

## Briefings for Alumni, Award Presentation at 2001 Annual Meeting

Alumni and guests at the NIHAA's 2001 annual meeting were briefed by Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, NIH acting director, on the current activities of the NIH and given an assessment of developments this past year as they affect the agency. Other highlights of the well-attended June 2 meeting, held at the Mary Woodard Lasker Center, were a report on the history of technology transfer at NIH by Theodore Roumel of the Office of Technology Transfer, presentation of the NIHAA 2001 Public Service Award to the health section staff of the *Washington Post*, and a review of the origin and purposes of the Foundation for the NIH, Inc., by Dr. Constance Battle, executive director of the foundation.

Kirschstein noted that the Bush administration's budget request for

(See *Annual Meeting*, p. 9)



Reporter Sally Squires accepts on behalf of the *Washington Post* health section the NIHAA Public Service Award for 2001. Alexander Adler, who nominated the paper, presented the award to Squires at the association's annual meeting June 2. Adler is the founding editor of the *NIH Record* and is a member of the NIHAA board of directors.

## 'Abolitionist' Angell Calls for Clinical Trial Reform

By Rich McManus

Dr. Marcia Angell is a compact red-haired woman in whom a certain ferocity resides; perhaps it is the arch of her eyebrows that contributes to this perception. Formerly editor-in-chief of the *New England Journal of Medicine*—with which she was associated for 21 years—and currently senior lecturer in the department of social medicine at Harvard Medical School, she was able to confer arched brows on an audience assembled for the fourth annual James A. Shannon Lecture May 22 in Masur Auditorium.

Speaking on "The Ethics of Clinical Trials," she argued that the ethics that used to prevail when many in the audi-

(See *Angell*, p. 12)

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## Colwell To Give Fifth NIHAA Shannon Lecture

Dr. Rita R. Colwell, director of the National Science Foundation, will deliver the fifth James A. Shannon Lecture on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2001, at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. She will speak on "Science, the Public and New Policies."

Colwell became the 11<sup>th</sup> director of the NSF on Aug. 4, 1998. Since taking office, she has spearheaded the agency's emphasis in K-12 science and mathematics education, graduate science and engineering education/training and the increased participation of women and minorities in science and engineering.

Her policy approach has enabled the agency to strengthen its core activities, as well as establish support for major

(See *Colwell*, p. 2)

*Colwell (continued from p. 1)*

initiatives, including nanotechnology, biocomplexity, information technology, and the 21<sup>st</sup> century workforce. She serves as co-chair of the committee on science of the National Science and Technology Council.

Before coming to NSF, Colwell was president of the University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute (1991-1998), and professor of microbiology at the University of Maryland. She was also a member (1984-1990) of the National Science Board (NSF's governing body).

She has held numerous advisory positions in the U.S. Government, international organizations, and private foundations, and is a nationally respected scientist and educator who has authored or co-authored 16 books and more than 600 scientific publications. She produced the award-winning film, *Invisible Seas*, and has served on editorial boards for a variety of journals. She is also the recipient of numerous awards and has been awarded 14 honorary degrees. A geological site in Antarctica, Colwell Massif, has been named in recognition of her work in the polar regions.

In 1997, the NIHAA established a lecture series named in honor of Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH director from 1955 to 1968, to promote public discussion of issues that impact on the mission of intramural and extramural NIH.

The first lecture was given by Dr. Joseph Goldstein in January 1997 and subsequently published with Dr. Michael S. Brown in the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, 99:2803-2812 under the title "The clinical investigator: bewitched, bothered and bewildered – but still beloved." The second Shannon Lecture was presented in October 1998 by Dr. Leon Rosenberg and published in both *Science*, 283-331-332, "Physician-Scientists—Endangered and Essential," and the *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, 103:1621-1626, "The physician-scientist: An essential—and fragile—link in the medical research chain."

On Nov. 17, 1999, Dr. Purnell W. Choppin, retired president of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, spoke on "A Role for Private Support of Biomedical Research," and on May 22, Dr. Marcia Angell delivered the fourth Shannon lecture (see article on p. 1 of *Update*).

NIHAA Update

*The NIHAA Update is the newsletter of the NIH Alumni Association. The NIHAA office is at 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, MD 20814-1616, 301-530-0567; email address: nihalumni@yahoo.com; website: www.fnih.org/nihaa.html.*

**Editor's Note**

*The NIHAA Update welcomes letters and news from its readers. We wish to provide news about NIH to its alumni and to report alumni concerns and information—appointments, honors, publications and other interesting developments—to their colleagues. If you have news about yourself or other alumni or comments/suggestions for the NIHAA Update, please drop a note to the editor. We reserve the right to edit materials.*

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**THIS IS YOUR INVITATION TO THE SHANNON LECTURE**

The NIH Alumni Association cordially invites you to attend the fifth James A. Shannon Lecture

"Science, the Public and New Policies"

**Dr. Rita R. Colwell**  
**Director, National Science Foundation**



Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2001 at 3 p.m.  
 Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10

Reception to Follow

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**Research Festival '01 Slated for Oct. 2-5**

*By Paula Cohen*

Preparations are well under way for the 15<sup>th</sup> annual NIH Research Festival to be held on the Bethesda campus Oct. 2-5. The festival organizing committee, co-chaired this year by scientific directors Dr. Peter Lipsky, NIAMS, and Dr. J. Carl Barrett, NCI, has been busy planning a wide-ranging program showcasing the scientific diversity of the NIH intramural research program.

This year's festival will follow a format similar to last year's, comprised of plenary, mini-symposia, and poster sessions; a job fair for postdoctoral fellows; a biomedical research equipment tent show; special exhibits on intramural resources; two lunches, and other refreshments. (For details, see box on p. 4.)

The NIH Job Fair for postdoctoral fellows, sponsored by the Foundation for the NIH and spearheaded by the NIH Office of Education's acting director Brenda Hanning and fair coordinator Shirley Forehand, will kick off festival events on Tuesday, Oct. 2. A keynote address on "Career Decision Strategies in the Era of Biotech: How to Decide What Pathway Is Right for You," by Dr. William Schrader, XenonPharm, Inc., will begin job fair activities at 10 a.m., in Natcher Conference Center. The job fair will follow in the Natcher Conference Center, and will host a number of representatives from industry, government, the academic community, and nonprofit organizations. NIH postdoctoral fellows who are completing their research training and seeking permanent employment will have the opportunity to meet with them from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. For a listing of exhibitors and more information, visit the NIH Job Fair web site at <http://www.training.nih.gov/jobfair/>.

The kickoff keynote address by Dr. David Lipman, NCBI, NLM, on "Why is Sequence Comparison Useful?" will begin at 4 p.m. in Natcher's main auditorium on Tuesday, Oct. 2.

Two days of scientific symposia begin with a plenary session on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3. Dr. Lance Liotta, NCI, will chair a session on "Proteomics: From Protein Structure to Disease Mechanisms," beginning at 9 a.m.

A second plenary session featuring lectures by several IC directors, will take place on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, at 9 a.m. Both plenary sessions will be held in the main auditorium of the Natcher Center.

Twenty-four mini-symposia with topics solicited from the IC scientific directors and members of the various special interest groups have been also planned for the two days. Four poster sessions are also scheduled, featuring poster presentations by over 300 NIH intramural scientists.

The Technical Sales Association will again sponsor the popular research festival exhibit show on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 4 and 5, in the parking lot 10D adjacent to the Clinical Center. Over 400 exhibit booths will display state-of-the art equipment, supplies, and services by leading regional and national biomedical research suppliers.

NIHAA members are encouraged to attend. Stop by and visit the NIHAA booth, in the front lobby of the Natcher Center, which is part of the special exhibits on intramural resources.

Program booklets will be available this year. Final schedule details are available on the Research Festival web site at <http://festival01.nih.gov>. For information you may also call 301-496-1776.

## 2001 NIH RESEARCH FESTIVAL

(All Research Festival activities except for the Technical Sales show will take place in Natcher Conference Center)

### Tuesday, October 2

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | NIH Job Fair Keynote Address:<br>Career Decision Strategies            |
| 11:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m.   | NIH Job Fair for Postdoctoral<br>Fellows                               |
| 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.  | NIH Job Fair Lunch<br>Tent Behind Natcher Cafeteria                    |
| 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.   | Research Festival Kick-Off<br>Keynote Address: Sequence<br>Comparisons |

### Wednesday, October 3

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.   | Continental Breakfast   |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.  | Plenary Session 1: Protcomics   |
| 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Coffee Break  |
| 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | Mini-Symposia Session 1<br>Molecular Imaging<br>Flow Cytometry<br>Mitosis and Meiosis<br>Mouse Developmental Biology<br>Neural Immunity<br>Molecular Cancer Targets                   |
| 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.  | Poster Session 1<br>Special Exhibits on Intramural<br>Resources<br><br>Research Festival Lunch<br>Tent Behind Natcher Cafeteria   |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.   | Mini-Symposia Session 2<br>Genetic Basis of Bone Disease<br>Multi-Functional Proteins<br>Regulatory T Cells<br>Regulatory RNAs<br>Cytokines and Cytokine Receptors<br>Cancer Vaccines |
| 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.   | Poster Session 2<br>Special Exhibits on Intramural<br>Resources<br>Refreshments   |

### Thursday, October 4

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.   | Continental Breakfast  |
| 9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.  | Plenary Session 2: IC Directors'<br>Lectures   |
| 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Coffee Break   |
| 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | Mini-Symposia Session 3<br>Solid Organ Transplantation<br>DNA Repair<br>Eureka II<br>Health Disparities<br>Autoimmunity<br>Depression  |
| 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.  | Poster Session 3<br>Special Exhibits on Intramural<br>Resources<br><br>Research Festival Lunch<br>Tent Behind Natcher Cafeteria  |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.   | Mini-Symposia Session 4<br>Reactive Oxygen Species<br>Vaccinations Against<br>Infectious Diseases<br>Bacteriophage at the NIH<br>Liver/Immunology<br>Nanobiology<br>Mitochondria and Apoptosis |
| 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.   | Poster Session 4<br>Special Exhibits on Intramural<br>Resources<br>Refreshments  |

Technical Sales Association (TSA)  
Research Festival Exhibit Show Tent on Parking Lot 10D  
(adjacent to Clinical Center Blood Bank)

Thursday, Oct. 4	9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Friday, Oct. 5	9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

Final schedule is available on the Research Festival web site at <http://festival01.nih.gov>.

