members after the meeting was adjourned.

(See *Greetings* p. 4)

Greetings (continued from p. 3)

Betimes, to our surprise and delight, he sat through the routine, perhaps tedious, ritual of an annual business meeting.

Mr. Natcher's extraordinary commitment to improving the health of people through research became evident again recently when that "ole magician" pulled at least five rabbits out of the hat to add more than \$600 million over last (FY 1993) year's level and \$269 million over the President's request for this year to the House's appropriation for NIH in what is probably the most grim budget year in the last forty. Since the Senate will not act until September, the final Congressional word has yet to be spoken. But there is no doubt as to where Bill Natcher's heart lies.

The NIHAA annual meeting ratified the slate of officers and board members elected by the members and the board; these are listed on p. 3 in the masthead.

Nat Berlin, in residence at NIH for a sabbatical, was pressed into service to help the Alumni Association design an event, perhaps an annual one, that would enable it to make a finite and visible contribution to the advancement of public policy in the domain of biomedical research. Working alone at first, but gradually picking up Alan Schechter, Gordon Wallace, John Sherman and yours truly as collaborators, a "Forum on the Future of Biomedical Research" is now in a late state of gestation. Stay tuned for details.

The Alumni Association, on June 30, 1993, the eve of the new "house staff" year, cosponsored with the Office of Education, a reception for the incoming clinical associates. This was the second consecutive year in which we played this role and it is our hope that the reception and NIHAA's role in it will become a regular item on the NIH Calendar of Events. The tyros received



Acting NIHAA President John Sherman (l) presents to Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) the 1993 NIHAA Public Service Award.

a warm welcome from a distinguished group of NIH scientists and had the opportunity to socialize with them in the congenial atmosphere of the Mary Woodard Lasker Center. They also

heard from Richard Klausner his personal saga, a clinical associate of yesteryear and now just elected to the NAS; and soothing words of encouragement were offered by two young



Dr. Bruce Chabner, director of the Division of Cancer Treatment, NCI, talks with two of the incoming clinical associates at the welcoming reception on June 30 at the Mary Woodard Lasker Center.

scientists, Griffin Rodgers, NIDDK, and Michele Evans, NIA, who had started as clinical associates in just the last few years. Many of you probably remember the anxieties and misgivings that plagued you as you embarked upon your stint as a clinical associate. It was a nice affair! That's the sort of thing your dues money supports.

The Alumni Association is gradually expanding both what it is doing and its ambitions for what it would like to do to assist NIH. My interactions with the members of the association who volunteer their time and effort so generously have persuaded me that all feel they owe a profound debt of gratitude to this great federal agency, the National Institutes of Health. The only limitations on repayment are our ability to conceive ways to do it and our capability to amass the resources to concretize our aspirations. Thus the board and officers solicit and welcome the thought and ideas of the members on activities that could be incorporated into NIHAA's agenda. Obviously, our reach has long exceeded our grasp—the damnable fate of all impecunious organizations committed to great causes.

In the past year, the NIHAA has begun to try to enlist institutional members from among individuals and organizations that also have reason to be grateful for the NIH-driven advances in science and that are in a much better position to provide additional impetus to our efforts. If you have the ear of any such potential contributors, encourage them to make common cause with us. Also, strange as it may seem, the NIH has neither a record of who has worked on the campus nor any ideas as to how former staff can be located. For that reason, please let us know the whereabouts of any of your erstwhile Bethesda colleagues who are not now members of the NIHAA.

Calendar of Exhibits and Upcoming Events

September—December

An exhibit in honor of the 500th anniversary of "Paracelsus and the Medical Revolution of the Renaissance" is on display in the front lobby of the NLM (Bldg. 38, 8600 Rockville Pike) until Dec. 31. For further information call Dr. Philip Teigen at the History of Medicine Division, NLM, (301) 496-5405.

September—November

Research Festival '93

Sept. 20—NIH/NIDDK Alumni Symposium on Monday morning from 8:45 to 12 noon in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

Sept. 20, 21 and 22—Additional symposia, workshops and coordinated poster sessions

Sept. 23 and 24—Technical Sales Association Scientific Equipment Show

Medicine for the Public:

Sept. 28—Glaucoma: Don't Lose Sight of It

Oct. 5—Understanding the Healing Arts: Alternative Medicine at NIH

Oct. 12—Uptight or Laid-back: How We Handle Stress

Oct. 19—Blood Transfusions: Issues and Answers

Oct. 26—Spinal Cord Injury: New Developments in Treatment

Nov. 9—Obesity: The Whys and Wherefores

A lecture series on health and disease sponsored by the Clinical Center, NIH. The lectures are free and held on Tuesday evenings at 7 in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. For information call (301) 496-2563.

October

On Saturday, Oct. 9, 1993, the mem-

bers of the NIH Alumni Association have been invited to tour the newly opened Howard Hughes Medical Institute, 4000 Jones Bridge Road, Chevy Chase at 2:00 p.m. Postcards with details will be mailed in September to local chapter members.

On Thursday, Oct. 21, 1993, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. the NIHAA will host a reception at the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany to honor the visiting German scientists at NIH. Invitations will be mailed in September.

October—April 1994

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc., will sponsor nine concerts in the 1993-94 season.

The concert dates are:

Oct. 10—Peter Serkin, piano

Oct. 17—Tokyo String Quartet

Nov. 21—Ridge Ensemble with C. Raim, piano

Jan. 30, 1994—Richard Goode, piano

Feb. 13—Trio Fontaney

Mar. 13—Emanuele Segre, guitar, and Friends

Mar. 27—Michel Lethiec and Friends

Apr. 10—Duo Canino-Ballista

Apr. 17—Auryn String Quartet

May 1—Andras Schiff and Yuuko Shiokawa (this concert has been rescheduled to replace the concert of Mar. 14, 1993, canceled because of snow).

Concerts are held on Sundays at 4 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. Tickets are required. For more information call (301) 496-7976.

For more information about various lectures and events at NIH, call (301) 496-1766. For information about NIHAA call (301) 530-0567.

Director (continued from p. 1)

for the past 19 years, took over on July 1 as acting NIH director at the request of Secretary Shalala, who also elevated Kirschstein to status as NIH deputy director.

"The role of an acting director of NIH is to maintain stability and the current activities of NIH as a whole in an appropriate and excellent fashion so that the new NIH director can move right in," said Kirschstein.

"I want everyone at NIH to know that there will be no long interim period when there's no one in charge who cares about all the people at NIH," Kirschstein assured. "NIH has been my whole career, except for a short period at FDA. I know many, many people here at all levels of activity, from scientists, to technical people, to support staff, to animal care workers. I want them all to know that a sense of continuity will be maintained. I share a feeling of the importance of everyone's task. We're a team, a family that is quite remarkable. The reason NIH enjoys an excellent reputation is because of the people who work here."

Kirschstein will serve until Varmus is confirmed. The confirmation hearings will take place after Oct. 1.

Varmus would be the first NIH director to have won a Nobel Prize, and is one of the world's most eminent and most honored biomedical scientists. He has been working at the cutting edge of modern cell and molecular biology, and has had an active relationship with NIH for about 30 years as an intramural scientist, grantee, and public advisor.

Varmus and his UCSF colleague Dr. J. Michael Bishop shared a Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine in 1989 for demonstrating that cancer genes (oncogenes) can arise from normal cellular genes, called proto-oncogenes. While investigating a retroviral gene, *v-src*,

responsible for causing tumors in chickens, they discovered a nonviral src gene, very similar to *v-src*, present in the normal cells of birds and mammals.

In recent years, his work has assumed special relevance to AIDS, through a focus on biochemical properties of HIV, and to breast cancer, through investigation of mammary tumors in mice. His research activities are currently supported by grants from NIH, including an Outstanding Investigator Grant from NCI, a drug discovery program for AIDS from NIAID, and a structural biology program for AIDS from NIGMS; by his professorship from the American Cancer Society; and by the Melanie Bronfman Award for Breast Cancer.

Varmus is chairman of the board on biology for the National Research Council, an advisor to the Congressional Caucus for Biomedical Research, a member of the joint steering committee for public policy of biomedical societies, and cochairman of the New Delegation for Biomedical Research, a coalition of leaders in the biomedical community. He directed "Winding Your Way Through DNA," a popular public symposium on recombinant DNA staged by UCSF last fall.

The author or editor of four books and nearly 300 scientific papers, Varmus has been elected to the Institute of Medicine, the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His most recent book, *Genes and the Biology of Cancer*, intended for a general audience, was coauthored with Robert Weinberg for the Scientific American Library. He is an editor of several professional journals, and has served on a variety of review and advisory boards for government, biotechnology firms, and pharmaceutical companies. Most recently, he was a member of the IOM

committee that advised the Department of Defense on the use of \$210 million allocated by Congress last year for breast cancer research. In 1986, he chaired the subcommittee of the International Committee on the Taxonomy of Viruses that gave the AIDS virus its name HIV.

Varmus was born Dec. 18, 1939, and attended public schools in Freeport, Long Island, N.Y.; his father Frank practiced family medicine, and his mother Beatrice was a psychiatric social worker. He is a graduate of Amherst College (B.A. 1961), where he majored in English literature and edited the school newspaper; Harvard University (M.A. in English literature, 1962); and Columbia University (M.D. 1966). While at medical school, he worked for 3 months at a mission hospital in northern India.

After an internship and residency in internal medicine at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York, he served as a clinical associate for 2 years (1968-1970) at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, where he did his first scientific work in the area of bacterial genetics with Dr. Ira Pastan, who is now chief of NCI's Laboratory of Molecular Biology.

Varmus came to UCSF as a postdoctoral fellow in Bishop's laboratory in 1970, initiating a longstanding collaboration to study tumor viruses, and was appointed to the faculty later that year. He became a full professor in 1979 and an American Cancer Society research professor in 1984.

Varmus is married to Constance Casey, a book critic for the *Washington Post*. They have two sons—Jacob, who studies music and poetry at the University of Iowa, and Christopher, who attends high school in San Francisco. His sister, Ellen Bloch, is a genetic counselor at Oakland Children's Hospital.

Symposium (continued from p. 1)

the cells and tissues, leading to skeletal abnormalities, mental retardation, blindness, and deafness.

She demonstrated that this group of disorders results from defects in degradative enzymes, resulting in mucopolysaccharide accumulation in the lysosomes, thus defining these diseases as lysosomal storage disorders.



Dr. Elizabeth F. Neufeld

Her work led to an ability to diagnose correctly these disorders in patients and to the development of prenatal screening for these diseases. In addition to providing deeper insights into the mechanisms of basic cell biology, her work has possible implications for enzyme replacement therapy to treat these conditions.

Neufeld was a biochemist with NIDDK from 1963 to 1984, during which time she served as chief of the Genetics and Biochemistry Branch. Presently, she is professor and chair of the department of biological chemistry at the UCLA School of Medicine.

In honoring Elizabeth Neufeld as NIDDK alumna of 1993, and with Richard Axel, Robert Lefkowitz,

Arthur Kornberg, Stuart Kornfeld, and Jack Strominger, the program is of interest not only to former NIH'ers, but also to the present NIH intramural community.

It is hoped that NIHAA members will return to the Bethesda campus, attend the NIDDK symposium, and stay to participate in the activities that will follow.

The 1993 NIH Research Festival will continue Monday afternoon, Sept. 20 with a plenary session on "Clinical Applications of Gene Therapy." This year's organizing committee, chaired by Dr. Irwin Kopin, NINDS scientific director, has chosen "Molecular Medicine" as the general theme. On

(See Symposium p. 8)



The NIH Distinguished Alumni Award is a replica of the statue "Healing Waters" by Azriel Awret, which is located near the escalator on the first floor of Bldg. 10.

**National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
1993 Distinguished Alumni Symposium**

Monday, Sept. 20, 1993 Masur Auditorium 8:45 a.m. - 12 noon

Opening Remarks

Dr. Phillip Gorden
Director, NIDDK 8:45 a.m.

Speakers

Dr. Robert J. Lefkowitz
Duke University Medical Center
*Molecular Approaches to Interdict
Signalling or Desensitization of
G Protein-Coupled Receptors* 8:50 a.m.

Dr. Richard Axel
Howard Hughes Medical Institute,
Columbia University
The Molecular Biology of Smell 9:20 a.m.

Dr. Arthur Kornberg
Stanford University School of
Medicine
For the Love of Enzymes 9:50 a.m.

Dr. Jack Strominger
Harvard University
*Presentation of Peptides to the
Immune System by Class I and
Class II Major Histocompatibility
Complex Molecules* 10:20 a.m.

Dr. Stuart Kornfeld
Washington University School of
Medicine
*Trafficking of Proteins to
Lysosomes* 10:50 a.m.

Dr. Elizabeth F. Neufeld
UCLA School of Medicine
The Hurler Syndrome, Revisited 11:20 a.m.