## Calendar of Upcoming Exhibits and Events

### Exhibits

#### National Library of Medicine

Continuing until **July 2002** in the NLM Rotunda, an exhibit on "The Once and Future Web." Guided tours are available. For more information, call Jiwon Kim at 301-594-7170, or e-mail: [jiwonkim@bkn.nih.gov](mailto:jiwonkim@bkn.nih.gov).

#### DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum

For more information about the Stetten Museum exhibits, call the NIH Historical Office at 301-496-6610 or check out: [www.nih.gov/od/museum](http://www.nih.gov/od/museum).

### Other Activities of Interest

#### Medicine for the Public

A free lecture series on health and disease sponsored by the CC and presented by NIH physicians and scientists, Tuesday evenings at 7 in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. For more information call 301-496-2563.

**Sept. 26**—Dr. Ann Berger, Pain and Palliative Care

**Oct. 2**—Dr. Thomas Quinn, Sexually Transmitted Disease

**Oct. 9**—Dr. Steven Libutti, Detection and Treatment of Colon Cancer

**Oct. 16**—Dr. Jo Anne Zujewski, Breast Cancer: Progress and Promise

**Oct. 23**—Dr. David Harlan, Type I Diabetes: A Quest for Better Therapies

**Oct. 30**—Dr. Brian Murphy, Influenza Viruses and their Vaccines

#### October 2001—April 2002 FAES Chamber Music Series

The Chamber Music Series, sponsored by FAES, Sundays at 4 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10, beginning Oct. 1. Tickets are required. For more information call 301-496-7976.

**Oct. 14**—Louis Lortie, piano

**Nov. 4**—Mendelssohn Quartet

**Nov. 18**—Royal Irish Academy of Music Strings with John O'Connor, piano

**Dec. 16**—Richard Goode, piano

**Jan. 13, 2002**—Richard Scarlata, baritone with Cameron Stowe, piano

**Jan. 27**—Takacs Quartet

**Feb. 10**—Brazilian Guitar Quartet

**Mar. 10**—Altenberg Trio

**Mar. 24**—Richard Stoltzman, clarinet and John Peter Stoltzman, piano

**Apr. 7**—Emmanuel Pahud, flute and friends

#### Music Lecture Series

The FAES graduate school at NIH is offering this fall a performance-lecture series presenting the entire cycle of sixteen Beethoven String Quartets featuring Joel Berman and Friends. The class is on Monday night from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. starting Sept. 24. For more information, contact FAES at 301-496-7976 or [www.faes.org](http://www.faes.org).

#### NIH Events

The NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series (WALS) is at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. For more information and confirmation of the full schedule call Hilda Madine, program director, at 301-594-5595.

**Oct. 10**—Margaret Pittman Lecture: Dr. Helga Kolb

**Oct. 17**—Stetten Lecture: Dr. C. David Allis

**Nov. 7**—Astute Clinician Lecture:

Dr. Brian Druker

**Tues. Nov. 27**—Shannon Lecture: Dr. Rita Colwell

**Nov. 28**—Khoury Lecture: Dr. David M. Livingston

**Dec. 19**—R.E. Dyer Lecture: Dr. Rafi Ahmed

**Feb. 13, 2002**—Mider Lecture: Dr. Douglas Lowy

#### CC Grand Rounds and Great Teachers

A procession of "great teachers" of clinical medicine will grace the CC Grand Rounds roster the second Wednesday from September to June at noon in Lipsett Amphitheater, thanks to a joint program arranged by the NIH/FAES continuing medical education committee and the NIH Office of Education. For more information about the schedule contact OE's Sylvia Scheer or Ione Lagasse at 301-435-8012.

#### NIH Research Festival 2001

**Oct. 2-5**, (see p. 4 for schedule).

#### Share the Health

**Sat., Oct. 27**, 8:30 a.m. - 3 p.m., an "Exposition of Health from NIH to Its Neighbors," sponsored by the NIH Office of Community Liaison at the Natcher Conference Center, Bldg. 45. For more information call 301-650-8660.

#### Virology Award

**Tues., Nov. 27**—Third Dr. Norman P. Salzman Memorial Award in Virology Program at 8:30 a.m. in the Cloister, Bldg. 60. For more information call Dr. Alison McBride at 301-496-1370.

#### NIHAA Event

**Tues., Nov. 27**, the fifth Shannon lecture, (see p. 1).

For more information about NIH events call 301-496-1766. For more information about NIHAA events call 301-530-0567.

## News From and About NIHAA Members and Foreign Chapters

**Dr. Marc R. Blackman**, who was at NIDDK (1975-1977) and NIA (1977), has been appointed the first clinical director of the new Division of Intramural Research of the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) at NIH. He assumed his post in April. Until his new appointment, he served as chief of the division of endocrinology and metabolism and program director of the NIH-funded General Clinical Research Center at Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center; he remains a professor of medicine at Hopkins School of Medicine.

**Dr. Roger A. Brumback**, a clinical associate in the Medical Neurology Branch, NINDS (1975-1977), writes that "On Jan. 1, 2001, I assumed the position of professor and chairman, department of pathology, Creighton University School of Medicine, St. Joseph Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska."

**Dr. Paul A. Bunn, Jr.**, who was at NCI as a section head in the Division of Cancer Treatment (1974-1984), was chosen president-elect of the American Society of Clinical Oncology at its annual meeting May 14 in San Francisco. He will take office in 2002. He has been a member of ASCO since 1977 and been active in the group reviewing guidelines and developing policy. Bunn is the Grohe/Stapp Chair in Cancer Research and director of the University of Colorado Cancer Center.

**Dr. Paul P. Carbone**, who was at NCI (1960-1976), in the Division of Cancer Treatment, Medicine Branch, has received the University of Wisconsin Medical Alumni Association Clinical Science Emeritus teaching award. He has retired as head of the Comprehen-

sive Cancer Center at University of Wisconsin (1976-1997), but still sees patients and does research and is associate dean for HealthStar.

**Joan Shih Carducci**, who worked at NHLBI (1987-2000) as a research chemist, is a masterful teacher of Chinese cooking. Since retiring, she has written a cookbook based on her classes. Her cookbook: *The Art of The Chinese Cookery by Joan Shih — Authentic and Healthful Recipes from My Cooking School* will be published and available in stores this December.

**Dr. Angel R. Colon**, member and chair of literature selection technical review committee (1993-1997), NLM, writes from Bonita Springs, Florida, that he

"is professor emeritus at Georgetown University and has published 2 volumes of a trilogy: *Nurturing Children: A History of Pediatrics* (1999) and *A History of Children: A Socio-Cultural Survey Across Millennia* (2001) Greenwood Press. Volume 3, *The Iconography of Children* is in the final stages." LSTRC is the body at NLM that determines what is indexed in *Index Medicus*.

**Dr. Pedro M. Cuatrecasas** was a clinical associate in the endocrinology program of NIDDK (1964-1967) and then worked in the Laboratory of Chemical Biology at NIAMD with the late Dr. Christian Anfinsen. He then joined the department of pharmacology at Johns Hopkins where he had received his



NIHAA member **Dr. Asher Hyatt**, who retired from the old Division of Research Grants (1967-1997) sent the following photos of the old Westwood Bldg., occupied on a rental basis by NIH for many years, but now undergoing renovation. He asked "I wonder if Dr. Kirschstein can identify her old office?" The building on Westbard Ave. in Bethesda has been gutted and is being converted into an apartment house.

M.D. degree in 1964. Last spring, he was honored with the Distinguished Alumnus Award from Johns Hopkins in recognition of his work (Warner-Lambert-Parke-Davis) where he has played a key role in the discovery, development and FDA approval of some 45 products for therapeutic areas including diabetes, HIV, epilepsy, cancer and heart disease.

**Dr. Michael M. Frank**, who was at NIAID (1962-1990), lastly as chief of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, has been recently named to the National Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases Advisory Council. He is the Samuel L. Katz professor of pediatrics and chairman, department of pediatrics, Duke University Medical Center; his areas of expertise are pediatrics and clinical immunology.

**Hannah Faye Jackson**, who was with the CC (1970-1975), ending with Special Events, graduated from Howard University on May 12 with a bachelor of arts degree. She majored in political science (pre-law) and minored in business. Her future plans include going to law school and starting an international entertainment agency. She has also been working on a Sub-Saharan African Women's Business Directory. In addition, a very special thanks to her for donating a fax machine to the NIHAA office.

**Eva Jacobs**, who worked as a statistician at the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is the widow of Dr. Leon Jacobs, has been involved with a group called Re-SET (retired scientists, engineers and technicians) who visit D.C.-area elementary schools to do science lessons and projects. The goal is to expose students to different professions and occupations in the sciences by demonstrating the kinds of work

involved. To find out more about the group, contact Harold Sharlin, the founder of Re-SET, at 202-966-2122 or e-mail sharlinh@worldnet.att.net.

**Dr. Georges Peters**, at NIH as a clinical associate (1966-1968), was nominated to be vice president/president-elect of the American Academy of Pediatrics for 2002. For 14 years he has been editor of the academy's Red Book, a compendium of national guidelines and recommendations on childhood immunizations and pediatric infectious diseases that is published every 3 years. The academy's major commitment is child advocacy and optimal health of children. He currently chairs the national vaccine advisory committee of the DHHS in addition to his position at Brown Medical School and Rhode Island Hospital in pediatric infectious diseases.

**Dr. John Ruckdeschel**, a staff fellow and associate at NCI (1972-1975) and a visiting scientist (1983-1985), is now chief executive officer and center director of the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer & Research Institute at the University of South Florida in Tampa. The center was recently recognized by NCI as a Comprehensive Cancer Center that now identifies it both as a research center and as a community and regional resource for cancer information, education and outreach. "There is no greater honor than earning NCI comprehensive status," said Ruckdeschel.

**Dr. Paul Shapshak**, who was an NICHD staff fellow (1974-1976), e-mails us the following: "Since then I have been on the faculties at UCLA Medical School, VAMC, Mt. Sinai (Miami Beach), and now the University of Miami Medical School. Last year I had the pleasure and honor to lecture at NIH on NeuroAIDS and at NASA-Ames on the use of bio-

technology in the United States Space Program. I'm enjoying my continued work in molecular biology or neuroAIDS, drug abuse, and recently in Alzheimer's disease." Shapshak is research professor and director of the Dementia/HIV Laboratory, department of psychiatry and behavioral science, Comprehensive Drug Research Center at the University of Miami Medical School.

**Dr. Harold Varmus**, former NIH director (1993-1999) and a Nobel laureate for cancer research, is currently president and chief executive officer of Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. He received the 2001 Vannevar Bush Award for lifetime achievement in science and public service on May 23 at a State Department-hosted awards dinner. The award was established by the National Science Foundation. At the awards ceremony, Dr. Rita Colwell, NSF director, described him as "a national treasure, a Nobel Prize-winning researcher who has opened many doors in education and provided tremendous leadership to the nation's scientific community." He also delivered on Apr. 25 the annual NIH Director's G. Burroughs Mider Lecture." He spoke on "Mouse Models of Human Cancer." Varmus told a packed hall in Masur Auditorium about the past 40 years of research on the genetic basis of cancer, focusing on the history of mouse models of the disease.

**Dr. I. Bernard Weinstein**, a clinical associate in the metabolism service at NCI (1957-1959), is the Frode Jensen professor of medicine, genetics and development, and public health at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons and director emeritus, Herbert Irving Comprehensive Cancer Center. At its annual meeting in New Orleans March 24-28, the American Association for Cancer Research gave him its 2001

Honorary Award—the 10th AACR-American Cancer Society Award for



**Dr. I. Bernard Weinstein**

Research Excellence in Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention for his pioneering role in elucidating the molecular mechanism by which environmental agents act to

enhance the specific stages of multi-stage carcinogenesis.

**Dr. John Weisburger**, at NCI as a postdoctoral fellow (1949-1950) and then as a USPHS officer (1950-1972) studied carcinogenesis, and later together with Dr. Michael Shimkin and Dr. Elizabeth Weisburger developed the NCI Bioassay Program, designed to detect and measure carcinogens through *in vivo* and *in vitro* analyses. From 1972-1986 he was vice president

of the American Health Foundation and director of the Naylor Dana Institute of the foundation, retiring in 1986 to continue as a senior member. His current research deals with cancer prevention through antioxidants such as those in vegetables, soy, and especially tea. Weisburger recently received a 50-year membership medal from the American Association for Cancer Research. This year he will be celebrating his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday, and hopes to remain active in research in preventive medicine.

**Dr. Robert Young**, at NCI (1967-1988), is president of the Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philadelphia, and president-elect of the American Cancer Society. Recently the Fox Chase Cancer Center and Geisinger Cancer Institute in Danville, Pa. formed a clinical research partnership to increase the number of clinical trials in Central and Northeast Pennsylvania. The partnership includes broad collaboration in cancer genetics re-

searching hereditary-based cancer.

“The relationship furthers the goal of physicians and researchers to provide cancer patients with immediate access to the best cancer care while bolstering the research to discover



**Dr. Robert Young**

new prevention and treatment options,” said Young.

#### What's Your News?

We want to hear from you. Please send your news with photo if possible to Harriet Greenwald, *NIHAA Update*, 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, MD 20814-1522 or e-mail [nihalumni@yahoo.com](mailto:nihalumni@yahoo.com).

## Recent NIH Retirees who are also NIHAA Members

**Dr. William C. Branche, Jr.** has retired from the Center for Scientific Review after 42 years of federal service. He had been scientific review administrator (SRA) of the bacteriology and mycology 2 study section in the infectious diseases and microbiology integrated review group since its inception in 1979. Before he came to NIH, he worked at Walter Reed Army Medical Center as a virologist in the department of bacterial diseases, and chief of the Infectious Diseases Service Laboratory. Four years later he left the lab because of allergies and joined the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research as a health scientist administrator, where he worked until coming to NIH in 1979. He plans an active retirement. He will be working at Prince George's Community College, where he will teach nursing students. He also plans to keep fit by learning how to play golf and continuing to play tennis, swim and go bird-watching.

**Dr. Carol Letendre** sent us the following note: “I retired from NIH after 30 years in December 2000. I worked in the intramural program of NIDDK and then NICHD from 1969 to 1981. I then joined NHLBI as an extramural scientist. I served 3 years in the Review Branch and subsequently as a program administrator in the Division of Blood Diseases and Resources. I was deputy director of the division from 1986 until my retirement. My special interests were in the biochemistry and molecular biology of the coagulation system.” Now retired she plans to pursue interests in music, ornithology and adventure travel.

*Annual Meeting (continued from p. 1)*

FY 2002 reflects the continued five-year commitment to double NIH support by FY 2003. An increase of \$2.8 billion or 13.5% over FY 2001 was requested. This, the largest increase yet requested by an administration, would



**Dr. Ruth Kirschstein**

make possible the largest number of research project grants ever made by the agency. She pointed out the increasing emphasis on clinical research and on the emerging challenges of the "post-genomic" era. She commented on briefing and establishing working relationships with new officials and staffs at the DHHS, and more recently with staff and members of the reorganized Senate.

Theodore Roumel of the NIH Office of Technology Transfer traced the emergence of technology transfer as a structured activity of NIH intramural research scientists. He spoke of the "culture shock" some 20 or more years ago when legislation first spelled out policies and procedures for handing off the product of federally supported research to private industry through patents for development and marketing. He reported that the Office of Technology Transfer currently administers more than 1,200 patents based on NIH intramural research and that 187 products of such research generate substantial royalties.

Following an introduction by Dr. John

make possible the largest number of research project grants ever made by the agency. She pointed out the increasing emphasis on clinical research and on the emerging challenges of the "post-genomic" era. She commented on briefing and establishing working relationships with new officials and staffs at the DHHS, and more recently with staff and members of the reorganized Senate.



**Theodore Roumel**



**The lecture room of the Mary Woodard Lasker Center is filled to capacity as members and guests await the beginning of the NIHAA annual meeting on June 2.**

Sherman, chairman of the Public Service Award committee, NIHAA's 2001 Public Service Award was presented to the *Washington Post* health section by board member Alexander Adler to Sally Squires, science writer for the paper who has covered the NIH for well over a decade. In his presentation, Adler called the *Post's* health section "an important weekly publication that is a model for health communication." He said the award recognizes the section's "comprehensive coverage of research findings and changes in health care delivery, and its clear explanations of how medical evidence is weighed and how ethical issues are evaluated in real-life situations."

Dr. Constance Battle, executive director of the Foundation for the NIH, explained how the foundation fosters public-private partnership for the support of NIH. She mentioned particularly the FNIH's new Clinical Research Training Program and the Family Lodge Project, a plan to construct on-campus facilities for quarters for patients enrolled in clinical trials here and their families.

NIHAA President Bill Gay commended the membership committee for its diligent efforts in developing plans to improve communication with current NIH personnel with the goal of increas-

ing the association's membership. He stated that he had appointed a committee to look into the possibility of holding a reunion of NIH personnel and to work with the NIH in basic planning for such an event if it appears feasible.

Gay announced that at its meeting May 10, 2001, the NIHAA board of directors elected the following association officers (2001-2003): Dr. William I. Gay, president; Dr. Murray Goldstein, and Carolyn McHale, vice presidents; and J. Paul Van Nevel, secretary/treasurer. He thanked outgoing vice president Dr. Jerome Green and secretary/treasurer Storm Whaley for their outstanding service.

He also announced the recently elected NIHAA board members who will serve from 2001 to 2004. They are: Dr. Samuel Broder, Dr. Christine Carrico, Dr. Andrew Chiarodo, Dr. Julius Currie, Joan Fredericks, Carl Fretts, Margaret Heydrick, L. Earl Laurence, Sally Nichols and Richard Sherbert.

Following the program, attendees were invited to an excellent buffet luncheon. The annual meeting was supported in part by Celera Genomics, Inc., the NIH Federal Credit Union and R.O.W. Sciences, Inc.

## Pilot IDeA Program Announced

### ACD Hears Plan to Broaden Distribution of NIH Grants

By Carla Garnett

Although NIH funds medical research or research training in every state in the union, nearly half (23 states plus Puerto Rico) are not participating in research as fully as NIH would like. To help these regions increase their capacity for medical research, NIH will launch a pilot Institutional Development Award (IDeA) program to begin this fall, according to NIH acting director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, who broached the topic in her report at the 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the advisory committee to the NIH director (ACD) on June 7.

"We have designed a new program of planning and feasibility grants that will be awarded to consortia of institutions of higher education from these states," Kirschstein said, describing the Biomedical Research Infrastructure Network (BRIN), a subcomponent of the IDeA program that has been developed to enhance the capacity of institutions located in states that have not fully participated in medical research, and that are eligible for participation in IDeA.

#### Providing Seed Money

IDeA is not new, Kirschstein explained. The program was established in 1993 by the National Center for Research Resources to help regions compete better for NIH funding. In fact, the president's budget request for NIH in fiscal year 2002 includes a total of \$135 million for the IDeA program, which is an increase of \$35 million over FY 2001. The increase will bring NIH's support to a total of \$75 million for BRIN, which will provide \$2 million a year for 3 years to each region that is determined to be under-performing in NIH-funded medical research.

Following the 3-year period, an evaluation will determine if the consortia's grants are eligible for a 3-year renewal.

Several ACD members raised questions about BRIN. "This is a dangerous direction potentially," cautioned Dr. Thomas Cech, president of Howard Hughes Medical Institute. "It could rock the foundation of the review process. Throwing funds on infertile ground is not going to result in anything...Maybe some of these states have pockets of excellence in certain areas that can be nurtured. I'm sure they do. The question is how do we use this money to nurture these areas of excellence."