**Presentation of Distinguished
Alumna Award by Dr. Phillip
Gorden** 11:50 a.m.

Symposium (continued from p. 7)

Tuesday, Sept. 21, there will be two symposia, both scheduled for the morning on "Transcriptional Control" and "Cellular and Functional Imaging." On Wednesday, Sept. 22 in the morning there also will be two symposia on "Signal Transduction and Intracellular Trafficking" and "Biobehavior and Health" (See blue sidebar).

Forty-six interactive workshops will be conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday, which will highlight topics of particular interest to researchers from NIH's diverse intramural program. They will be held in various locations throughout the campus.

There will be two equal-length poster sessions at the festival, one on Monday, Sept. 20 and another on Tuesday, Sept. 21. Five hundred posters will exhibit some of the work being done in NIH laboratories. The posters will be displayed in the Research Festival tents that will be set up in parking lot 10-D southwest of the Clinical Center.

The Technical Sales Association will provide refreshments for each poster session. No picnic will be held this year. Thursday, Sept. 23, and Friday, Sept. 24 have been reserved for the TSA scientific equipment show in the Research Festival tents. There will be over 300 exhibitors; it is one of the largest shows on the east coast.

The Research Festival was started 8 years ago by Dr. Abner Notkins, former director of intramural research, NIDR. Efforts by Notkins, subsequent committee chairpersons, the addition of the Alumni Symposium presentations four years ago, and the NIH Special Projects Office headed by Thomas Flavin, have made the event a great success.

The booklet detailing workshops and poster sessions is now available. For information call the NIHAA office at (301) 530-0567 or the NIH Visitor Information Center at (301) 496-1776.

NIH Research Festival '93 General Schedule of Events

MONDAY, SEPT. 20

Symposia

8:45 a.m.-12:00 noon NIDDK Alumni Symposium:

Contributions of Basic Science to Biomedical Research

Bldg. 10, Masur Auditorium

2:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Plenary Session: *Clinical Applications of Gene Therapy*

Bldg. 10, Masur Auditorium

Poster Session 1

12:00-7:30 p.m. Posters (See poster session listings)

Research Festival tents, Parking Lot 10-D, southwest of Bldg. 10

TUESDAY, SEPT. 21

Symposia

8:30-11:00 a.m. *Transcriptional Control*

Bldg. 10, Masur Auditorium

8:30-11:00 a.m. *Cellular and Functional Imaging*

Bldg. 10, Lipsett Amphitheater

Workshops 1-15

2:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m. See workshop listings for titles and locations

Poster Session 2

12:00-7:30 p.m. Posters (See poster session listings)

Research Festival tents in Parking Lot 10-D, southwest of Bldg. 10

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22

Symposia

8:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. *Signal Transduction and Intracellular Trafficking*

Bldg. 10, Masur Auditorium

8:30 a.m.-11:00 a.m. *Biobehavior and Health*

Bldg. 10, Lipsett Amphitheater

Workshops 16-46

8:30 a.m.-11:00 p.m. Workshop 16-30 See listings for titles and locations

2:30 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Workshop 31-45 See listings for titles and locations

8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Special Workshop 46

Computation and Theoretical Methods for Molecular Medicine Bldg. 12A

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23 AND FRIDAY, SEPT. 24

Technical Sales Association (TSA) Equipment Show

9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Exhibits

Research Festival tents in Parking Lot 10-D, southwest of Bldg. 10

Programs with complete listing of symposia, posters and workshop titles and locations will be available at the Visitor Information Center in Bldg. 10 and in 31A. Shuttle bus service will be available on a frequent and regular basis throughout the NIH reservation during the festival. Parking spaces in the 41-B lot will be available, but limited in number. Registration is not required for any of the events. For more information call the NIH Visitor Information Center at (301) 496-1776.

News From and About NIHAA Members, and Foreign Chapters

Dr. David Axelrod, who was at NIH in the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, NIAID, from 1962 to 1965 and then a virologist at NIH from 1965 to 1968, became New York State Commissioner of Health in 1979. He retired in 1991 because of a severe stroke. Friends of his have established an endowment in his honor to support fellowships at the State University of New York, School of Public Health, which he founded. Contributions and information may be referred to the David Axelrod Public Health Endowment, Administration Bldg., Rm. 231, The University of Albany Foundation, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12222.

Dr. J. Claude Bennett, who was a research associate in molecular biology at NIH from 1962 to 1964, is Spencer professor of medical sciences and chairman of the department of medicine at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He received at the 1993 Annual Session of the American



College of Physicians the John Phillips Memorial Award for his distinguished contributions in clinical medicine. Over the past 27 years, he has pioneered many studies in immunology, microbiology and rheumatology that have improved the understanding of the molecular basis of antibody function, the properties of immunoglobulins, gene sequencing and the sequencing of antibodies.

Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, who was in the geographic medicine and genetics section of NIAMD from 1957 to 1964, is master of Balliol College at Oxford University, England. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame this spring, along with Dr. Irving Millman, adjunct professor of microbiology at Hahnemann University, Philadelphia. They were both honored for developing tests and a vaccine to identify and protect humans exposed to the hepatitis B virus.

Michael Brown, who was at NCI from 1972 to 1979, is now a vice president with R.O.W. Sciences, Inc. The company is seeking doctoral level medical research consultants with a record of at least 10 years of research and publication, to support public and private sector research programs for new medical interventions including drugs, devices, and medical technologies. Expertise is needed in clinical trials research, biostatistics, regulatory affairs, medical affairs, epidemiology, outcomes research, and pharmacoecconomics. Please contact Brown at (301) 294-5511.

Virginia Schroeder Burnham, who has been a consultant and member of various advisory councils and committees at NIH, is now a writer and consul-

tant living in Greenwich, Conn. She has written a book on *Knowing Yourself*. The book was written in collaboration with Dr. William H. Hampton.

Dr. George Canellos, chief of medical oncology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, who was at NCI from 1963-65 as a clinical associate, then from 1967-74 a senior investigator, and from 1974-75 acting clinical director, has assumed the presidency of the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

Dr. Paul Carbone, who was at NCI from 1960 to 1976 in the Division of Cancer Treatment, Medicine Branch, is director of the University of Wisconsin Comprehensive Cancer Center. Recently he was appointed associate dean for program development at the University of Wisconsin Medical School. He also has been named the Virginia Wattawa Bascom professor in cancer research by the Board of Regents. This professorship was established to advance the quality of cancer research and patient care within the medical school by supporting a faculty member.

Dr. Mark Davis, a postdoctoral and staff fellow at NIH from 1980 to 1983, is professor of microbiology and immunology and a Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator at Stanford University. He was recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Vincent DeVita, Jr., ninth director of NCI from 1981 to 1988, was named director of the Yale University Comprehensive Cancer Center. He

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leaves Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, where he



held the Benno C. Schmidt chair in clinical oncology. He was also professor of medicine at Cornell University and a visiting professor at the Rockefeller Institute.

Dr. Harmon J. Eyre, a clinical associate at NCI from 1968-70, who was chief of the medical service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Salt Lake, City, Utah, has been selected deputy executive vice president for research and medical affairs of the American Cancer Society. In this newly created position, Eyre, a 20-year ACS volunteer and national president in 1987-88, will oversee the medical and research departments.

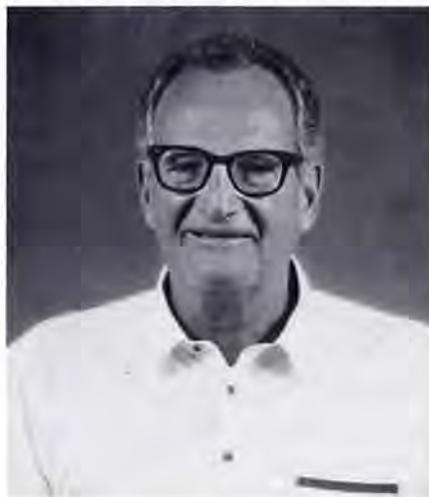
Dr. Kenneth Foon, a section head in NCI's Biological Response Modifiers Program from 1981 to 1985, has moved from the Green Cancer Center, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, where he was associate director for clinical research, to become director of the University of Kentucky's Lucille Parker Markey Cancer Center and pro-

fessor of medicine, University of Kentucky College of Medicine.

Carl A. Fretts, who was director of the Division of Contracts and Grants at NIH since 1974, retired July 2. He was chief of the NCI Research Contracts Branch from 1972 to 1974, and before that was special assistant for business administration in NCI's treatment division from 1965 to 1970. About retirement: "I don't want to completely leave the contracting field. I would like to keep my hand in it for awhile and do some consulting. But for now, I am going to do some traveling before settling down to work."

Dr. Sara Fuchs reports that the NIH Alumni Association of Israel will sponsor the first Christian B. Anfinsen lecture on Nov. 14, 1993, at the Weizmann Institute of Science. Dr. Ira Pastan, chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, in the Division of Cancer Biology, Diagnosis and Centers, NCI, has been chosen as the first speaker. His talk will be on "Genetically Engineered Toxins: New Agents for Cancer Treatment."

Dr. Howard C. Goodman, who first joined the National Heart Institute in



1953 and then worked in several institutes at NIH, retired as professor emeritus in 1985 after 8 years at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health where he was director, Tropical Medicine Center, and professor, department of immunology, and infectious diseases. In November 1992, he received the Robert Koch Foundation's gold medal for "his promotion of immunological research, particularly in the field of diagnosis of and treatment of tropical diseases." The ceremony was held at the University of Bonn. He wrote that much of the work was done when he was a member of NIH and working at WHO. "I thought NIH should know... enjoy the magazine... keep up the good work."

Dr. Joe R. Held, past president of the NIH Alumni Association and former director of Division of Research Services in 1972-1984, was honored at the first National Center for Research Resources town meeting, which was held on July 23 in Masur Auditorium at the Clinical Center. The 1993 NCRR Distinguished Alumnus Award was presented to him in recognition of his contributions as a manager and director of programs serving both the intramural and extramural NCRR research efforts, and as a spokesperson for the humane use of animals in that research. (DRG and DRS merged to form NCRR.)

Dr. Roy Hertz, NIH scientist emeritus, who came to NIH in 1941, delivered on May 7 a lecture on "Some of NIH's Early Contributions to Women's Medical Problems: Choriocarcinoma, the Pill and Menopause." The lecture also covered Hertz's collaboration with and contributions to Asian scientists at NIH and overseas. Hertz was also very much involved in the Clinical Center 40th anniversary celebration. He is shown cutting the cake with Dr. Saul



Rosen, acting Clinical Center director (above).

Dr. H. Ronald Kaback, a senior investigator at the National Heart Institute from 1964 to 1968, who is a professor at the University of California, Los Angeles and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, was awarded, with Dr. Peter C. Nowell, the 3M 1993 Life Science Award. The award was given to the pair at the Experimental Biology '93 meeting in New Orleans in March. Kaback was selected because his "contributions during the past three decades have been central to the development of studies of transport and energy transduction in biological membranes at the molecular level." The work from Kaback's laboratory has been setting the pace and style for most of the work done in gradient coupled transport during the past three decades. Following the presentation of the award, he gave a lecture on "Molecular Biology of Membrane Transport: The Ecstasy and the Agony."

Dr. Richard S. Kaplan, formerly clinical associate and senior investigator at NCI in the Division of Cancer

Treatment from 1971-73 and then 1979-81, is now back at NIH as a senior investigator in the Clinical Investigations Branch, NCI, with responsibility for clinical trials in central nervous system and GI tract tumors.

Dr. Thomas E. Malone, former deputy director of NIH and longtime NIH employee, has retired from his latest job as vice president for biomedical research at the American Association of Medical Colleges. He came to the association in 1988 from a position as associate vice chancellor for research at the University of Maryland Graduate School (1986-1988). In his years with AAMC he has directed a broad spectrum of research-related programs and activities including addressing funding, manpower, animal welfare, technology transfer, university-industry relations and scientific integrity, staffing the Advisory Panel on Biomedical Research and tracking the NIH strategic plan. Recently he was elected to the board of directors of NIHAA.

Dr. John Minna, former chief, NCI-Navy Medical Oncology Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment, NCI, is now director of the new Harold C. Simmons Cancer Center at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas. Recently he received the C. Chester Stock Award at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center's academic convocation. He

was also elected to the board of directors of the American Association for Cancer Research.

William A. Millar II, who worked in the Marine Hospital pharmacy as a resident and a staff pharmacist from 1959-1960, and from 1960-62 as a staff pharmacist at NCI in the PHS hospital in Baltimore, is now CEO/president of PRxN in Ledyard, Conn. PRxN is a managed care network providing employers and groups with comprehensive prescription programs. It is an enterprise owned by the Masanuck Indian Tribe in Connecticut. The operation is located at Mashantucket, one of the oldest continuously occupied reservations in the United States.

Dr. Stephen R. Max, who was a guest worker/postdoctoral fellow at NINDS from 1968 to 1970, reports that he is now dean of the graduate school



and vice president for research at Hahnemann University, Philadelphia, as well as professor of biological chemistry and neurology.