Kirschstein reiterated that the program is a way to determine if ground in these areas is fertile for medical research or not within 3 years. If in that time a state consortium's projects do not flourish, then the grant will not be renewed.

#### Emphasis on Clinical Research

Also announced during the day-long meeting was NIH's new authority to offer loan repayment to individuals who agree to pursue clinical research activities. Similar to the loan repayment program begun in 1989 to individuals studying HIV/AIDS, the loan repayment program for clinical investigators would offer up to \$35,000 a year plus tax reimbursements. The program—open to extramural scientists—would begin as a pilot for about 260 individuals and could be put in place as soon as Oct. 1.

"The reason for launching it as a relatively small pilot is that we have found that such loan repayment programs are labor-intensive [to administer]," Kirschstein said, explaining that each

participant enters into a contractual agreement with NIH that must be carefully monitored and all funds closely tracked. "We're very excited about this program and we see it as one more incentive to move people into clinical research." An additional loan repayment program for investigators studying health disparities is also in developmental stages, she reported.

Several other funding mechanisms—K23 awards, for early career mentored patient-oriented research; K24 awards, for mid-career investigators in patient-oriented research; and K30 awards, curriculum grants for teaching protocol development—are also part of NIH's efforts to reinvigorate its clinical research portfolio.

"The ultimate outcome is that better trained clinical investigators will be more successful in the grants process," said NIH deputy director for extramural research Dr. Wendy Baldwin. "That's the goal, but that takes a long time. Obviously we will have to re-evaluate these programs before we get there."

#### 'Genomicists Work Never Done'

Based on a paper, "Human Genome and Beyond," published in *Nature* in February, Dr. Eric Lander, director of the Whitehead Institute/MIT Center for Genome Research, gave the committee an update on the 15-year-old Human Genome Project. Far from being over now that the human genome map is 95 percent complete, Lander said, a great deal more work must begin to interpret what the data mean.

Aside from the incredible information already gleaned from the project, Lander said "there's one other thing you learn from the genome and it's not

about the biology, per se, it's about doing the biology, doing the biomedical research. The great lesson we can learn from this experience is the tremendous importance of the way we build scientific community. The notion that we should invest in creating a scientific infrastructure is not something that was well-established 15 years ago. Now I hope it's become religion to all. We can be so much more efficient by having databases, by sharing tools. We also learned the tremendous importance of international cooperation."

Describing the genome as "the world's greatest epidemiological study," Lander said in order to fulfill the promise of genomics the work should not pause simply because the map is nearing completion. He identified several areas such as gene description, comparative genomics, structural genomics, chemical genomics and medical and population genomics that still need exploration. He also said a prodigious amount of bioinformatics will be required to interpret the findings.

"Well, are we there yet?" he asked, rhetorically. "Certainly not. A tremendous amount more investment in infrastructure is still needed. A genomicist's work is never done."

#### Update on Personnel Issues

Other research advances Kirschstein mentioned at the meeting include extramural studies that found that heart cells can regenerate, and that bone marrow cells can be made into heart muscle cells—both studies done by the same team—and an intramural NIDCD study on the genetic basis of musical pitch. Budget issues were addressed as well,

with particular attention directed to planning for the so-called "soft landing" year—the fiscal year after Congress's 5-year effort to double NIH's budget concludes.

Presiding for the third time over the ACD, Kirschstein said farewell to outgoing ACD members including Lander and Drs. Steven Chu of Stanford University, Yank Coble of Jacksonville, Fla., and Shirley Tilghman, who was elected president of Princeton University on May 5. Four new members will be named to the ACD in time for its next meeting.

"I cannot thank you all enough for your wise counsel and service to NIH," Kirschstein said, leading a standing ovation for Tilghman, who assumed her new duties officially on June 15.

Announcing personnel changes closer to home, Kirschstein welcomed Drs. Paul Sieving and Barry Kramer. Sieving was appointed director of the National Eye Institute; Kramer was named NIH associate director for disease prevention and will continue as head of the Office of Medical Applications of Research. Longtime NIH'er Dr. Donna Dean was announced as acting director of the newest institute, the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. The search for a permanent NIBIB director is expected to be under way later this summer.

Kirschstein also mentioned that the search committee for a director of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke is "working assiduously" to replace former NINDS director Dr. Gerald Fischbach, who left earlier this year for Columbia University. The next ACD meeting is scheduled for Dec. 6.

## YOU ARE NEEDED

### Enrich Your Life Help NIH Help Others

The NIH Alumni Association has worthwhile volunteer opportunities for its members. These opportunities help members enrich their lives, and provide needed services to NIH and to the communities it serves.

Please see the survey on p. 29 for a list (question 2) of the types of volunteer opportunities that will be available in the fall.

The NIH Alumni Association also needs an energetic member to head its volunteer program, develop new volunteer opportunities, attract NIHAA members as volunteers, and match volunteer opportunities with individual volunteers.

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Angell (continued from p. 1)

ence were in the prime of NIH careers (the event was sponsored by the NIH Alumni Association, many of whose members attended) no longer obtain, having been corrupted by investor-owned businesses whose principal interest is financial gain rather than patient care or the advance of medical science.

"James Shannon [NIH director from 1955 to 1968] was a great man who came to a great institution at exactly the right time," Angell began, "...but Dr. Shannon wouldn't even recognize today's clinical research enterprise." Two of the bedrocks of trial ethics—informed consent and "an important reason for doing the trial"—are threatened by three factors, she charged: the size and competitiveness of the modern enterprise; the strings attached to industry funding; and the "pervasiveness of financial conflicts of interest throughout the system."

Not blind to therapeutic advances wrought by the new industrial colossus, Angell warned that "without major reforms, the harms may soon outweigh the benefits."

Clinical trials are now "a multibillion dollar enterprise, with millions of participants," she said. "More than 40,000 trials are now actively seeking subjects. Fewer than one-fifth of these trials are sponsored by NIH—most are sponsored by drug companies." Because of the way patent law works, companies regard time spent conducting trials as a delay in bringing new drugs to market, so they are hasty and indiscriminate when recruiting patients, Angell said. Over 4,000 enrollees are needed to test a single new drug, she explained. Companies pay bounties of anywhere from \$500 to \$15,000 per subject ("more than enough to cover costs") to load their trials, plus bo-



Gathering before the talk are (from l): Dr. Alan Schechter, NIDDK lab chief and chair of the NIHAA Shannon Lecture selection committee; Dr. Marcia Angell, speaker; Dr. William I. Gay, current NIHAA president; and Dr. William S. Jordan, Jr., past president (1997-1999).

nuses for rapid enrollment. Angell is concerned that researchers may stretch eligibility criteria to enroll more subjects faster.

Entities called contract research organizations (CROs) have sprung up to recruit subjects and organize community doctors into a neophyte research cadre, Angell continued. "There is an army of amateur researchers out there; more than 50,000 are registered with the Food and Drug Administration, and most of them are conducting their first trials."

Overseas, the recruitment effort is particularly aggressive. "In Africa, South America, and parts of Asia, and also eastern Europe and parts of the former Soviet Union, the bounties paid to physicians (to recruit subjects) may amount to many times the salaries of these foreign doctors," Angell reported. "In 1991, there were only two registered researchers in Africa; now there are 266."

Academic medical centers in the U.S., which traditionally conducted clinical trials, "are losing out to CROs, and

now they want their business back." Financed by big pharmaceutical companies, the academic centers are now "establishing new clinical research institutes, which are really for the convenience of drug companies who want easy access to trial participants. It's an enormous, high-stakes enterprise."

Overseeing the conduct of these trials are the FDA and the HHS Office for Human Research Protections (for PHS-funded work), but both bodies delegate patient protection authority to IRBs—institutional review boards, of which there are some 3,000 to 5,000, "but no one really knows because they're not registered," Angell said. These agencies rarely conduct inspections of IRBs. Many IRBs, she charged, are investor-owned businesses whose only clients are drug companies or their agents.

Because of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act of 1992, FDA's drug review operation is now half-funded by industry, Angell said. "Drug companies are exerting influence over the evaluation of their products either di-

rectly or indirectly...FDA is beholden for its existence on companies it is supposed to regulate, and that should never be the case with a regulatory agency."

Angell said that the agreements forged with industry by many in academic medicine "compromise their scientific independence." She described three sequelae of the proliferation of such ties: industry unduly influences the kind of research that gets done, emphasizing not new approaches to treatment, but acquisition of patents on blockbuster drugs. "Not much of real scientific or clinical value is coming out of many of these trials," she argued. "Rather, we're getting a flood of copycat drugs and fewer novel agents...This isn't so surprising when you recall that the CEOs of four of the major pharmaceutical companies are former marketing directors."

The second outcome is that "drug companies are determining how and what trials are published." In her 21 years at NEJM, Angell said it was her impression that "company-supported work was far more likely to be biased in design and analysis than NIH-supported work." The bias can be "extremely difficult to detect," she noted.

"Finally," she said, "the system is so ridden with financial conflicts of interest that the rights of human subjects may be compromised." In the much-publicized death in 1999 of research subject Jesse Gelsinger, Angell noted that the principal investigator held a 30 percent stake in the company whose drug was on trial, and his institution held a 3 percent stake.

"What we have is a system badly in need of reform," she stated. She offered several prescriptions: take the rush out of trial enrollment by amending patent law so that patent protection starts after FDA approves a drug, not before trials even begin. "That way,

trial time wouldn't cut into marketing time." Separate drug company funding from clinical testing—they should be completely independent. Ethical oversight should be separate from both testing and funding. "There should be no investor-owned CROs," she continued. "An independent public agency could function much as the CROs now do. Or, we could return trials to the academic centers, with arm's-length funding by industry. The academic centers should never have strayed from this model in the first place."

Angell asked whether the current volume of clinical trials is reasonable or defensible. "Should we ask humans to enroll in trials of trivial drugs?" Many of today's trials yield tiny differences in compounds that drug companies can exploit financially, she said. "We should be concerned that drugs have real medical value, not just marketing value."