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Dr. Robert K. Oldham, who was director of the Biological Response Modifiers Program and associate director in the Division of Cancer Treatment, NCI, from 1980 to 1984, is director of the Biological Therapy Institute in Franklin, Tenn. Recently he wrote a book on *BioEthics Opportunities, Risks and Ethics: The Privatization of Cancer Research*.

Dr. Georges Peters, who was at NIH as a clinical associate from 1966 to 1968, is now in the division of pediatrics/infectious diseases at Rhode Island Hospital, Providence. He writes that he has "just returned from a two-week professional visit on behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development to two newly founded Central Asian republics, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, in the former Soviet Union. The visit was to advise those governments on childhood immunizations (remember those diseases we grew up with but our children did not—measles, polio, diphtheria, etc.). This trip was fruitful, albeit challenging, in many respects, particularly my education in

and appreciation of the problems these countries face, not the least of which is child health. The response, to date, of the United States has been gratifying and, I hope, will be mutually beneficial to all concerned."

Dr. Karl Piez, a scientist and chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry, NIDR, from 1952 to 1982, has returned to the Washington area from Palo Alto where he was vice president for research at Celtrix Pharmaceuticals, Collagen Corp. From 1991 to 1993, he was a scholar-in-residence, FIC. Now he is a professor in the department of biochemistry and molecular biology at Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia. Currently, he is also president of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

Dr. Ellen K. Silbergeld, who was at NINCDS from 1975-81, and NICHD from 1982-84, is now professor at the University of Maryland Medical School and chief toxics scientist, Environmental Defense Fund. She is the recipient of a MacArthur Foundation grant of \$290,000. The prize may be used for

whatever the awardee wishes. "I don't know what I'm going to do with it," said Silbergeld. "I had just come back from an aggravating meeting at the EPA when I got the call. It's kind of overwhelming. My first reaction was, 'This is my daughter'—she's 12, and called me once in a strange voice, telling me I'd won the lottery."

Dr. John H. Tuohy, who was a senior investigator and chief in the solid tumor chemotherapy service for NCI at the Clinical Center from 1953 to 1956, is now a senior consultant in internal medicine at the Armed Forces Hospital, King Abdulaziz airbase, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia and clinical associate professor of medicine, King Faisal University School of Medicine and Medical Sciences, Dammam, Saudi Arabia. In sending in his membership application he wanted it to "affirm my affection for, and loyalty to our alma mater."

Dr. I. Bernard Weinstein, a clinical associate in the metabolism service at NCI from 1957 to 1959, is now director of the Columbia-Presbyterian Cancer Center. It is the new name of the Columbia University Comprehensive Cancer Center. This change reflects "the true diversity of the cancer center and its close working relationships with various units of Columbia University and Presbyterian," he said.

Dr. Samuel Wells, a clinical associate in the Surgery Branch, NCI, 1964-66, is chairman, department of surgery, Washington University School of Medicine. He is a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board and recently became president of the Society of Surgical Oncology. Dr. Donald Morton, an NIHAA alumni member, and medical director of John Wayne Cancer Institute, completed his term as president and is now chairman of the executive council.



Dr. Georges Peters (r) shaking hands with the deputy minister of health, Republic of Uzbekistan, after presenting him with a copy of the American Academy of Pediatrics Red Book on Dec. 10, 1992 in Tashkent.

Dr. Nancy S. Wexler, who was a health scientist administrator with NINDS from 1976 to 1983, is professor of clinical neuropsychology in the departments of neurology and psychiatry of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. She is also the president of the Hereditary Disease Foundation. For the Human Genome Lectures, she delivered on May 20 a talk entitled, "Long Day's Journey into Night: The Search for the Huntington's Disease Gene," about the long but recently concluded search for the Huntington's disease gene.

Dr. Peter Wiernik, associate director in the Division of Cancer Treatment from 1966 to 1982, and now at Albert



Einstein Cancer Center, was installed as president of the American Radium Society at its annual meeting in April.

Dr. G. Donald Whedon, former director of NIADDK, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. Last October at the society in London he attended the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the anglo-american Royal Society of Medicine Foundation, highlighted by a three-day conference entitled, "The impact of molecular medicine on clinical practice."

Attention

NIHAA wants to hear from its members. Please type or print your note for a future issue and mail it to *Update* at 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, Md. 20814

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News, include dates/position at NIH and photo if possible

Suggestions for newsletter

Suggestions for NIHAA

Science Research Updates in Human Genetics

NINDS Hails Discovery of Gene for Familial ALS

Officials at NINDS hailed the identification of a gene associated with the familial form of ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease). "This discovery is extremely important because it marks the first identification of a specific gene for a neurodegenerative disease of adult life," said Dr. Carl M. Leventhal, director of the NINDS program that contributed to support for the research reported in the Mar. 3 issue of *Nature*. "It also suggests a likely mechanism for the damage to nerve cells in familial ALS and, possibly, other brain disorders."

In the study, Dr. Daniel R. Rosen of Massachusetts General Hospital and a team of international investigators showed that mutations in a gene that codes for the enzyme superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) were tightly linked to the occurrence of ALS among 13 families. SOD1 works inside cells to help neutralize the toxic effects of free radicals, which are highly reactive molecules that can trigger destructive chemical chain reactions. Excess levels of free radicals have been suggested as a cause of tissue damage in Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, trauma, stroke, and other neurological diseases.

"It is intriguing that the gene the scientists have identified plays a vital role in controlling metabolism of free radicals," Leventhal said. "These findings should stimulate additional research to define the role of free radicals in ALS and other brain disorders."

As many as 30,000 Americans suffer from ALS. Most cases of the disease occur sporadically; however, about 5 percent to 10 percent are familial. ALS strikes in midlife and causes degeneration of the nerve cells in the brain and

spinal cord that control voluntary movements. Although patients do not lose sensation or mental alertness, they eventually become physically disabled, have difficulty speaking and swallowing, and may succumb to infections, particularly pneumonia. Death usually occurs in about 5 years. Currently, there is no cure or preventive measure; however, several therapeutic approaches are under investigation

NINDS Grantees Identify NF2 Gene

Scientists have identified a gene that normally prevents development of tumors and, when damaged, causes an inherited disorder with multiple brain and spinal cord tumors called neurofibromatosis type 2 (NF2). Their results appeared in the Mar. 12 issue of *Cell*.

"Right off the bat, this advance will improve diagnosis for NF2 patients. With further research, it will help scientists uncover the biological basis of this disorder and should lead to the development of specific treatments," said Dr. Philip Sheridan, chief of the Developmental Neurology Branch, NINDS, which partly funded the study. "Furthermore, this discovery offers a valuable clue about the causes of brain and nervous system tumors in the population at large."

Each year, more than 40,000 Americans develop tumors in the brain and spinal cord. NF2, currently treated by managing the tumors as they occur, affects one of every 40,000 children born in the United States.

"Understanding how a faulty NF2 gene leads to excessive cell growth will teach us about the basic biology of tumors in the brain and elsewhere in the body," said NINDS director Dr.

Murray Goldstein. "With such information in hand, scientists may be able to develop new treatments for nervous system tumors, such as drugs to mimic the gene's normal function." The current study was conducted by NINDS grantee Dr. James Gusella at Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. Roswell Eldridge, now-retired NINDS scientist, and 18 other collaborators.

Scientists Link Fatal Disorder to Chromosome 18

Scientists at NINDS have linked a deadly brain disorder, called Niemann-Pick type C disease, to a small region of human chromosome 18. These findings, reported in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, may eventually lead to improved diagnosis and treatment for the inherited disorder and yield new insight into the metabolism of cholesterol inside the body's cells.

"These findings represent a critical step forward in identifying the faulty gene that causes Niemann-Pick type C disease. Once that is accomplished, we will be poised to develop specific, effective treatment for this devastating disorder," said Dr. Roscoe Brady, chief of NINDS's Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch.

About 200 to 300 Americans have Niemann-Pick type C disease, in which faulty metabolism of cholesterol within cells leads to abnormal cholesterol buildup in the brain, liver, and spleen. Affected children typically develop normally until school age, then begin to regress. The first symptoms of the disease can be subtle, such as declining performance in school, but as the disease progresses, brain damage worsens, causing progressive dementia and motor problems, including difficulty with walking, talking, and swallowing.

Most patients die before they reach the age of 20.

"I have high hopes that identifying the disease gene for Niemann-Pick C will help us learn more about how cholesterol is processed inside cells of the brain and other organs," said Dr. Peter G. Pentchev, an NINDS biochemist who has been conducting Niemann-Pick C research for more than a decade. "This information, in turn, could offer vital insights into how this process goes awry not only in this disorder, but also in such common killers as heart disease and stroke."

In the current study, a collaborative team including scientists at NIMH analyzed DNA samples from 12 affected families and identified a small region on chromosome 18 most likely to house the recessive disease gene. "We've drastically reduced the size of the hunt for this gene," Pentchev said. "The region we've identified covers less than 3 percent of chromosome 18, and with a little luck, we should identify the precise gene soon."

Scientists will then be ready to determine the corresponding protein defect and to devise new treatments, including drugs designed to intervene in the disease process and protein or gene replacement therapy, Brady added.

ALD Gene Probably Found NICHHD Grantees Report

NICHHD has announced that institute-supported scientists have located the gene that codes for adrenoleukodystrophy (ALD), a genetic disease characterized by progressive deterioration of cells in the central nervous system. This highly significant finding may eventually pave the way for an intensive effort to test the possibility of gene therapy for ALD.

"By locating the gene most likely responsible for ALD, science has achieved a major step forward in its efforts to understand this debilitating disease," said Dr. Duane Alexander, NICHHD director. "This finding offers hope to all those who suffer from ALD, as well as their families."

ALD is an X-linked genetic disorder that is passed on by females, but affects only males. The disease is relatively rare, affecting approximately one out of every 20,000 males. It causes the breakdown of a fatty substance, known as myelin, that forms an insulating barrier around nerve fibers.

The basic mechanism underlying ALD involves a defective gene located on the X chromosome, which ultimately leads to an excess of very long-chain fatty acids (VLCFA). Normally, VLCFA are metabolically broken down in peroxisomes, which are enzyme-containing cell structures that produce and break down hydrogen peroxide. In people with ALD, however, this process is impaired, resulting in excessive amounts of VLCFA. This build up damages the myelin in a process known as demyelination, which occurs when the myelin sheath surrounding nerve cells is progressively destroyed. In addition, ALD results in progressive mental deterioration, blindness, and adrenal atrophy. This is the disease in its most severe form, however, which occurs when onset is early in childhood. In adults, ALD may cause milder symptoms.

The disease was recently brought to public attention with the release of the movie *Lorenzo's Oil*, a dramatic account of one family's search for a cure for their son suffering from ALD. *Lorenzo's oil*, a mixture of glyceryl trioleate and glyceryl trierucate oils, normalizes the levels of VLCFA in plasma. While it may be beneficial to cer-

tain patients with ALD, the oil does not seem to ameliorate more severe forms of the disease, and is not a cure for ALD.

In this study, investigators used a technique known as positional cloning to identify a gene that was partially deleted in six out of 85 patients with ALD. In the normal population, no deletions in this gene are found. Although investigators originally suspected that the gene would code for an enzyme, known as VLCFA CoA, that for some time has been thought to be implicated in ALD, it actually codes for a different kind of protein. This protein is one of a family of proteins (ATP-binding proteins) that transport molecules, including proteins, across cell membranes. The abnormal protein underlying cystic fibrosis, which is not related to ALD, is part of this protein family.

With the discovery of the gene most likely responsible for ALD, research in this area has taken a giant stride forward. If indeed this is the correct gene—and investigators are virtually certain that it is—a number of avenues have suddenly opened up, according to NICHHD grantee Dr. Hugo Moser, director of the Kennedy Krieger Institute's Center for Research on Mental Retardation and Related Aspects of Human Development, and one of the study's coauthors.

First, knowing the location of the gene will enable doctors to identify individuals who have the gene, either in the carrier or active states. Currently, tests used to identify ALD carriers are not 100 percent accurate. Second, with further study it will enable scientists to understand how the biochemical abnormality leads to the neurological deficit.

"One of the very great puzzles is that only half of the patients with the bio-

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chemical deficit get the severe disease, and the other half do not," Moser explained. "Identifying the gene will permit us to understand how the disease process comes about."

Ultimately, the finding may lead to gene therapy for ALD. The investigators now are trying to develop a transgenic animal model, which is a normal animal into which a defective gene has been introduced. If successful, such a model would hold enormous promise for efforts to develop an effective gene or alternative therapy such as drug treatment.

The immediate next step is to obtain proof that this is the correct gene by adding it to cells in culture that lack it to see if the biochemical defect present in ALD is corrected.

New Study Finds Genetic Link to Homosexuality

A new study has found a correlation between a specific region of the X chromosome and male homosexuality. The finding represents new evidence that sexual orientation may be influenced by heredity.