IRBs, she continued, "should not be the creatures of any interested party—they should serve the public. It's certainly inaccurate to refer to them now as 'independent.' Regional, public IRBs should be set up, and have much the same standing as NIH study sections. Service on such panels should count in promotion decisions and tenure."

Angell urged that, in 2002, when the Prescription Drug User Fee Act comes up for reauthorization, it not be renewed; "It's the camel's nose inside the tent." She conceded that her reform suggestions will take money. "FDA needs much better funding. The regional IRBs with their increased role



Shannon lecturer Dr. Marcia Angell (l) receives commemorative certificate from NIH acting director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein.

will also need resources. But these issues are vital public health issues. The validity of the human research enterprise must be made less vulnerable to private financial pressures."

Noting that her views have resulted in her being labeled an "abolitionist," Angell said, "I'm guilty as charged. I am aware that my position is considered unrealistic. But the price of accommodating ourselves (to conflicts of interest—in terms of scientific quality and the welfare of human subjects) is just too high. That is what is really unrealistic."

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## **Slice of 1930s Saved** **Last of 'Treetops,' Bldg. 15K Is Refurbished**

By Carla Garnett

If only the walls of Bldg. 15K could talk. Then we'd know far more colorful details about the real estate on which much of NIH now sits. In its day, say some, the old homestead hosted a President, presidential hopefuls and not a few more prominent and influen-



The last of the "Treetops," estate, Bldg. 15K is in the final stages of a major renovation project.

tial guests. It was also reportedly the site of many a grand party. Sadly, not a lot of artifacts remain to tell the tales. This August, however, thanks to diligent preservation efforts arranged by the Office of Research Services, a component of the National Institute of Mental Health moves back into the newly refurbished 1930s house that offers visual flashbacks to those earlier times.

Sure, the *NIH Almanac* offers the basics: Over the course of 7 years beginning in 1935, Luke and Helen Woodward Wilson donated 92 acres of prime Bethesda land to the 48-year-old National Institute of Health (housed at that time in a relatively small facility at 25th and E Streets in Northwest Washington). Located along the main thoroughfare leading from Frederick to

Georgetown, the donated acreage was part of the Wilsons' estate called "Treetops."

What may be less familiar, though, are some of the events of the era that led up to the series of incredibly generous gifts. Dr. Herbert Tabor, chief of the pharmacology section in NIDDK's Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology, recalls a conversation with Mrs. Wilson that reveals her adamant support for scientific research.

### **Philanthropy Amid Protests**

It was around the time of the first donation, shortly after the Great Depression. The Wilson family's intention to give away more of its land to the National Institute of Health had been rumored in the close-knit community. Merchants and other local landowners thought it was a bad idea. It would change the atmosphere of the neighborhood, they argued. It could be unhealthy for residents, if the government was allowed to study infectious diseases and conduct research on animals so close to homes, others felt. The issue came to a head at a protest meeting held at the Bank of Bethesda.

Addressing a roomful of her friends and neighbors (most of whom lived on large estates in the area), Mrs. Wilson reputedly said, "There are only three reasons anyone would want to own an estate: You can raise chickens, raise children or raise hell. I think we're a little too close to the highway for any of these, and thus I decided to give the land to the government for NIH."

Tabor, who actually lived in part of Treetops for a few days in 1943 (just after he served on transatlantic convoy duty for PHS with the Coast Guard),

came to NIH shortly after earning his M.D. to pursue medical research. The NIH director at the time offered Tabor temporary lodging in Top Cottage—one of several estate guest houses—that sat just in back of Bldg. 1 then.

Mrs. Wilson was the last surviving member of the Woodward family, co-founders of the D.C.-based Woodward & Lothrop retail stores. Her husband Luke was heir to the Wilson Brothers clothiers out of Chicago.

"Originally," Mrs. Wilson's son told Tabor, "Helen Wilson and her family wanted to give the land away for some kind of international relations research or diplomatic work. Soon though, they came to believe that only in science can you truly cross borders."

### **Presidential Visit, Plan**

According to a 1997 report commissioned by NIH to research the property's background, the Wilsons "had strong philanthropic convictions... Helen, in particular, was strongly drawn to the mission of NIH. She had an academic interest in science and, as a result of her mother's battle with cancer, a personal interest in medical research."

The Wilsons began correspondence with federal officials about their intention to donate land, but initially did not receive a response. In 1935, despite objections by the Bethesda Chamber of Commerce and the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Wilsons sent a letter directly to President Franklin Roosevelt, formally donating the first 45-acre parcel of Treetops to NIH. Days later, the Social Security Act was enacted, providing \$2 million annually for "investigation of disease and problems of sanitation." The *NIH Almanac* reports that then-Assistant Surgeon General Lewis Thompson is credited with actually securing the property for NIH.

According to the 1997 report, the

Wilson's donation, the passage of the Social Security Act and enthusiasm expressed by recently appointed Surgeon General Thomas Parran all contributed to the decision to begin a major construction project for an NIH campus. In early 1937, Luke Wilson died of cancer. The Wilson family's friendship with Roosevelt and their connection to the

Washington political scene had been cemented, however.

According to one story, Roosevelt reportedly once visited the Wilsons at their home. While relaxing on the porch of



The original fireplaces will remain but the old radiators will not.

Treetops, so the story goes, the President looked out over Rockville Pike, remarked on the bucolic and peaceful Bethesda environs and pointed out land he thought would be a perfect site for the future Naval Medical Hospital. Builders broke ground for the Navy facility on June 19, 1939.

In 1938, Helen deeded 25 additional acres to NIH for development of a building for the National Cancer Institute. By 1942, she and her family had moved out of Treetops' main house (Bldg. 15K) and into the nearby guest cottages. She gave the main house to NIH shortly after the move, but sources also recall the Wilsons allowing their federal friends — including the USO, which often employed Treetops buildings and grounds for entertaining troops during World War II—liberal use of the estate for many years after the last donation.

According to former NIH Associate

Director for Administration Cal Baldwin, the Wilson family's participation in politics continued, with support of Vice President Henry Wallace's unsuccessful campaign for the White House in 1948. At that time, Treetops was a beehive of rallies and parties, and NIH was rapidly flourishing and growing around the estate, he said.

"What is extremely interesting is that the Wilson property has been the site of many fascinating events in history," Baldwin noted. "And, all the while, thanks to the generosity of the family, NIH—this incredible research enterprise—was rising around it."

#### Preserving the Past

Bldg. 15K was the former 19th century Britton family farmhouse, which the Wilsons employed architect Edward Clarence Dean to redesign, according to various historical sources. The design, the 1997 report said, was a mixture of "English and American country house tradition. The main house had a formality in its large rooms and sophisticated finishes appropriate for entertaining, while the smaller house had a more rustic flavor."

As much as possible, ORS's Division of Engineering Services has arranged to preserve the original wood finishes, floors and trims in the building, while bringing it up to code for today's structural, heating, plumbing and ventilation standards. The project began its design phase in February 2000, with construction starting last October.

The large rooms will soon be occupied by 50 staff members in NIMH's Mood and Anxiety Disorder Research Program, under the direction of Dr. Dennis Charney. It's probable that the homey new Treetops will house not only offices, but also a screening clinic for prospective child, adolescent and

adult patients. "We think it's going to be a very user-friendly atmosphere," Charney said of the converted farmhouse.

Six of the original fireplaces have been preserved as has the spiral staircase with polished hardwood rail, remarked Maimon Levy, DES project manager. None of the fireplaces will be active, however, in deference to safety regulations for federal facilities. All windows have been replaced, and a skylight has been added. "All in all, it's going to be a 'greener' building," he said, explaining the many energy conservation and natural resource preservation concepts employed in the refurbishment.

Eventually, the grounds will be re-landscaped as well, so that the outside of the house looks as fresh as the inside. Treetops had a more minor facelift in 1995 Levy recalled, but the work was mainly a temporary fix until decisions could be made about the building's future. The last remaining original structure of the Britton/Wilson estate, Bldg. 15K is eligible for the historical register.

More than 65 years after the first gift of land was bestowed, Treetops—and the 300-acre NIH campus that grew out of it—is now in position to far surpass its benefactors' original vision.



The grand spiral staircase and much of the original hardwood floors and wall paneling are being preserved.

**Tradition Exported to Stokes Labs**

**Era of Scientific Distinction Ends for Bldg. 3**

By Rich McManus

Though it never enjoyed as lofty a designation as, say, Bldg. 1 or Bldg. 2, Bldg. 3—now being evacuated, or rather, “decommissioned” as its resident scientists prepare to decamp for the new Louis Stokes Laboratories (Bldg. 50)—never took a back seat to any building on campus when it came to scientific distinction.

Among some 19 scientists working there circa 1950-1951, 15 went on to become members of the National Academy of Sciences, and three of those subsequently became Nobel laureates, according to longtime laboratory chief Dr. Earl Stadtman, who is one of the NAS members.

The building, once home of the entire National Heart Institute (which still had three and a half labs there until recently), also harbored one of the world’s few anaerobic laboratories (a facility from which all the oxygen had been pumped out), hosted several powerful magnets for NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) spectroscopy and EPR (electron paramagnetic resonance) in its sub-basement, and allegedly was the site of pioneering animal trials preceding development of the world’s first implantable heart pacemaker. This latter feat was accomplished in the Bldg. 3 attic, said historian Dr. Buhm Soon Park, a postdoctoral fellow with the DeWitt Stetten Jr. Museum of Medical Research at NIH. He was busy—along with photo archivist Margaret Wood—in late March and April, cataloguing items of historical interest from Bldg. 3, videotaping the entire building and interviewing many of its senior scientists. “You really can write a book solely about Bldg. 3,” says Dr. Victoria Harden, NIH historian and director of the Stetten Museum.

Park is preparing an article on the building titled, “Cradle of Excellence: Biochemists in Bldg. 3 of NIH, circa 1950.”