The study conducted by NIH scientists titled "A Linkage Between DNA Markers on the X Chromosome and Male Sexual Orientation" was reported in the July 16 issue of *Science*. The authors are Dr. Dean H. Hamer, Stella Hu, Dr. Victoria L. Magnuson, Dr. Nan Hu, and Dr. Angela M.L. Pattatucci.

By analyzing the inheritance of genetic markers in pairs of homosexual brothers, the scientists localized the region related to sexual orientation to a minute segment of the human genome. However, a specific gene has not yet been isolated.

Hamer, chief author of the study,

said, "The region that we've discovered represents a significant variation in the human genetic repertoire. If the gene itself can be isolated, then it will be important to understand how it interacts with other genes, the brain, and the environment to influence a trait as complex and variable as human sexuality."

Hamer is with NCI and conducted the study as part of the institute's effort to identify genetic factors involved in cancers that are frequently found in gay men infected with the AIDS virus.

Hamer and colleagues studied the family histories of 114 gay men and found that their brothers, maternal uncles, and maternal male cousins were more likely to be homosexual than would be expected among the general male population. In some families, gay relatives could be traced back for three generations. Because the homosexual uncles and male cousins of the gay subjects were raised in different households, the scientists hypothesized that a

genetic factor was involved. Furthermore, the maternal link suggested that homosexuality might be associated with the X chromosome, which is the sex-linked chromosome that men inherit only from their mothers.

Explicit evidence for a genetic link was obtained by studying the X chromosome DNA of 40 pairs of gay brothers. The scientists used a technique called linkage mapping to search for patterns of similarity in the genetic information of related individuals. Thirty-three of the gay sibling pairs had coinherited genetic markers in the same chromosome region called Xq28, suggesting that 65 percent of the families studied were transmitting a gene for homosexual orientation.

"The statistical significance of the results was better than 99 percent, which means that the possibility of obtaining our findings by chance is extremely unlikely," said Hamer. However, he noted that replication on



Dr. Dean H. Hamer

an independent population of families will be necessary to confirm the results.

The scientists do not know why seven of the 40 pairs of gay brothers did not coinherit the Xq28 genetic marker. Hamer postulated that these gay men may have inherited other genes that are associated with homosexuality, or they might have been influenced by environmental factors or life experiences.

"Given the intricacies of human behavior, it is not surprising that a single genetic locus [region] fails to account for all of the variation seen in the study group," said Hamer. "What is remarkable is that we can account for at least some of the inherited variability with a fair degree of statistical confidence."

The scientists are also studying the families of lesbians. Preliminary results suggest that female sexual orientation is genetically influenced, but DNA markers have not been detected yet.

Hamer emphasized that the study was not designed to test for sexual orientation. The findings do not permit determination of an individual's sexual orientation, he pointed out, because the complexities of sexuality cannot be fully explained by a gene or genes.

"As efforts to map the human genome progress, there will be increasing concern about how the information is used. Scientists, educators, policy makers and the public should work together to ensure that behavioral genetics research is used to benefit all members of society and not to discriminate," said Hamer.

This material was compiled from various institute information articles.

Scholars (continued from p. 1)

from all over the world to NIH in order to conduct "advanced studies" in the health sciences. The center was also designated to administer international fellowship programs already in existence and to take over certain international responsibilities from the Office of International Research (OIR), which had been part of the NIH director's office. The scholars program was seen as a new central focus of the FIC programs.

Prior to institution of the program there was much discussion about the meaning of advanced study; whether or not the program should have an extramural component; should the program be devoted to particular problems and how the scholars should relate to NIH staff. The need for such a program was strongly felt by the leaders of NIH and by then assistant secretary for health of HEW, Dr. Philip Lee. Dr. James A. Shannon, then NIH director, supported formation of the program and left it to FIC director, Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, to work out the details.

A decision was reached that the program should begin as an "intramural" operation and that the scholars should primarily work at NIH in order to ensure that they would have an organized base of operations within an operating scientific community in which most important fields of research were well represented.

Dr. James Haggerty, chief of the program, began discussions in 1968 with the scientific directors as to how scholars should be selected. The scientific community at NIH was canvassed for nominations. These were reviewed by an internal group within the FIC and then submitted to an informal advisory committee of intramural scientists to be ranked in order of excellence. Thus a pool of approved nominees was established from which the FIC director

selected individuals to be invited. Sufficient funds were available in the first budget for seven invitations to be issued. The first scholar, nominated by Dr. Marshall Nirenberg in the fall of 1969, was Dr. Uriel Littauer, from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. He was followed by Drs. Manabu Sasa (Japan), John Edsall (USA), Jeffries Wyman (USA), Isaac Berenblum (Israel), Torsten Teorell (Sweden), Daniel Bovet (Italy), Ragnar Granit (Sweden), Frank Fenner (Australia) and Percy Garnham (UK), to name a few of the early participants in the program.

From the beginning the program has been closely associated with the intramural programs of the institutes and divisions of NIH. All the early scholars were nominated by NIH staff and were associated with laboratories on campus where they were treated as members of their nominator's laboratory although they had studies and living quarters in the Stone House.

Today the Fogarty International Center has been authorized by Congress as a component of NIH with a chartered advisory council to assist the director, Dr. Philip Schambra, in setting the course of FIC activities. The scholars program has maintained the form established early in its existence as the principal link between FIC and the working community of scientists on campus. The scholars are selected by the FIC director with the assistance of an informal review committee of intramural scientists at NIH. This committee reviews nominations solicited from the NIH scientific staff and former scholars. All nominees must have a sponsor from the intramural scientific community who acts as campus host. In practice, nominations often have multiple sponsorship from more than one institute. The committee judges the nominations by reviewing a candi-

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date's contributions to scientific knowledge, letters of recommendation from people familiar with the nominees and the relevance of their research to the mission of NIH and its constituent institutes and research divisions. At the review, the nominations are ranked on the same scale used for ranking research grants and fellowship applications. The FIC advisory board provides the director with advice concerning relevance to FIC programs and aims. Invitations are used by the FIC director based upon the rankings of the review committee, the availability of funds and space available in the Lawton Chiles House. If needed, arrangements for laboratory space are made by the sponsor. At the present time funds are available for the appointment of 8 new scholars a year. Appointments are for 1 year but may be broken into shorter terms of at least 3 months.

Over the past 25 years the scholars have become the principal link between the FIC and the working community of scientists at NIH. Their publications, usually written in collaboration with members of the intramural staff, reflect the intimate interaction between the scholar, the nominator and members of the host laboratory. In many cases their collaborative research extends to several laboratories in different institutes. Many seminars, lectures and conferences have been engendered by the presence of the scholars at NIH. The results of the program can be summed up as follows:

- Interaction with the staff of NIH resulting often in changes in the research program of individual investigators.
- Change in the direction of scholar's research activities as a result of learning and experience gained during tenure of the award.

- Generation of ideas for the FIC in its approach to international health problems.
- Generation of conferences, workshops and other interactions between the NIH staff and extramural scientists.
- Interaction between the scholars themselves resulting in collaborative relationships during their tenure and in the post-scholarship period.
- Continuing collaboration between the scholar and NIH scientist after completion of the award.
- Changes in the scholar's activities in his home laboratory's research.

Almost 200 scholarships have been awarded to men and women from 28 countries. In the early years of the program it was difficult to arrange awards to scientists from the Eastern bloc, but since the end of the Cold War a number of appointments have been made to individuals from behind the former Iron Curtain. While the majority of awards have been made to scientists from the developed countries of Western Europe, Japan, Israel and Australia, awards have also been made to scientists from Latin America, India, China and Africa. A substantial number of Americans have also participated in the program. Thus, at any given time, the mix of scholars present on campus is thoroughly international in character.



Dr. Condliffe is now scientist emeritus in the Laboratory of Cellular and Developmental Biology, NIDDK. From 1975 to 1988, he was chief of the Scholars-in-Residence Program, FIC.

The International Institutes of Health?

Just how international is the NIH?

More than one-third of all intramural scientists on the NIH campus are from other countries—about 1,600 to 1,800

at any given time. They come to NIH under the Visiting Program, and are hired directly by the individual ICDs.



"We might quite accurately be called the International Institutes of Health," remarked Dr. Philip E. Schambra, FIC director, "because scientists from about 80 nations are working in laboratories all over the campus."

The Fogarty Center coordinates with ICDs sponsoring foreign researchers and provides management and administrative support for the scientists and their families.

The largest foreign contingent is from Japan: as of June 1993, 323 Japanese scientists were conducting research at NIH. China was next in size of representation at NIH with 307. Italy, with 170, had the third largest foreign representation on campus. Many of the foreign scientists receive their salaries and laboratory expenses from their own governments; the others receive salaries from NIH institutes.

Why do so many people from so many lands come to NIH? "People from all over the world want to broaden their research knowledge, and many come here because of NIH's reputation as the world's leading biomedical research institution," Schambra explained. "NIH also benefits from the foreign scientists' own unique approaches to research. Often, collaboration begun while at NIH continues for the rest of the foreign scientists' careers."

*"Thank you NIH"***Reminiscences of a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence
(1987 to 1989)***By Dr. Herbert Gutfreund*

The award of a Fogarty scholarship is an honor, which is accompanied by remarkably few responsibilities. The candidate is proposed, assessed and then offered 12 months of hospitality at one of the world's finest institutions for biomedical research. When I was invited to come to NIH as a Fogarty scholar-in-residence I gave some thought to the best way to use this opportunity. The title "scholar" conjured up ideas in my mind. I remembered my own interpretation of the distinction between scholarship and research, drawn in a letter to British universities by a senior academic administrator. Scholarship is using existing knowledge for a synthesis and appraisal, while research is the acquisition of new knowledge. The latter is not restricted to new facts, it clearly also includes the explanation of facts.

When Mary and I arrived in Bethesda in January 1987, with two severe snow storms imminent, I already knew the area and NIH campus well. My wife was also familiar with the North American way of life and soon got involved in an interesting research project with deaf children at Gallaudet University. We had great advantages over some of my fellow scholars who had a cultural shock, no U.S. money and wives who had language difficulties. Although the delightful small house we rented turned out not to be entirely weatherproof, we settled in quickly.

I soon found out that different scholars used their time in Bethesda in different ways. The two extremes are



Dr. Gutfreund, emeritus professor of physical biochemistry, University of Bristol School of Medical Sciences, Bristol, UK, is shown in a recent photo at the C & O canal on the Maryland side of Great Falls park.

those who spend all their time in their office in the Stone House, with visits to the library, and others who are hardly ever seen there except to collect their mail. The latter could just as well have come under the visiting scientist scheme to do a specific piece of collaborative laboratory research.

I grew up in the very gregarious atmosphere of academic life in Cambridge during the postwar years. Although I managed without this at various times since, the elegant surroundings of Stone House made me feel that some effort should be made towards its use as an intellectual center. Peter Condliffe, who was head of the scholars program at the time, had all the social and intellectual attributes of a "head of a small Oxbridge house." This was only marginally successful since he did not have the final word in the selection of scholars. It was diffi-

cult to persuade some of the most interesting scholars to come to discussions at lunch time or in the late afternoon because they were too busy in the laboratory. Even the "regular" dinners became very "irregular."

I was originally asked by the head of a section whether I wanted to spend some time in Bethesda to collaborate with him on a project close to both our hearts. It was for this venture that he proposed me to the Fogarty International Center for a scholarship. By the time I was offered the scholarship both my host and I had different and divergent interests. This confirms the conclusion that Fogarty scholars should not be chosen for too specific a reason, and that assured success of the time spent at NIH depends on the scholars having wide interests.

I was in the fortunate position that

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my first visit to NIH in April 1952 was followed by many pleasant occasions and I have made friends here. It was my intention to use my periods on the campus only partly in the laboratory contributing to experiments with my expertise and benefiting from that of others. I also knew that I would be able to sharpen my wits through discussions with the many physical biochemists distributed among the different institutes. I hoped to lay the foundations to a book on "Kinetic Treatment of Biological Problems."

In spite of the change in our immediate interests I did spend some time in the laboratory of my original host to help set up some new equipment, which was subsequently used by a number of groups. However, my program for laboratory work was directed by the emergence of another kinetic problem. A number of papers had recently appeared in the literature in which some organization was attributed to systems of enzymes, which had previously been thought to work independently in free solution. This phenomenon, substrate channelling, is supposed to involve the direct passing on of the product of one enzyme reaction to the next enzyme in the metabolic sequence by protein-protein interaction. This was postulated for the glycolytic enzyme system in muscle, where enzyme and substrate concentrations are very high and of near equal magnitude. The testing of this attractive hypothesis was a challenging kinetic problem. Its complexity clearly had not been understood by some of its proponents. I was fortunate to be able to obtain the collaboration of Boon Chock, who has a closely similar background to myself, with experience in a wide range of approaches to the solution of kinetic problems. Thanks to this and to the hospitality extended to

me by Earl Stadtman in the Laboratory of Biochemistry, NHLBI, in Bldg. 3, two papers were published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* and one in *Biochemistry* dealing with some of the complex kinetic problems of coupled enzyme reactions.