Bldg. 3 was completed in December 1938 at a cost of \$328,000 and was originally designated the Public Health Methods and Animal Unit. It was built, according to the *NIH Almanac*, “to provide space for offices, laboratory research, and animal breeding.”

“NIH wasn’t plural back then,” notes



A rear view of Bldg. 3 in December 1938.

Park. “It was still the National Institute of Health.”

The building had a sub-basement, basement, three floors, and was topped by a usable attic. Throughout its 53-year history as a laboratory (it will enjoy a second life as administrative space, once it is renovated by the Office of Research Services), Bldg. 3 was characterized by an unusually inclusive conviviality, Park has found. Dr. Earl Stadtman, who along with his wife Dr. Thressa Stadtman spent much of his career in the building (they are the main topic of the exhibit Park will debut next year), kept scrapbooks including group photos over the years. The photos, loaned to Park for the exhibit, bear witness to the building’s communal spirit—year after year, broad grins spread across faces of men and women

of various ages and cultural backgrounds.

“Many people have said that the scientists, technicians and secretaries who work in the building think of one another as belonging to a family,” Park reports.

“Whenever there is a party or other social gathering, everyone is invited.” One of the defining characteristics of the building is its “open door” policy, said Park. “The doors of every office are usually open—no one needs an appointment to drop in on a section chief or a lab chief.”

Park, who presented a public lecture at NIH last June on scientific achievement within NIDDK’s Laboratory of Molecular Biology—which also boasted an unusually high morale—credits a series of “strong personal connections” with bolstering the scientific success of Bldg. 3. For instance, Dr. James A. Shannon, who once was scientific director of the heart institute before rising to NIH director from the mid-1950s through 1968, recruited top people he knew from academia, including Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, who shocked colleagues at Harvard University by leaving for NIH at a time when it wasn’t a prestigious career move.

The following excerpt from the Anfinsen papers at NLM’s “Profiles in Science” web site addresses this move, and exemplifies the power of personal connections: “In 1950, James Shannon, then [scientific] director of the National Heart Institute, part of the National Institutes of Health, invited Anfinsen to become chief of the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology.

“Many of Anfinsen’s colleagues were surprised by his move from the prestige of Cambridge to a federal position in Bethesda. But, as Anfinsen recalled in 1985, ‘It was hard to turn down this offer, partly because of its scientific potential, and also because the move

would double my salary overnight.' Over the course of the next three decades, Anfinsen's various laboratories in Bethesda would sponsor an astonishing array of talented



**Nobel Laureate Dr. Christian Anfinsen (standing, r) had a Bldg. 3 laboratory in the early 1950s that included (seated, from l) Juanita Cooke, Dr. Thressa "Terry" Stadtman, Barbara Wright, and (standing) Dr. Richard Hendler.**

postdoctoral and staff researchers including future NIH director Donald S. Fredrickson, future Nobel Laureate Martin Rodbell, and Michael Sela, future director of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel."

A Who's Who of Bldg. 3 alumni circa 1950, compiled by Earl Stadtman, includes an impressive genealogy of productive friendships and associations. From the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, which once had labs in 3, came NAS members Arthur Kornberg (1959 Nobel laureate), Leon Heppel and Bernard Horecker. Herbert Tabor joined this group for lunch seminars every day.

Hailing from the National Heart Institute were NAS inductees James Shannon, Robert Berliner, B.B. Brodie, Sidney Udenfriend, Christian Anfinsen (1972 Nobel laureate), Earl and Thressa Stadtman, Bernhard Witkop and Julius Axelrod, who was a student there in 1950 and went on to win the Nobel

Prize in 1970. Other distinguished alumni of the building include Jack Orloff, who became scientific director at NHLBI, Robert Bowman, Martha Vaughan, and two scientists whom Earl Stadtman is careful to point out "only had offices in Bldg. 3": Luther Terry, a future U.S. Surgeon General, and Nathan Shock, who became an authority on gerontology.

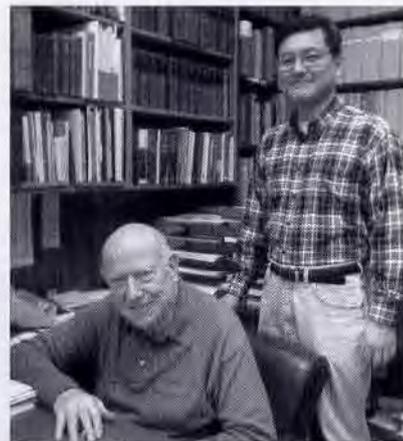
Stadtman, himself a legendary mentor, once hosted two future Nobel laureates in the Laboratory of Biochemistry that he headed for many years—Michael Brown (who shared the prize in 1985 with fellow NIH alumnus Joseph Goldstein) and Stanley Prusiner (1997).

As the scientific sun set on Bldg. 3 last spring, most of its alumni moved a short distance across South Dr. to Bldg. 50, whose immense shadow nearly touches the old structure. Stadtman's old Laboratory of Biochemistry, now headed by his protégé Dr. P. Boon Chock, has headed to 50, along with Dr. Edward Korn's Laboratory of Cell Biology, the Laboratory of Cell Signaling headed by former Stadtman postdoc Dr. Sue Goo Rhee, and Dr. James Ferretti's structural biophysics section of the Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry.

There had been an effort, historian Park reports, to preserve the old



**Dr. Richard Bray (l) monitors Joe Davis, who is at work in Bldg. 3's anaerobic (oxygen-free) laboratory. The last experiments were conducted in this special room in early March of this year; the lab's fate is uncertain.**



**Historian Dr. Buhm Soon Park (r) meets with Dr. Earl Stadtman in Stadtman's office in Bldg. 3.**

anaerobic laboratory (completed in spring 1967), whose requirements for a nitrogen atmosphere were met by a gigantic metal bulb filled with liquid nitrogen just outside Bldg. 3. Scientists from abroad were still conducting experiments there as recently as mid-March. But a decision has yet to be made to preserve the historic facility.

Park predicts that Bldg. 3's legendary collegiality will survive the move to more modern laboratory space. "They will still be close to one another in Bldg. 50," he said.

Demolition of lab facilities in Bldg. 3 is expected to begin in spring 2002, with renovation as office space scheduled for completion in summer 2004, said John Morris of the Design, Construction and Alteration Branch, DES. The term "decommissioning," explains Bob Sheridan of DCAB, means "decontaminating—it's what the environmental people have to do, such as asbestos removal, stripping the walls, etc." Conversely, commissioning means "making sure all the systems, like air-balancing, work properly. It's making all the little pieces fit together so that the building is ready for move-in," Sheridan said.

## Paul G. Rogers Honored Bldg. 1 Plaza Dedicated to 'Mr. Health'

By Rich McManus

At the direction of Congress, NIH on June 12 dedicated a newly decorated plaza in front of Bldg. 1 in honor of former Rep. Paul G. Rogers, who represented Florida in the House of Representatives for 24 years before retiring in 1979 as chair of the House subcommittee on health and the environment. The only outdoor honor for a lawmaker on a campus studied with buildings named for politicians, the plaza was embraced by the honoree himself as conjoining longtime interests in health and the environment; Rogers is as well remembered for legislation mandating clean air and safe drinking water as he is for backing the National Cancer Act, Heart, Lung and Blood Act, the Health Manpower Training Act, and a host of other keynote laws promoting health.

Remembrance was the order of the day as a host of congressional colleagues, former employees, current associates and—via letter—five Presidents, including George W. Bush, extended congratulations and salutations that ranged from the heartfelt to the humorous.

Held beneath a tent erected over the plaza itself, which sheltered guests on a warm morning, the event was emceed by NIH acting director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, who described Rogers as a “tireless and generous advocate of NIH.” She recalled two landmark laws that bore Rogers’ signature: the National Cancer Act of 1971 and the Research on Aging Act of 1974. Of the former, she said “no other act has had

such a profound impact on the health of all Americans...The war is not yet won, but we’ve made great strides



Former Rep. Paul G. Rogers—“Mr. Health”—sits atop main feature of new plaza in his honor.

against this group of diseases we call cancer, and you, Paul, helped make this happen.”

The Research on Aging Act helped apply research muscle to such ills as osteoporosis, Alzheimer’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, and arthritis, Kirschstein noted. Yet Rogers’ influence in Congress was only part of his legacy, she said. “He has continued to be a major player in setting the research agenda of this nation. With his boundless energy and incredible passion, he knows how to get things done.”

Recently retired Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.), who led the effort in Congress to double NIH’s appropriation in the period 1998-2003, and who is now Rogers’ colleague in the law firm Hogan & Hartson, said, “Paul is my mentor and my model. We are all soldiers in his army of admirers. He made

the war on disease among the highest priorities of our nation...Paul was right for our country. He provided by example, by persuasion and by leadership that health issues deserved greater attention, and his advocacy earned him the title ‘Mr. Health.’ If anyone has influence in this town of influence, it’s Paul Rogers. He’s the whole package.”

Former Rep. James Symington of Missouri joked that “the microbes of America always trembled at the approach of the deceptively dapper congressman from Florida...There was rejoicing in the bacteria camp when their relentless adversary Paul Rogers retired (from Congress).” He said the 20 members of Rogers’ House subcommittee “were really all working for Paul,” and that the committee “was almost Biblical in nature and

scope—‘Ask and it shall be given.’ Had Paul chaired the committee overseeing the Department of Defense, there would have been two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers on Lake Okeechobee. Were he in charge of public works, we would have filled Death Valley and built a bridge over the Gulf of Mexico. If he were in charge of agriculture, we’d all be up to our necks in soybeans. But he chose to battle the fourth horseman of the Apocalypse.

“Unfortunately,” Symington continued, “illness is less responsive to law than to science.” He said the Rogers’ committee wore as a badge of honor the epithet “Disease-of-the-Month Club,” and concluded, “Americans do a disservice to Paul’s memory by getting sick...Paul is living proof that public service does not end with public office. He has been a titanic civic leader and will always deserve the title Mr. Chairman.”