I suppose I spent more than half my time in my office at the Stone House and, believe it or not, during the tenure of my scholarship (January-June 1987; October-December 1988; April-June 1989) I wrote several chapters of my book by hand! It was not until I had the hospitality of the Stone House (thanks to Peter Condliffe's successor, Jack Schmidt, and his staff) for a self-financed visit in January 1991 that I made use of the word processing facility in the office loaned to me. Until then computers were, to me, super programmable calculators. My mainly physico-chemical interests took me to many seminars and discussions in Bldg. 2, which is really my spiritual home at NIH and I am envious of their technical and intellectual facilities. I learned a lot, especially from Bill Eaton's group.

Another fine feature of the scholars program is the organization of symposia by the members. I attended what may have been the first one in 1971 organized by John Edsall and Jeffries Wyman, and I was fortunate enough to have been invited to several others. In the fall of 1989 I arranged one myself in collaboration with Boon Chock. I think this is one way in which scholars contribute something to NIH by bringing new fields to the attention of the staff. While there are so many seminars on campus that one might think that people don't have time to attend any more lectures, the symposia seem to be well attended and appreciated.

My time as scholar-in-residence was an important and enjoyable experience: THANK YOU NIH.

Stone House—NIH's International Symbol

A symbol of NIH's commitment to international activities—and the Fogarty Center's most visible physical presence—is the elegant stone mansion atop the hill on main campus between the Bldg. 1 complex and the National Library of Medicine. Known since the 1940's simply as "Stone House," Bldg. 16 was recently named the "Lawton Chiles International House" for the former U.S. senator and current Florida governor.

Stone House is the home of the Scholars-in-Residence Program of the FIC, in which eminent scientists, mostly foreign, are invited to the NIH campus to interact with the NIH scientific community and conduct studies of international interest and importance to contemporary biomedicine.

The building is also the site of numerous receptions and small conferences. It is used for international intramural activities, and has been a favorite reception site for HHS secretaries and the U.S. surgeons general.

The building is a classic example of the early 20th century estates that once lined Rockville Pike between Bethesda and Rockville. Designed in Colonial Revival style, it sits on a hill with four two-story Corinthian columns facing to the east, though it is approached from the west.

Built of locally quarried bluestone, the structure was constructed in 1930 at a cost of approximately \$133,500 by the Rev. George Freeland Peter, canon of the Washington Cathedral. The residence's designer, Walter G. Peter, was a noted Washington architect and Canon Peter's brother.

Prominent for generations in Georgetown business and political affairs, the Peter family had owned

land in the vicinity of what is now NIH since about 1760. In 1836, Dr. Armistead Peter built a summer home called Winona on the site of what is now the National Library of Medicine. The house stood until at least 1919. Dr. Armistead Peter was the head of the smallpox hospital during the Civil War. On his death in 1902, his 200-acre estate was divided among his five children, including 47.9 acres for son George Freeland Peter. On this site, Canon Peter's home, also called Winona, was built, and there the Peter family lived until after World War II ended and NIH began expanding. The

level are an elegant drawing room with grand piano and a large dining room. Throughout the building are crystal chandeliers and fireplaces.

Leading from the main to the second level is a freestanding, elliptical stairway with a mahogany railing.

Originally, the second floor contained seven bedrooms with individual bathrooms, a maid's room, morning room, sitting room and sewing room. The third floor was used for storage. The second and third floors are now used as offices for the scholars-in-residence, a seminar room, Dr. Jack R. Schmidt, the chief of the scholars program and his

staff, and Rita Singer, the building's manager.

The scholars lived in second floor suites from 1970 to 1978, when the program was expanded and the house ceased to be a common residence.

The building is surrounded by elegant landscaping, which includes a rose garden enclosed by American holly hedges extending from the south wing porch. Adjacent to the garden is a Buddhist memorial stupa that was presented to NIH by Japan as a symbol of longstanding U.S.-Japanese collaboration in biomedical science.

Next door is Bldg. 16A, called "the Cottage," which originally was living quarters for the Peter family staff; its lower level was a garage for Canon Peter's automobiles. The Cottage now houses the Fogarty Center's International Services and Communications Branch, which serves the foreign scientists at NIH and their families.



Peter estate was acquired by the U.S. Government on Feb. 14, 1949, for \$505,000, and the building became known simply as Stone House.

Originally, partitions were used to divide the building's rooms for conference and office space. In the late 1960's, however, the interior was restored to its present appearance.

The structure contains 17,476 square feet of space on three levels. On the main floor, the former living room extends the length of the south wing, with double French doors opening onto a spacious veranda and formal walled garden. Today that room is used for conferences, meetings and seminars of up to 75 persons. Also on the main

AIDS Conference To be Held at NIH In October

The AIDS history group of the American Association for the History of Medicine has organized a conference titled "AIDS and the Public Debate: Epidemics and Their Unforeseen Consequences" on Oct. 28-29, 1993 at NIH. Dr. C. Everett Koop, former surgeon general, U.S. Public Health Service, will provide the keynote address on "The Early Days of AIDS as I Remember Them." Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID director, will close the conference with "AIDS: Reflections on the Past and Considerations for the Future."

Further information about the program, registration and accommodations is available. To receive this mailing, send your name and mailing address to: AIDS and the Public Debate Conference

c/o NIH Historical Office
Bldg. 31 Rm. 2B09
National Institutes of Health
Bethesda, MD 20892

If you wish to use e-mail, send a note with your name and address to vh2@nihcu.BITNET.

Other speakers will include Virginia Berridge, Allan M. Brandt, Daniel Bross, James W. Curran, R. Gordon Douglas, Jr., Paul Farmer, Victoria A. Harden, Ruth Kulstad, Maryinez Lyons, Anne Marie Moulin, June E. Osborn, Mark Smith, and James Harvey Young.

Investment For Humanity

Editor's Note: On June 30, 1993, Dr. Bernadine Healy resigned as NIH director and returned to the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. One of her great areas of interest was the development of a strategic plan for NIH. Here is the preface she wrote for "Investment for Humanity: A Strategic Vision for the National Institutes of Health."

"... to intervene, even briefly, between our fellow creatures and their suffering or death, is our most authentic answer to the question of our humanity."

Howard Sackler, *American playwright*



The National Institutes of Health was established more than a century ago to improve and safeguard the health of every American. Today, NIH continues to pursue science for the sake of each man, woman, and child in the United States, reflecting the central tenet of our democratic society: the belief in the value and sanctity of the individual. Science for the sake of the citizen is an idea that has grown up with America. Thus, it is no accident that the United States, the world's greatest democracy, has created the world's greatest biomedical research establishment, dedicated to serving not the state, but the individuals who make up the state

NIH's intellectual capital base and scientific resources are devoted to addressing the most challenging, urgent public health and biomedical questions of our time. The growing complexity of these challenges—ranging from reducing the suffering from heart disease and cancer to finding a cure for AIDS—coupled with the urgent need to manage prudently the U.S. taxpayers' \$10 billion investment in NIH, requires that we think very carefully about our future.

That is precisely what occurred as we embarked upon our strategic planning effort. The leadership of NIH along with some 2,000 representatives of the scientific community—from our intramural community and from NIH-sup-

ported institutions nationwide—participate in this process. The plan is a vision, not a blueprint; it is a framework, not a manual of operations; it is a beginning, not an end. It defines an NIH flexible enough to respond to society's changing health care needs and dynamic enough to open ever more promising frontiers of fundamental research. Although a new undertaking for NIH, the Strategic Plan does not sever ties with the past. Rather, it builds on past accomplishments, organizational strengths, and approaches of proven value. This document also affirms our commitment to the individuals who are the NIH: they are the source of our creative advances, primarily through their insights, initiatives, and individual talent.

Investment for Humanity is predicated upon the need to create an environment that promotes creativity on the part of individual scientists. The pursuit of research opportunities that are closely aligned with our Nation's health goals and our citizens' individual needs is also central to our plan. By focusing NIH's organizational thinking, the Strategic Plan articulates how our community defines its priorities for investment.

The Strategic Plan starts with our statement of mission—*science in pursuit of knowledge to improve human health*. All that follows derives from

and relates to that central guiding mission. Woven throughout this plan is a firm recognition of 1) a commitment to basic and clinical research as the means of expanding our knowledge base; 2) the importance of nurturing and sustaining a robust and varied human capital base; and 3) the need for sophisticated infrastructure to accomplish both. Although the specific initiatives may change as science and the needs of society change, NIH's fundamental mission and purpose will remain immutable

The benefits of that investment extend also to our Nation's economy. The biotechnology, bioengineering, and pharmaceutical industries (and related life-science-based corporations) are increasingly important to improving the Nation's economy—creating new jobs, technologies, products, and services. In many regions of the country, biomedical science is a great catalyst for the creation of skilled, high-level jobs and is responsible for considerable economic productivity. NIH is the engine that drives this emerging "bioeconomy:" an economy that will lead to better health, lower health care costs, and sustained economic growth. The NIH Strategic Plan will help ensure that our Nation remains at the forefront of the burgeoning economy.

Investment for Humanity pledges the NIH community to address the opportunities, challenges, and needs for the future with vigor, dedication, and integrity. In turn, it also calls for a reciprocal commitment from this Nation's citizens and their elected representatives, not only to sustain, but also to enhance the strength and vitality of this unique institution—this republic of science—they have created and nurtured over many years. For NIH to fulfill its mission of pursuing science for the sake of each citizen, our vital enterprise must be a national priority.

NIH Notes — February 1993 to July 1993

AWARDS AND HONORS

Dr. Seymour Benzer, an NIGMS grantee and the James G. Roswell professor of neuroscience at the California Institute of Technology, was recently awarded the Crafoord Prize for his work on genetic mutations that affect fruit fly behavior. He will share the \$338,000 award with a British scientist who is also studying behavioral genetics. The winners are chosen by the Swedish Academy of Sciences, which also selects the winners of Nobel Prizes in science ... **Dr. Jay A. Berzofsky**, chief of the molecular immunogenetics and vaccine research section, Metabolism Branch, Division of Cancer Biology, Diagnosis, and Centers, NCI, has been elected president of the American Society for Clinical Investigation ... **Dr. Roscoe O. Brady**, chief of NINDS's Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch, recently received the 1992 Warren Alpert Foundation Prize for his 30 years of groundbreaking research in the area of lipid storage disorders. He has defined much of what is known of the biochemistry of this group of disorders and has stimulated investigation across the field of biomedical research ... **Dr. Samuel Broder**, NCI director, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine ... **Dr. Bernard Brooks**, head of DCRT's molecular graphics and simulation section, was honored recently as the guest speaker at Howard University's 27th annual Percy L. Julian Memorial Lecture. Following his talk, "Molecular Dynamics for Problems in Structural Biology," he was presented with a special commemorative plaque by Howard's chapter of the Sigma Xi Research Society, which sponsored the lecture ... **Dr. Deborah Carper**, a biologist with the cataract section of NEI's Laboratory of Mechanism of Ocular Disease, recently received the Alcon Award for outstanding contributions to vision research. The work for which she received the Alcon award is titled the "Role of the Polyol Pathway in Diabetic Complications" ... **Dr. Robert Chapin**, a toxicologist in the reproductive toxicology group at NIEHS, has been selected as the Young Andrologist of the Year for 1993 by the American Society of Andrology. He was honored for his

research to define the sites and mechanism of action of toxicants that alter the male reproductive system, especially the testes ... **Dr. Giovanni Cizza** of the Developmental Endocrinology Branch, NICHD, has received two awards—the 1992 AGS/Merck Sharp & Dohme New Investigator Award from the American Geriatric Society scientific programs committee, and the Henry Christian Award from the American Federation for Clinical Research. Both awards were given to him for his work in aging research ... **Dr. Francis S. Collins**, newly named director of the National Center for Human Genome Research, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences ... **Dr. Jacqueline N. Crawley**, chief of the unit on behavioral neuropharmacology within NIMH's Experimental Therapeutics Branch, delivered on May 4 the 20th Mathilde Soloway Lecture Award in the Neurosciences. She presented the results of her research in a lecture titled, "Coexistence of Neuropeptides with 'Classical' Neurotransmitters: Functional Studies Relevant to Neuropsychiatric Disorders" ... **Dr. Anthony S. Fauci**, NIAID director, was the recipient of several honors and awards: he was presented by the American Medical Association its Dr. Nathan Davis Award for Outstanding Public Service, and recently received honorary doctorates from the Medical College of Wisconsin, Bates College in Maine and Bard College in New York. In addition, he presented commencement addresses at the Medical College of Wisconsin, Bard and Stanford University School of Medicine ... **Julie F. Foley** of the Experimental Toxicology Branch, NIEHS, received the Diamond Cover Merit Award for a manuscript published in the *Journal of Histotechnology*. She was the lead author on a paper that not only demonstrated originality but was of widespread interest to the journal's readers ... **Dr. Joseph P. Fraumeni, Jr.**, associate director for epidemiology and biostatistics in NCI's Division of Cancer Etiology, was honored with two awards: he received from the American Society of Preventive Oncology its Distinguished Achievement Award for "his outstanding achievement in cancer prevention and control," and he also was the recipient of the American Association for Cancer Research's newest award, the American Cancer Society Award for Research Excellence in Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention, for "his unstinting dedication to cancer epidemiology which has yielded fun-