Another colleague, Steve Lawton, who had been counsel to Rogers' subcommittee and now represents the Biotechnology Industry Organization, noted, "Once you work for Paul Rogers, you always work for Paul Rogers." An awards ceremony in Rogers' honor, he pointed out, "is hardly an unusual event. He has received many honors, and I strongly suspect that to Paul, this is the granddaddy of them all."

Lawton named the other "congressional giants" memorialized on the NIH campus and pointed out that Rogers is "the only legislative committee chairman to be so honored." During Rogers' 8 year term (1971-1979) as chair, "there were threats to the fabric of NIH, some well-meaning and others not," Lawton remembered. The Senate voted 91-1 in 1971 to separate NCI from NIH, but after 2 weeks of hearings during which Rogers tirelessly argued that such a move would threaten the interdisciplinary nature of biomedical research, the tide turned. "The final bill enhanced the NCI within the NIH, holding the institutes together, and ensuring collaborations with all the institutes and centers, and with their grantees," Lawton said. He said there were attempts to curtail training grants and the peer review system at NIH, but that Rogers' opposition to those efforts prevailed, and now, those two research facets are "statutory requirements."

Despite contentious hearings, Rogers showed "grace, courtliness and respect for others' positions," Lawton recounted. "The man has style." Both in Florida and D.C., among lawyers, consultants, trade associations and lobbyists, Paul Rogers "is our calling card," he continued. "Many people make their reputations in Washington based on the character of the people for whom they work, and their ethics... We owe Paul for lending us his

reputation...Not a day goes by that we don't think of (Rogers). Not a week goes by that we don't ask ourselves, 'What would Paul Rogers do?' And not a month goes by that we don't have occasion to say, 'I used to work for Paul Rogers.'"

Predicting that Rogers' impact will reach far into the new millennium, Lawton concluded, "Thank you for being a mentor, at times even a father, to so many of us. You taught us how to think, to serve, and how to live. God bless you, Paul."

Rogers, 80, has been chairman of Research!America, a health advocacy group, for 5 years, and its president, Mary Woolley, called him "one of the most persuasive people on the planet, and also one of the most kind and thoughtful—to me, he's the epitome of a statesman." She read notes in Rogers' honor from former Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, George Bush Sr., Bill Clinton, and from George W. Bush.

"I think you've all heard enough about Paul Rogers," joked the honoree, "but this honor, from the Congress of the United States and from the NIH, designating this plaza for me, is quite overwhelming. If I could just take them around with me everywhere I go," he said, gesturing at the dais, "we could put on a great show."

He thanked his family and guests, and asked all those who used to work for him to stand and be recognized. "I want this crowd to see the ones who did the work...I want to publicly express my thanks to Congress for its actions and to NIH, especially Ruth Kirschstein and her remarkable staff. Ruth's outstanding leadership—she has taken over here a number of times—is remarkable. She deserves this nation's gratitude, and I salute Ruth."

Rogers recalled that he knew Dr. James Shannon, the NIH director after whom Bldg. 1 is named, and shared his

commitment to basic research. "Thousands of people have crossed this lawn into Bldg. 1, from the young, with their desire for more education and knowledge, and their new ideas—from them right on to nationally acclaimed Nobel and Lasker laureates, whose wisdom has been tested and proved. All have shared their knowledge to fight disease, not just here but all over the world. NIH is rightly called the crown jewel of the federal government."

Like a newly energized lobbyist, Rogers declared that "delaying the onset of heart disease by just 5 years could save \$69 billion per year," and that "if we could delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease by only 5 years, we could save \$50 billion every year. There really is new hope, and NIH is in the process of having its budget doubled, so more progress is expected in the future. Every man, every woman and every child benefits from research. Nothing is more bipartisan than the funding of NIH, and nothing has given me more pride than participating in the success of research. I hope each one of you here will remember and spread this message: Without research, there is no hope. No hope for diagnosis, for treatment, or to cure diseases. Research brings hope and research brings better health to our nation. Thank you, I am grateful to all of you."

A reception followed in the atrium of the Natcher Bldg.

#### NIH Museum Need Directories

The NIH historical office is looking for early phone directories (1951, 1952, 1953). They are also happy to have catalogues, old advertisements, and instruction manuals for instruments. Send an e-mail to: [lyonsm@od.nih.gov](mailto:lyonsm@od.nih.gov) or call Michele Lyons, 301-496-6610.

## **Congressman for 30 Years Stokes Honored by Lab Building Dedication**

By Rich McManus

The Louis Stokes Laboratories Bldg. was dedicated in honor of its namesake June 14 on a sunny plaza just outside the 6-story award-winning facility, which will play host to scientists from nine institutes. The building honors a man who rose from humble origins in public housing to a 30-year (1968-1998) career representing Ohio in Congress, during which he championed biomedical research that improved the lives of all Americans, particularly minorities.

"Three years ago, I was absolutely surprised and stunned when Rep. John Porter (chair of the House appropriations committee with NIH oversight, on which Stokes served) told me that the Louis Stokes Laboratories would be established on this campus," said Stokes. "I had no idea what it would be like having a building bearing my name... on the campus of the greatest biomedical research institution in the world. It is totally overwhelming."

Stokes and his wife Jay came to the campus several weeks before the dedication to survey the edifice for themselves, he related. "We walked around here in total amazement. My wife commented, 'Just think, from a little boy growing up in the projects in Cleveland, to having a building named after you at the National Institutes of Health.' That really summed it up for me. This is a magnificent and beautiful building."

The dedication, made festive by the performances of the Howard University Jazz Ensemble and the Morgan State University Choir, who entertained arriving guests, began with a stirring invoca-

tion by the Rev. Dr. Otis Moss, Jr., who was once copastor with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta. "Give every person who labors here the wisdom and knowledge to go on in the struggle to prevent pain and suffering, and to create a greater, a better quality of life," he intoned.

Emceeding her second dedication event of the week, NIH acting director



**Former Rep. Louis Stokes admires freshly minted plaque in his honor dedicated on June 14.**

Dr. Ruth Kirschstein noted that Stokes had founded the Congressional Black Caucus's health brain trust, and introduced Stokes' successor in that role, Dr. Donna Christian-Christensen, a physician who represents the U.S. Virgin Islands in Congress.

"This is a well-deserved tribute and honor for a great role model and inspiration to all of us," said Christian-Christensen. "We will do our very best to continue your legacy of hard work, and of hope. Although he is retired, his caring and his work for us continue. Our hope is that the studies conducted here will extend health care for all, and eliminate disparities."

Former HHS Secretary Louis Sullivan, during whose term (1989-1993) NIH created both the Office of Research on Minority Health and the Office of Research on Women's Health (serving "communities whose medical needs were and still are underserved," noted Kirschstein), said, "Like so many of you, I am an unapologetic admirer of Lou Stokes. Also like him, I am a strong supporter of biomedical research, and am committed to the continued improvement of the health of the

American people. Lou Stokes helped to provide the billions of dollars that our nation has allocated to biomedical research, over his 30 years in Congress. He was always available to his local and national constituencies. He was a good listener, a good strategist, and a good negotiator. His word was his bond—you could take it to the bank. And we did, many times."

Sullivan added that Stokes "has a well-developed sense of humor. He has a unique laugh, with a low and slow start that expands until it en-

velops his whole being in rhythmic, catatonic spasms. Those who hear it are always on alert to provide emergency resuscitation." Continuing on a light note, Sullivan said, "Like me, he has a sophisticated, cerebral hairline. I am sometimes mistaken in the halls of Congress for Lou Stokes."

He concluded, "Our nation is better because we have a Lou Stokes. I am a better person for knowing Lou Stokes."

Kirschstein observed that this is the first building on campus named for an African American. "Like proud parents, we feel each new addition to the campus is special," she said, noting the recent completion of the Vaccine Re-

search Center, the still-growing Clinical Research Center, and the anticipated Neuroscience Research Center. She pointed out that the building incorporates environmentally friendly features and energy-saving elements that have already earned a \$2 million rebate from the electric company. She further credited the advice of graduate students from Howard University's School of Architecture, who consulted on the project back in 1994; they recommended the "neighborhood" concept of lab arrangement to promote collegiality. The school's dean and several of the 10 students who advised on the project attended the dedication.

Two scientists who are moving into the new building testified to its appeal. Dr. Maria Morasso of NIAMS admitted that it was "bittersweet to leave Bldg. 6," but said scientists "appreciate the new vision used in the design" of the new labs. "The large, open working areas will lead to more communication and interaction," she predicted. "Researchers will greatly value the daylight and space" offered by the building. "It is a wonderful time to be in science," she said.

Dr. John Carpten of NHGRI seemed as overwhelmed by the structure as Stokes: "Coming from a small town in Mississippi—who would have thought," he began. He is a member of the African American Hereditary Prostate Cancer Project, an international effort funded in part by the new National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD), and is also studying the genetics of breast cancer. "I have always felt that great scientists can do great research in any environment. However, great science is done in an environment that fosters interaction. And in this building, I'll only be a short walk from world-class collaborators... More buildings on campus should be modeled after this one."

NCMHD director Dr. John Ruffin

noted that "Lou Stokes is not a scientist, but he has spent his life assuring that the less fortunate in society have access to the fruits of science." He called NIH's custom of hosting named buildings our "Hall of Fame. These monuments endure and inspire future generations to ensure that all share in the opportunities our nation affords... We now have a foundation on which we can ensure the health of future generations. We are most grateful for (Stokes') humanity. Today we open a door...to a state of the art research facility, but more importantly, to myriad new opportunities... for all scientists."

With that, Kirschstein and Stokes raised the cloth covering the building's plaque as the choir sang "Wind Beneath My Wings."

Kirschstein called Stokes "my vocal ally in the fight to reduce disparities. I count Lou Stokes among my dearest personal friends. I testified (as NIGMS director) before his committee from 1975 to 1993. We were personal friends and allies in the struggle to increase the number of minorities trained to do biomedical research. It was probably the hardest struggle either of us has had."

Answered Stokes, "It is an honor, Dr. Kirschstein, to have you present me on this occasion—we have a very special friendship. Our work has resulted in legislation that has bettered the health of all Americans."