damental contributions to our understanding of cancer etiology and prevention" ... **Dr. Lynn Gerber**, chief, Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Clinical Center, has received the Public Health Service award for exceptional achievement in orphan products development. The award cited her innovative and creative design of braces for children with osteogenesis imperfecta. The devices allow children with brittle bone disease to be more mobile and active ... **Dr. Thomas Glynn**, acting associate director of the Cancer Control Science Program and chief of the Cancer Prevention and Control Extramural Research Branch, recently received the Joseph W. Cullen Memorial Award, which memorializes the former deputy director of the Division of Cancer Prevention and Control and program coordinator for NCI's Smoking Tobacco and Cancer Program from 1982 to 1989, at the annual meeting of the American Society for Preventive Oncology. Glynn has consulted on tobacco issues with a wide variety of international and domestic organizations ... **Dr. Steve Gordon**, chief of the Musculoskeletal Diseases Branch, NIAMS, recently received an award from the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research "in grateful appreciation of his exemplary guidance and service in directing research support in the field of bone and mineral metabolism" ... **Dr. Florence Haseltine**, director of NICHD's Center for Population Research, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine ... **Dr. Anne-Marie Heegaard**, a visiting fellow in the Bone Research Branch at NIDR, is the winner of the Merck Sharp & Dohme Young Investigator Award from the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research. She was honored for an abstract she wrote on biglycan, a protein found in bone, and its possible role in the development of bone abnormalities associated with Turner's and triple-X-syndromes... **Dr. Ada Sue Hinshaw**, director of the National Institute of Nursing Research, recently was named Health Leader of the Year by the Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S. Public Health Service. Established in 1987, the award recognizes individuals who have made notable contributions to the health of the nation. She received the award at the USPHS Professional Association's 28th Annual Meeting in Scottsdale, Ariz., where she presented a talk on "Quality of Life: A Nursing Focus" ... **Dr. Peter M. Howley**, chief of the Laboratory of Tumor

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Virus Biology, NCI, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He left NIH in July to become chairman of pathology at Harvard School of Medicine ... **Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein**, NIGMS director and acting NIH director, has received from the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology its 1993 Public Service Award. Kirschstein, who has directed NIGMS for 19 years, was honored for her "strong leadership in the fields of basic biomedical research, research training and women's health issues," according to FASEB president Dr. Shu Chien. He described her leadership during her 38-year federal career as both a scientist and an administrator as "effective, intelligent and compassionate" ... **Dr. Richard D. Klausner**, chief of the Cell Biology and Metabolism Branch, NICHD, and assistant clinical professor of medicine, USUHS, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences ... **Dr. Claude B. Klee**, chief of NCI's Laboratory of Biochemistry in the Division of Cancer Biology, Diagnosis, and Centers, delivered the NIH Lecture on June 28. She reviewed research on calcium-regulated reactions. She has made intriguing discoveries about calcium-regulated cellular processes that have yielded important new insights into the mechanisms of cellular communication ... **Dr. Hynda Kleinman**, chief of the cell biology section in NIDR's Laboratory of Developmental Biology, is the 1993 winner of the WISE Award for Scientific Achievement. She was honored for "being the most outstanding woman scientist in the federal government." She has been at the forefront of research on the structure and function of basement membranes—the extracellular matrices that surround all blood vessels, glands, muscles, and nerves. She and coworkers developed and patented a basement membrane extract called Matrigel, which is now widely used to culture tissues that were previously difficult or impossible to grow in the laboratory ... **Dr. Patricia A. Kruk**, visiting fellow in NIA's Laboratory of Molecular Genetics at the Gerontology Research Center, is the winner of the 1992-1993 Outstanding Dissertation Award from the American Association of Anatomists. She won for her dissertation entitled, "Human Ovarian Surface Epithelial Cells in Culture: Characterization and Matrix Interrelationships" ... **Dr. Claude Lenfant**, NHLBI director, received the Federal executive of the Year Award for 1992 from the Federal Executive

Institute Alumni Association. He was cited "for extraordinary achievement in executive management and personal leadership resulting in distinguished achievements in public service" ... **Dr. David J. Lim**, director of the division of intramural research, NIDCD, recently received the 1992 Shambaugh Prize in Cairo, Egypt, from M. Nasser Kotby, president of the Collegium Otorhinolaryngologicum Amicitiae Sacrum. He received the award for his outstanding contributions in auditory neurobiology and otology. The Shambaugh Prize, established in 1949 in honor of the prominent American otolaryngologist George E. Shambaugh, Sr., is awarded once every two years ... **Dr. Douglas R. Lowy** of the Laboratory of Cellular Oncology, NCI, received the Wallace P. Rowe Award for Excellence in Virologic Research. He was cited for "outstanding and innovative contributions to the papillomavirus field, leading to advances in the understanding of the molecular biology of bovine and human papillomaviruses and providing a basis for prevention of infection" ... **Dr. Henry Masur**, chief of the Clinical Center's Critical Care Medicine Department, has been selected for membership in the Association of American Physicians. He also received the 1993 Distinguished Clinical Teacher Award from the NIH clinical associates ... **Dr. Karin D.B. Nelson**, medical officer in the Neuroepidemiology Branch, NINDS, recently received the annual Distinguished Clinical Investigator Award from the American Epilepsy Society and Milken Family Medical Foundation at the society's 4th Annual Research Awards Program. Nelson was recognized for her work, along with Dr. Jonas Ellenberg, chief of the Intramural Biometry and Field Studies Branch, NINDS, and other colleagues, on neonatal febrile and nonfebrile seizure disorders in children ... **Dr. William E. Paul**, chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID, was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences ... **Dr. Vivian Pinn**, director of NIH's Office of Research on Women's Health, was recently honored by her alma mater, Wellesley College, for outstanding achievement in medicine. A 1962 graduate of the college, she was one of four to receive the Alumnae Achievement Award for 1993 ... **Dr. Judith Rapoport**, chief, Child Psychiatry Branch, NIMH, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine ... **Dr. John Bennett Robbins**,

chief of NICHD's Developmental and Molecular Immunity Branch, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine ... **Dr. Martin Rodbell**, chief of the signal transduction section in NIEHS' Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Pharmacology, was elected to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also recently received an honorary doctorate degree from the Université de Montpellier in Montpellier Cedex, France. He was honored, at the university's 700th anniversary celebration, for his continuing contributions to the advancement of biomedical research in the area of receptor mechanism, and his discoveries of the role of GTP-binding proteins, termed transducers, in mediating the actions on cell surface receptors of light, hormones, and a variety of other chemical signals ... **Dr. Anne Sassaman**, director of the Division of Extramural Research and Training, NIEHS, who graduated from Auburn University with a B.S. degree in chemistry in 1965 with highest honors—the outstanding graduate in the School of Chemistry—and recipient of the University President's Award, has been honored as a distinguished alumna of the school ... **Dr. Michael B. Sporn**, chief of the Laboratory of Chemoprevention, NCI, was selected by the University of Chicago Cancer Research Center as the 1993 Simon M. Shubitz Cancer Lecturer. The lectureship "rewards excellence in cancer research" with a cash prize and a bronze medal ... **Dr. George F. Vande Woude**, director of NCI's ABL-Basic Research Program at the Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, was elected to the National Academy of Sciences ... **Dr. Nadarajen A. Vydellingum** of the Division of Research Grants' special review section was honored recently as the guest speaker at St. Peter's College in New Jersey. He delivered the 42nd Mendel Lecture entitled "Cancer Cachexia: The Depletion of Stored Fat" ... **Gladys Whitted**, an NIH small and disadvantaged business utilization specialist, was recently honored by the National Federation of Black Women Business Owners at its first annual Negro History Month Black Women Business Awards luncheon. Honoring women who "have achieved a level of independent economic success manifested through the owner of a business or who have proven to be a great asset to our community," she was recognized for her "excellent performance" in her position at NIH.

APPOINTMENTS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Dr. William Blattner has been named chief of the Viral Epidemiology Branch in the Epidemiology and Biostatistics Program, which is part of NCI's Division of Cancer Etiology. This branch was formed out of the viral epidemiology and the family studies sections of the Environmental Epidemiology Branch. It will continue its focus on human retroviruses, HTLV and HIV, and expand where appropriate into a number of other areas ... **Dr. Geoffrey P. Cheung** recently joined NCRR as a program officer for the General Clinical Research Centers Programs. He is responsible for the administration of a portfolio of GCRC grants ... **Margarite Curtis-Farrell** has been named the EEO officer for the Division of Research Grants. Previously, she served as EEO specialist. Before joining the EEO office, she was a personnel management specialist for the division ... **Dr. Gary Ellis** has been named director of the NIH Office for Protection from Research Risks, which oversees programs to protect humans and animals involved in research ... **Dr. Elise Feingold** has joined NCHGR as a program administrator in the Research Centers Branch. She will oversee genetic mapping research grants and individual fellowships, as well as coordinate the single-chromosome mapping workshops. Prior to coming to NCHGR, she participated in the NIH Grants Associate Program, working in the Office of Extramural Programs ... **Dr. Ray Fitzgerald** has been named new chief of the Spiritual Ministry Department at the Clinical Center ... **Dr. Patricia A. Grady** was recently appointed assistant director of NINDS, assuming most of the responsibilities of the NINDS deputy director. In her new post, she is responsible for executing the policies of the director, allocating resources to carry out those policies, and assisting the director in the management of all activities related to NINDS' mission and functions ... **Judith Grover** recently joined the Division of Research Grants as deputy chief of the Grants Information Office. She was previously a writer/editor in the Communications and Public Information Branch, Office of Prevention, Education, and Control, NHLBI ... **Dr. Penelope J. Hitchcock** has been appointed chief of the Sexually Transmitted Diseases Branch of NIAID's Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases. She joined the institute as a program officer in the STD branch in 1989. She served as acting

branch chief for several months prior to her new appointment. The focus of the branch is the control and prevention of STD's through a national STD program ... **Dr. Richard J. Hodes**, a senior investigator and chief of the immune regulation section in NCI's Experimental Immunology Branch, has been named director of the National Institute on Aging. He succeeds acting



director Dr. Gene Cohen, who had filled in for former director Dr. T. Franklin Williams for nearly 2 years. Hodes, an immunologist, was tapped for his strong scientific background. Former NIH director, Dr. Bernadine Healy, who made the appointment, stated that he will be especially effective in strengthening and expanding the scientific base of the institute, and that "his expertise in molecular and cellular biology and immunology will be of value as the NIA moves forward in pursuing the fundamental biological mechanisms involved in aging" ... **Dr. Daniel F. Hoth**, former director of the Division of AIDS at NIAID, has been appointed senior vice president and chief medical officer of Cell Genesys, Inc., Foster City, Calif. ... **John D. Mahoney** has been named NIH deputy director for management. He will be the principal financial officer in the Office of Director, overseeing a budget of some \$10 billion per year. He joined NIH in 1986 and was most recently NIH associate director for administration ... **Barbara McGarey** has been named deputy director of the Office of Technology Transfer. In her new post she will manage the biomedical technology portfolio of the Public Health Service by facilitating and coordinating technology transfer activities

for the NIH, FDA, and CDC. She plans to focus on improving the basic patent and licensing services provided to the ICDs by her office ... **Dr. Jay Moskowitz** has been named NIH deputy director for science policy and technology transfer. He will address emerging social, legal, ethical and economic consequences of biomedical and behavioral research, and promote the NIH strategic planning process. He has served NIH since 1969 and was most recently NIH associate director for science policy and legislation ... **Dr. Kenji Nakamura** has assumed a position in the Grants Associates Program. He joined the program in November 1992. His primary research effort, conducted at the University of Illinois and the National Center for Toxicological Research, has been in the area of tumor biology with specific interest in the mechanism of action of viral oncogenes. His training will include inservice assignments at NIH and elsewhere in the federal government, courses, and attendance at the GA/HSA seminar series ... **Dr. Leroy Nyberg** was recently named senior urology advisor, a position approved by the HHS secretary. Under his leadership, a joint NIH/American Foundation for Urologic Diseases urology research training program has been developed, urology research centers have been established, and the NIDDK urology program has doubled in size. In addition to responsibilities as deputy director of NIDDK's Division of Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Diseases, he will continue to direct the urology and women's urological health research programs and chair the urology subcommittee of the kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases interagency coordinating committee ... **Dr. Dai-il Paik**, an associate professor with the Seoul National University, has joined NIDR as a guest researcher, analyzing epidemiologic and behavioral sciences data from research he conducted in Korea ... **Dr. Steven M. Paul**, NIMH scientific director, recently ended a 17-year career with the institute to become vice president of the Lilly Research Laboratories of Eli Lilly and Co. in Indianapolis. He will oversee worldwide central nervous system discovery research activities at Lilly and will continue his own research program in neuropharmacology. In addition to his employment at Lilly, Paul will hold faculty appointments at Indiana University School of Medicine and serve also as a guest researcher at NIMH in the Clinical Neuroscience Branch ... **William Risso** was named deputy director for the Division of Computer

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Research and Technology. Before the appointment, he served as DCRT's associate director. He has been connected with NIH's biomedical computing environment for more than 20 years ... **Dr. Susana Serrate-Sztejn** has been appointed chief of the Rheumatic Diseases Branch, NIAMS. Prior to this appointment, she was chief of the autoimmunity section and a medical officer in the Division of Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation, NIAID. She will plan, administer, and direct the institute's extramural research programs in arthritis and related scientific disciplines. She will also participate with the institute's national advisory board and other organizations in developing national policies, legislative activities, and overall goals related to the field of rheumatic diseases ... **Dr. William J. Sharrock** recently joined the NIAMS staff as a program director within the Bone Biology and Bone Diseases Branch. He will be managing a portfolio of grants in basic bone research, including the cellular, molecular, and developmental biology of bone cell metabolism by local and systemic hormones and growth factors. He will also administer training and career awards in these areas. He is a 1992 graduate of the NIH Grants Associates Program. Prior to coming to NIH, he was assistant professor in the department of biochemistry at the University of Minnesota ... **Dr. George Stone** has recently joined the Grants Associates Program. His research experience is in neuroscience and cell biology ... **Dr. Margaret Tucker** has been named chief of the Genetic Epidemiology Branch, which was created when the Epidemiology and Biostatistics Program of NCI's Division of Cancer Etiology was reorganized. This new branch was created because of changes and advances in the field ... **Dr. Bernadette Tyree** has joined the NCRR staff as a scientific review administrator in the Office of Review. She first came to NIH in 1981 as a staff fellow in NIDR, and returned as a grants associate in 1991 after working as a staff investigator at Howard University Cancer Center and as a biochemist at the Naval Medical Research Institute ... **Dr. Judith Vaitukaitis** has been appointed director of the National Center for Research Resources. She replaces Dr. Robert Whitney, who resigned in September 1992 to accept a position as deputy surgeon general. She is a reproductive neuroendocrinologist whose career combines managerial and scientific expertise. She served as acting director of NCRR since September



1992, and as deputy director for extramural research resources since 1991. Prior to that, she directed NCRR's General Clinical Research Centers Program, which oversees a nationwide network of 72 centers in major teaching hospitals in which physicians conduct research on human health. As a scientist, Vaitukaitis has made significant contributions to the development of the first specific pregnancy assay. For these achievements, she received the Clinical Radioassay Society's 1980 Mallinckrodt Award for Investigative Research. The pregnancy test she developed continues to be used. It has evolved into over-the-counter products for early pregnancy detection and for monitoring patients with tumors developed from placental tissues ... **Dr. Maureen "Jake" Wilson**, an administrative officer in the Division of Cancer Treatment, has been appointed NCI assistant director for cancer panel and ethics. She will also be executive secretary of the President's Cancer Panel, as well as the deputy ethics counselor for NCI.

RETIREMENTS

Rachel E. Brown, head nurse of the surgical oncology unit, cancer nursing service (2 East), retired in January after a 40-year nursing career, 30 of which were spent at the Clinical Center. Her unique touch was evident not only in her relations with her colleagues but also with her patients and their families. As yet, she has no special plans for her retirement, though she does not rule out volunteer work in her community ... **Harry Y. Canter**, chief of NCI's Research Analysis and Evaluation Branch, retired recently after 43 years of federal service. He has been RAEB chief since 1973. He transferred in 1960 to the NCI Research

Grants Branch (now called the Division of Extramural Activities), where he served as chief of the program analysis and reporting section from 1963 to 1973. He first came to NIH in the summer of 1951, when NIH was surrounded by farms and Rockville Pike was a country road. He was a biologist and worked in several laboratories. In June 1953, he transferred to NCI's Laboratory of Biology, where he worked under Dr. Howard Andervont. He became chief of the program analysis and reporting section in NCI's Research Grants Branch in 1963. He has always been a dedicated volunteer and he will continue his volunteer contributions in retirement ... **Elsie Cerutti**, who has served as reference and bibliographic services section chief in the NIH Library for the past 10 years of her 20-year federal career, has retired. She has been responsible for collection development of the library's materials, which includes deciding which journals, books, and other library resources to obtain, retain, or remove based on library user needs and available space. Additionally, she has overseen operation of the circulation/service desks, distribution of free MEDLINE access codes, the processing of computer searches, and coordination of the library's MEDLINE and Grateful Med training courses. Her retirement plans include moving to Bel Air, Md., and enjoying bird watching and walking ... **Kenneth Cooke**, NEI executive officer, retired recently after 32 years of government service. He spent 15 of those years with NEI, and the remainder in other NIH institutes. He came to NIH in 1968 to work in a lab at NCI. Shortly after his arrival, he became the first NIH employee to enroll in the inhouse NIH Management Intern Program. From there he worked at NICHD as a budget analyst, and in 1972 accepted the position of NEI's budget officer. After 4 years, he left NEI to become NIAID's deputy executive officer. In 1981, Cooke returned to NEI to become executive officer, a position he held until his retirement in December 1992. His retirement plans will involve continuing his hobby of buying, restoring, and selling antiques and antique lighting ... **James J. Doherty**, a writer and public information specialist at NCRR, recently retired after 17 years of federal service. He was information officer for the Division of Research Services and then NCRR from 1982 to 1992 and completed his federal service as special assistant to the director of NCRR. He performed a wide array of duties, from writing and editing

newsletters to handling media relations. Much of his activity was devoted to helping inform the public that research with animals is essential and lab animals are treated humanely. His hobbies include reading and Civil War history and walking along and exploring the C&O Canal ... **David Merriman** in the Division of Security Operations has retired after 32 years of federal service, 27 of those spent at NIH. He joined the police force 27 years ago when it was known as a guard force. In the past year he has served as a management analyst working in DSO's administrative office. For many years he worked at the animal facility at Poolesville and he recalled a funny story from his days there when the farm pond was open to NIH employees and their families for fishing. "One Saturday, Dr. Robert Marston, then the director of NIH, came to go fishing. He was wearing old shorts, a hat, and had no identification on him. I did not recognize him, so I refused him entry." Instead of a reprimand, Merriman received a letter of commendation from the director for performing his duty ... **John Stanford Nance, Jr.**, recently retired as NHLBI administrative officer, a post he has held for 16 years. He had served at NHLBI since 1968 (when it was the Heart Institute) and at NIH since 1962, when he joined the Office of the Director as an administrative trainee. As a volunteer he has performed magic shows for children at the Clinical Center—a service he will continue to do. He performed a little magic during his farewell when he wore a t-shirt with the slogan "I'm Retired. Having a Good Time Is My Job" ... **Carl E. "Mickey" Newman**, an x-ray technician at the Clinical Center, has retired after a 35-year federal career. After a stint in the Army he came out to NIH in December 1963 to begin work in the diagnostic radiology department. He eventually moved to NHLBI's cardiac catheterization laboratory where he worked on coronary dilatation procedures, research that led to a direct impact on the community. Newman has had a lifelong interest in music, especially jazz percussion. He plays the drums and the marimba, and plans to immerse himself in music ... **Emma Twyman**, EEO officer for the Division of Research Grants, retired after a career that spanned more than 30 years. She began working for NIH in 1963, in the Clinical Center nutrition department. In 1970, she took a position at DRG as a clerk typist, and later became the library technician and EEO

counselor for the division. In 1973, she participated in the NIH Upward Mobility Program and returned to college where she received her bachelor's degree in social welfare and rehabilitation and psychology in 1979. She was appointed the first DRG EEO officer in 1981. In retirement, she plans to devote more time to gardening and will be visiting her second home in North Carolina. She also plans to continue her work as a volunteer in Prince George's County ... **Dr. Charles "Chuck" Zierdt and Dene Ziert**, both in the clinical pathology microbiology service at the Clinical Center, have retired. He came to the Clinical Center in 1956. She joined the staff two years later. They married in 1967. Between them, they've published, together and separately, 118 scientific papers. In retirement he will continue his hobby, restoring antique cars. Gardening, crafts, writing, grandchildren, and great grandchildren will keep them both busy.

DEATHS

Dr. Hazel M. Aslakson, 79, a former official at NIH who also had been an Army nurse and educator, died of cancer Apr. 1 at her home in Fairfax. From 1968 to 1974 she had been project grants section chief in NIH's nursing division. In 1992, she returned to the Washington area after retiring from East Carolina University where she was associate dean in the nursing school and worked on the surgical curriculum at the university's medical school ... **Anne Marie Bahre**, 58, an official of horse groups in Montgomery and Frederick counties, died May 22 as a result of injuries suffered that day when she was thrown from a horse-drawn carriage. A member of the NIH Golf League and past member of the NIH Sailing Association, she was known at NIH for helping her husband Jim Bahre establish the Technical Sales Association's tent shows during the week of Research Festival at NIH ... **Dr. James H. Baxter, Jr.**, 79, a medical director in the U.S. Public Health Service who retired from NIH as a research scientist, died of a heart ailment May 5 at his home in Bethesda. He joined NIH in 1950 and specialized in kidney diseases and related heart problem at the NHLBI. He retired in 1976 ... **Barbara Ellen Belmont**, an NIH employee for more than 26 years, died on May 8 from chronic pulmonary disease. Much of her NIH career centered around children. From 1976 until her death

she worked as a social science analyst in the Laboratory of Developmental Psychology, especially on behavioral studies with children and their parents ... **George W. Blakeslee**, 77, a medical instrument maker who retired in 1975 after working in the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch at NIH, died May 15 at a hospital in Ormond Beach, Fla., of complications after heart surgery ... **Gregory R. Bowman**, 33, secretary for NCRP's Biological Models and Materials Research Program since its creation in 1989, died of pneumonia Apr. 1. After a stint in the Air Force his federal civil career began in 1983 when he went to work for the Naval Air System Command as a clerk/typist. He then went on to work at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and the Department of Navy before joining DRR in 1989. (DRR later merged with DRS to form the current NCRP) ... **Dr. Dale C. Cameron**, 80, a retired U.S. Public Health Service officer, died of an aortic aneurysm May 12 at a hospital in San Diego. From 1945 to 1954, he worked at the National Institute of Mental Health and at St. Elizabeths Hospital from 1960 to 1967 when he retired as superintendent. He retired with the rank of assistant surgeon general. From 1967 to 1974, he was chief of drug dependency programs at the World Health Organization in Geneva ... **Dr. Theodore Cooper**, 64, the board chairman and chief executive officer of the Upjohn Co., died Apr. 22 at the University of Virginia Medical Center in Charlottesville, where he was being treated for bone marrow cancer. He had first come to NIH in 1956 as a staff fellow with the National Heart Institute's Clinic of Surgery. In 1960, he joined the surgical faculty of St. Louis University School of Medicine where he rose through the ranks to professor. After 1961, he served as director of that university's Center of Cardiovascular Research. In 1966, the University of New Mexico Medical School recruited him to be professor and chairman, department of pharmacology, and professor of surgery. He secured a leave of absence to return to NIH to become NHI's associate director for Artificial Heart-Myocardial Infarction Program. In March 1968, he was named the seventh director of NHI and the first under the redesignated name NHLI. On Apr. 19, 1974, he moved downtown as HEW deputy assistant secretary for health, and on July 1, 1975 was sworn in as HEW assistant secretary for health (see photo). His government service

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ended on Jan. 20, 1977, and shortly thereafter he was appointed dean and provost of the Cornell University School of Medicine until joining the Upjohn Co. in 1980. He became executive vice president and was named board vice chairman in 1984 and chief executive officer in 1987. A devoted and passionate NIH supporter, Cooper responded unfailingly to every request for advice and council on NIH programs, policies and personnel. The NIHAA is especially in his debt for spearheading the campaign that raised the funds that have supported the last two years of publication of this newsletter ... **Frances Irene Cryan, 67**, a secretary at NIH from 1962 to 1975, died of emphysema Apr. 12 at her home in Annapolis. She was secretary to the directors of the National Eye Institute and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and to the executive officer of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke ... **Dr. Eldon Eagles, 82**, a physician who retired in 1979 as longtime deputy director of the Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke, died of congestive heart failure Mar. 14 at Montgomery General Hospital. During his 15 years with NINCDS, he was deputy to three institute directors. An expert in communicative disorders, with an extensive background in public health, he was known for his contribution to the study of hearing loss in school children in Pittsburgh, which set national standards for hearing sensitivity and resulted in improved hearing

tests ... **Blanche E. Fors**, a retired administrative assistant in the digestive disease branch of NIH, died of heart ailments Feb. 4 at her home in Bethesda. She began working at NIH in 1961 and retired in 1976 ... **Dr. Karl Frank, 76**, who retired in 1979 after 27 years as a neurophysiologist at NIH, died of Parkinson's disease Feb. 25 at the Meridian nursing home in Silver Spring. He lived at the Aspenwood Retirement Center. He was chief of the Laboratory of Neural Control in the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders, conducting research in the development of devices to aid the neurologically disabled ... **Dr. Walter Henry Freygang, Jr.**, a retired neurologist at NIMH, where he did basic research in nerve and muscle physiology, died of cancer July 20 at his home in Washington. He went to work at NIMH in 1952 where he served as chief of the section of membrane physiology and later as a senior researcher and medical director. He retired in 1972. For one year he was a clinical professor of neurology at Georgetown University medical school. He also was a visiting scientist at Cambridge University in England and a visiting professor at the University of Heidelberg in Germany ... **Norman J. Gettings**, who worked at NIH from 1949 until he retired in 1978, died Mar. 11 at Suburban Hospital in Bethesda. He held the position of acting maintenance superintendent when the Clinical Center first was completed and occupied, and retired as

assistant chief of the planning and control section of the Plant Engineering Branch ... **Lester Goodman, 65**, a former chief of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch at NIH, died Apr. 12 at the Crystal City Nursing Center in Arlington. He had a degenerative brain disease. He joined NIH in 1965. In 1975, he moved to Minneapolis where he worked with a company specializing in cardiac pacemakers. In 1989, he became a consultant to Case Western Reserve until he became ill and returned to the Washington area in 1983 ... **Annie S. Gulik, 100**, a retired purchasing agent with the General Services Administration and a volunteer at NIH, died of heart ailments Apr. 11 at Villa Rosa Nursing Home in Mitchellville, Md. ... **Dr. Alonzo R. Hayden, 68**, a research chemist at NIH, died of colon cancer Mar. 21 at his home in Yonkers, N.Y. In 1952, he joined the staff at NIH and specialized in immunological identification of species in meat. He left NIH in 1958 to work at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and then for the Department of Agriculture. He moved to Yonkers in 1983 ... **Dr. Williamina Armstrong Himwich, 81**, a retired medical researcher who specialized in various aspects of the brain and drugs that affect the nervous system, died of a stroke May 11 at Howard County General Hospital in Columbia. She moved to the Washington area after she retired in 1977 from Galesburg State Research Hospital in Galesburg, Ill. From 1979 to 1981 she was an indexer at the National Library of Medicine ... **Edith A. Jones, 73**, a dietitian and nutritionist who was a retired NIH official, died June 24 at Washington Adventist Hospital after surgery for a heart ailment. She joined the Public Health Service in the early 1950's. In 1953, she became nutrition department chief of NIH's Clinical Center and remained there as the chief dietitian officer before retiring in 1983 ... **Dr. J.B. Horner Kuper, 83**, a physicist and former department chairman of Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, died June 8 at the Glacier Hill Retirement Residence in Ann Arbor, Mich. of complications from a fall. Before World War II he worked at NIH as a physicist ... **Stephanie Lanterman, 38**, an employee of the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences Inc., died Mar. 10 at her home in Bethesda after a heart attack. She worked for the foundation since 1972 handling the details and operation of running the graduate school at NIH as the assistant registrar



Dr. Theodore Cooper is being sworn in as HEW assistant secretary for health by then HEW secretary Caspar Weinberger. Cooper's wife "Patsy" is in the center and President Gerald Ford is on Cooper's right. (Photo courtesy of Mary Calley Hartman.)

... **Rose Ann LaRue**, 79, a former administrative assistant at NIH, died of cancer July 1 at her home in Treasure Island, Fla. She worked at NIH in the 1970's ... **Dr. James I. Lore**, 70, a retired psychologist, speech pathologist and audiologist, died of a heart ailment at his home in Arlington. His body was found Feb. 24. He was a grants associate at NIH ... **Patricia Stanton McLean**, 77, a retired educator and leader in the dental hygienist profession, died of heart disease on June 8 at the Westchester County Medical Center. She retired in 1977 as the director of Columbia University's Division of Dental Hygiene and was an assistant dean at Columbia's School of Dental and Oral Surgery. She was a consultant to NIH ... **Mary Bertha Medley**, 80, the human resources manager of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation and a former personnel official at NIH, died of a heart attack June 26 at her home in Rockville. She began working for NIH in 1947 and retired as labor relations chief in 1977. She worked for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation from 1980 until her death ... **Julian M. Morris**, 51, an employee at NIH for almost 30 years, died Apr. 18 at his home in Washington, D.C., from complications related to AIDS. In 1963, he joined the NIH Information Office as an intern and in 1970 was named information officer at the National Eye Institute where he served as the institute's chief press and public spokesperson ... **Dr. Gertrude P. Quinn**, 71, a pharmacologist who worked for 25 years as a researcher with CIBA-GEIGY, died Jan. 15 in Morristown Memorial Hospital in Morristown, N.J., after a brief illness. She was an expert in the field of drug metabolism and did post-doctoral research at NIH in the Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology ... **Dr. Bernice T. Radovich**, 75, a retired scientist who worked in the breast cancer task force in the Division of Cancer Biology and NCI, died of respiratory ailments Apr. 30 at Manor Home in Fairfax. She was at NIH from 1972 until she retired in 1985 ... **Dr. Nelson Kellogg Richtmyer**, 91, a chemist who retired in 1971 after 37 years with NIH, died of cancer June 6 in Bethesda. He worked at the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases where his research included work on rare and higher-carbon sugars and enzymes and bacterias that affect sugars. He wrote more than 100 research papers. In 1963 he was presented with the Claude S. Hudson Award for his outstanding contribution to chemistry in his field. The award is

named for Hudson who was chief of the NIH Laboratory of Chemistry from 1929 to 1951. Richtmyer worked closely with Hudson when he was in the laboratory. He also coedited the two-volume edition of "The Collected Papers of C.S. Hudson" ... **Dr. William L. Roberson**, 72, a retired physician with the U.S. Public Health Service who worked at the National Cancer Institute, died on Mar. 10 at his home in McLean, Va. He was commissioned in the U.S. Public Health Service in 1948 and in 1962 was assigned to NCI. At the time of his retirement in 1984 he was program director of the Cancer Centers Branch ... **Roger L. Robertson**, 73, a program analyst with the National Institute of Mental Health for 21 years before retiring in 1979, died of cancer May 7 at his home in Kensington ... **George R. Rogers**, 64, an independent contractor affiliated with Blind Industries, Inc., for more than 42 years and manager of Bldg. 31's concession stand, died July 1. He and his wife Margaret handled the brisk snack business in Bldg. 31 for approximately 10 years ... **Dr. Albert Sabin**, 86, who developed the oral vaccine for poliomyelitis, died of congestive heart failure, Mar. 3 at Georgetown University Medical Center. It has been estimated that by the time of his death about 5 million cases of polio and 500,000 deaths had been prevented by his vaccine worldwide. He had a long and distinguished career (spanning five decades) at the Lister Institute (England), Rockefeller Institute (New York), University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, as president of the Weizmann Institute of Science (Israel), and at the Medical University of South Carolina (Charleston). Throughout his career he maintained ties to NIH. From 1947 to 1973, he was a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service, and was a member of the National Advisory Council of NIAID from 1965 to 1970. In 1973, he was selected as a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence. In 1974, he was an expert consultant with NCI, and from 1975 to 1977, he was a consultant to the assistant secretary for health. In July 1984, he was appointed a Fogarty International Center senior expert consultant ... **Dr. Joseph F. Saunders**, 66, a biochemist who retired in 1992 as executive director of the American Association of Immunologists, died June 11 at Fairfax Hospital after a heart attack. He was director of the immunologists association for six years. Prior to that he was deputy associate director at NCI for 15 years. He was head of the institute's office of international

affairs where he coordinated cancer research with other nations ... **Walter Raymond Sceery**, 73, a lawyer and psychiatric social worker with the U.S. Public Health Service who retired as a captain in 1987, died of cancer Mar. 17 at Bethesda Naval Hospital. He joined the staff of NIH in 1956 and worked on a range of projects involving 2,500 newlywed couples, manic-depressive patients, children with hyperactivity, people with anorexia nervosa and obsessive compulsive disorder. With all the projects he provided psychotherapy for individuals and families. He also counseled NIH employees with alcohol, drug, mental health and legal problems. He contributed extensively to the professional literature. After his official retirement he continued collaborating on several research projects ... **Sally J. Stanley**, 55, a member of the NHLBI intramural program for 33 years, died on Feb. 11 after a brief illness. She started working at NIH in 1960 and joined what is now the Laboratory of Cellular Metabolism ... **Dr. Michael Edward Stanley**, 49, a Columbia University neuroscientist known nationally for research on the biochemistry of suicide, died at his home in Short Hills, N.J. of a heart attack. He was a consultant for the National Institute of Mental Health, which provided grants for much of his work ... **Dorothy Helen Veigle**, 70, a secretary at NIMH and NIH from 1966 to 1984, died of cancer July 15 at her home in Kensington ... **Dr. Robert H. Waldman**, 54, a medical educator who was vice president of the division of medical student and resident education at the Association of American Medical Colleges, died of cancer July 10 at his home in Alexandria. From 1965 to 1967, he was a clinical associate at NIAID. He was a former dean and professor of internal medicine at the University of Nebraska. He had also taught at the West Virginia University medical school and the University of Florida ... **Elizabeth (Betty) Wiehle**, former budget officer at the Heart Institute in the 1950's and 60's, died May 29. She also raised cocker spaniels and was a charter member of the NIH Hamsters.

The NIH Alumni Association recently received from Mrs. Mary Calley Hartman contributions in memory of Edith Jones and Stephanie Lanterman.

NIH Retrospectives



Summer 1953

On July 2, the Clinical Center was dedicated by DHEW Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby, extending the clinical aspects of NIH's research programs ... On July 6, the first patient was admitted to the Clinical Center by Dr. Roy Hertz (see photo below).



Summer 1963

The impact of dental research in the United States during the past 15 years was surveyed by speakers in a scientific seminar held on June 14 in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the National Institute of Dental Research ... The new 9-story, air-conditioned Westwood Building, located at 5333 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, soon will house the offices of nearly 1,000 NIH employees, including the Division of Research Grants, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and all extramural programs except those of NIMH ... Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., former director of intramural research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, was honored with a farewell reception in Wilson Hall, Friday, May 24. He became dean of the new Rutgers University Medical School last November ... Dr. Joseph E.

Smadel, 56, chief of the Laboratory of Virology and Rickettsiology of the NIH Division of Biologics Standards, world-renowned for his pioneering assaults on infectious diseases including typhoid fever, scrub typhus and Rocky Mountain spotted fever, died July 21 at University Hospital, Baltimore, after a short illness.



Summer 1973

On May 29, 1973, Dr. Robert S. Stone was sworn in as the tenth director of NIH. Stone had been vice president for health sciences and dean of the School of Medicine at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque ... The Clinical Center commemorated the 20th anniversary of its opening with a day-long scientific seminar on the impact of basic science on clinical research and medical practice ... June 18, 1973, marked

the opening day of the NIH Child Development Center—the nursery school for children of NIH employees ... Two eminent women scientists—Dr. Margaret Mead, world-famed anthropologist, and Dame Janet Vaughan, an outstanding British pathologist, have been appointed Fogarty Scholars-in-Residence. This is the first time women have been invited to join the program.



Summer 1983

Dr. Wallace Prescott Rowe, chief of the Laboratory of Viral Diseases, NIAID, a world-renowned virologist and a leader in recombinant DNA research, died of cancer, July 4, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, the city of his birth ... Dr. T. Franklin Williams was installed as second director of the National Institute on Aging.



Charles Meredith, a 67-year-old farmer, was the first patient admitted to the Clinical Center under the care of Dr. Roy Hertz (rear), who treated him with hormone therapy. "We had marvelous, wonderful nurses," Hertz said of the Clinical Center staff. Standing behind Meredith is Nadine Luxmore and holding the chart on his side is Elizabeth Walker.

Clinical Center's 40th Anniversary Highlighted by Alumni, Nobelists



Dr. Julius Axelrod: "I think I came to NIH at the right time. It was the right place for me. I think if I worked any place else I never would have gotten as far as I have."



Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen: "I remember this place with tremendous affection and gratefulness, because of the set up here. It was so ideal for producing scientific work."



Dr. D. Carlton Gajdusek: "I came here in 1958. I was told 'you can do anything you want.' It was right. It was a period of logarithmic expansion."



Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg: "I have to say that I'm proud to be part of an institution ... that's contributed so much to the advancement of biomedical sciences. And I also sense the opportunities that lie just around the corner for the next new discoveries."