He said the Minority Biomedical Research Support and Minority Access to Research Careers programs headquartered in NIGMS "produced thousands of minority scientists, researchers and physicians," and said of Kirschstein, "You are indeed an institution within this institution, and it has been an honor to work with you."

Stokes called the event "a moment I will savor for all of my life." He credited the love of his family and friends as buttressing his accomplishments,

and thanked each speaker, even unleashing his signature laugh, which the crowd recognized with pleasure. He particularly thanked former Rep. Charlie Vanik (D-OH), who served for 26 years in Congress and is now a colleague of Stokes in the law firm Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. "Charlie took me by the hand and mentored me 32 years ago," Stokes said. "He said the appropriations committee needed its first African American, and got me on the committee. I want to publicly thank a great American—it couldn't have happened without you, Charlie."

Stokes also mentioned his close association with NIH's chapter of Blacks in Government, noting that although it fell outside of the scope of his professional duties, he was nonetheless attentive to the group. "NIH was always responsive to my concerns with respect to BIG."

Aware of the many awards the building has already won, he said, "It is destined to win many more awards. I must say, you are a magnificent architect, Frank Kutlak (ORS project officer for the building)."

He concluded, "I hope that out of this building will come the final fruits of my work, and that of many others, to eliminate disparities." He also hoped for "future medical research which will prolong life and benefit all mankind." Quoting George Bernard Shaw, he said, "'Life is no 'brief candle' to me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for a moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations.' Thank you very, very much."

Presented with a replica of the dedicatory plaque, he enthused, "Isn't this beautiful?" then retired to the building's lobby for a reception at which his friend, jazz bassist Keter Betts, performed with his quartet.

## For Your Information

### NIH Completes Tree Census

A recent tree census, commissioned by NIH's Office of Facilities Planning, has revealed that there are 5,548 trees with trunks at least 6 inches in diameter on the NIH campus. Each tree is marked with an aluminum tag indicating its size, species, and location. The campus also has about 3,000 trees with trunks smaller than 6 inches in diameter. Over the next year, NIH's lone arborist will count and document these trees.

Last year, more than two new trees were planted for every tree taken down: 302 new trees were planted throughout the campus, and 134 trees were removed. To commemorate Arbor Day 2000, a black walnut tree was planted behind the Natcher Building (Bldg. 45), and this year a butternut tree was planted. Additionally, five large pin oaks and 43 Kwanzan cherry trees were planted on Center Drive. NIH has planted tree species that are native to the area. These include maple, oak, gum and ash varieties, American elm, sourwood, sycamore, hophornbeam and others. It is now known where each tree is located, its species, size and general health—in short its history.



Tree #4454 with its tag is located in the center of campus near the CC.

### Nirenberg Papers Added to NLM's 'Profiles in Science' Website

Dr. Marshall Nirenberg is the sixth scientist to be added to NLM's "Profiles in Science" website [www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov)). The online "Profiles in Science" exhibit features correspondence, laboratory notes, unpublished manuscripts, and photographs. It reflects the many research projects he has undertaken during the more than 40 years he has been associated with NIH.

In the spring of 1961, Nirenberg, who had come to NIH in 1960, embarked upon a series of experiments that led to deciphering the genetic code. "Our contemporary understanding of the genetic code would not have been possible without the discoveries of Dr. Marshall Nirenberg," stated Dr. Alexa McCray, who heads the NLM project.

In 1968, Nirenberg received the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine "for interpretation of the genetic code and its function in protein synthesis."

### First Lady of Egypt Visits NIH



Egypt's First Lady Suzanne Murbarak (l) is escorted by NIH acting director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein during a recent NIH visit. Her visit was part of her effort to learn more about advances in women's health and children's health issues, two topics she has championed in Egypt for the past two decades. At the end of her discussions with various NIH'ers, she concluded with an invitation to meet "next time in Egypt."

## NIH Statement on the President's Stem Cell Address

We are pleased with the President's decision to allow the use of Federal funds for important basic research on human embryonic stem cells. The approach he has outlined is sound, and we understand the President's clear desire to move forward with care. Using the more than 60 existing cell lines from around the world, many more researchers will now be able to explore the potential of human embryonic stem cells, in addition to the extensive work already sponsored by NIH using human adult stem cells. We believe this combined research has high potential both for opening new doors in basic scientific understanding and for discovery of new treatments for some of our most devastating diseases.

Dr. Ruth Kirschstein  
NIH Acting Director  
August 9, 2001

### NIHAA Endorses Parking Garage at NIH

The NIH Alumni Association's board of directors recently forwarded to NIH leadership a resolution endorsing construction of a new parking garage on the campus' northwest quadrant. The resolution points out that such a garage is in the President's budget request for NIH for the year 2002, and urges that it be built to accommodate employees, alumni and neighbors, all of whom endorse the facility. The document asks NIH to make the garage "one of its highest priorities for the year 2002."

## FIC Honors Dr. Sheldon M. Wolff with Fellowship

The Fogarty International Center has initiated a fellowship in honor of the late Dr. Sheldon W. Wolff. He was a world leader in infectious disease research. In addition to his enormous contributions toward the understanding of fever, its causes, effects on the host, and role in infectious, inflammatory, and immunologic disorders, he was also a strong advocate of international collaboration as a means to advance key research areas and improve human health.



In 1960, he began his NIH career in NIAID's Laboratory of Clinical Investigation. He subsequently became NIAID's clinical director and chief of LCI, a post he held until 1977 when he left to go to Tufts University School of Medicine and New England Medical Center Hospital. He died in 1994. The first recipient of the fellowship is Dr. Rachel Nugent, who is working at FIC on economic issues related to health and environmental policy.

## NIH Notes—March 2001 to August 2001

### Appointments and Personnel Changes

**Dr. Lutz Birnbaumer**, professor and chair of the University of California-Los Angeles department of molecular, cell and developmental biology, professor of anesthesiology and biological chemistry, and a full member of UCLA's Institute of Molecular Biology, Brain Research Institute and Jonsson Comprehensive Cancer, has been named scientific director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. He is a pioneer in the discovery of how the body's cells communicate with each other to regulate organ and muscle function ... **Dr. Otis Brawley**, assistant director at NCI for its Office of Special Populations Research, has joined both Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, as professor of medicine and oncology and the Emory Rollins School of Public Health as professor of epidemiology. He has also been named chief of the Solid Tumor Service at the Winship Cancer Institute at Emory University. Brawley also held an appointment in the Division of Cancer Prevention and was an attending physician at Bethesda Naval Hospital and the Clinical Center ... **Dr. Noni Husain Byrnes** is now scientific review administrator of the bioanalytical engineering and chemistry special emphasis panel at CSR. She comes to NIH from the bioanalytical section at Proctor and Gamble Pharmaceuticals ... **Dr. Cathleen Cooper** has joined CSR as scientific review administrator of the experimental immunology study section in the immunological sciences integrated review group. She also will coordinate the review of grant applications for the Bridges to the Future special emphasis panel. She had been an assistant professor of cell biology at the University of Massachusetts Cancer Center in Worcester ... **Dr. Terry A. Cox** recently joined NEI as a staff scientist in the Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Research. He was at Duke University Medical Center. He is an ophthalmologist and statistician who is experienced in clinical neuro-ophthalmology, ophthalmic biostatistics and epidemiological studies, and will develop new statistical methods for ophthalmic

data and provide statistical support for NEI studies at the CC ... **Dr. Donna J. Dean** has been named acting director of the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (NIBIB). The NIBIB, the newest NIH institute, was created by statute and was signed into law last December. The mission of NIBIB is to support the fundamental research that applies the principles of engineering and imaging science to biological processes, disorders and diseases ... **Dr. Marie Freire**, director of NIH's Office of Technology Transfer since 1995, is leaving to become the new CEO of the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development. The international company partners with private industry and public research institutions worldwide to devise new approaches to TB drug development ... **Dr. Robert Freund** has joined CSR as scientific review administrator of the experimental virology study section. He was on the faculties at Harvard Medical School and at the University of Maryland at Baltimore, and has published numerous journal articles and completed a term on the editorial board of the *Journal of Virology* before coming to NIH ... **Dr. Pierce Gardner** has joined the FIC as senior advisor for clinical research and training. He was at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, where he was associate dean for academic affairs and professor of medicine ... **Dr. Phillip L. Gomez III** has been named director of vaccine production at the Dale and Betty Bumpers Vaccine Research Center. He comes to NIH from Baxter Healthcare Corp. in Columbia, Md., where he served as senior director of process development in the vaccine business unit, as well as project leader during the launch of the NeisVac-C vaccine in the United Kingdom ... **Dr. Michael Gross** has joined NIAID's Division of AIDS as chief of the Prevention Research Program where he will oversee the HIV Prevention Trials Network, Women and Infants Transmission Study and other biomedical and behavioral prevention research initiatives. He was at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle ... **Lynn C. Hellinger** has been named

associate director for management and operations in NIAID. Formerly she served as director of NIAID's Office of Human Resources Management. Before coming to NIAID, she was in the CC, where she was deputy director of the Office of Human Resources Management and chief of the personnel operations section ... **Dr. Stephen F. James** is the new deputy director of NIDDK's Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition. For the past 10 years, he has directed the division of gastroenterology at the University of Maryland's School of Medicine. He is an expert in the field of inflammatory bowel disease research and other GI diseases and will coordinate, develop and create basic and clinical investigations and trials at the institute and at CC ... **Dr. Barnett Kramer**, who will retain his current position as director of the NIH Office of Medical Applications of Research, has also been named associate director for disease prevention, OD. He replaced Dr. William Harlan who retired Apr. 30. Kramer will continue as editor in chief of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* ... **Abe Mittleman** has joined the NIH Vaccine Research Center as associate director for management and operations. Prior to this appointment, he served as managing director of a consultant group to NIAID's research programs and as a regulatory scientist at EPA ... **Dr. Eduardo Montalvo** recently joined CSR as a scientific review administrator for the AIDS-related review study section AARR-4. He was at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio, where he was an assistant professor spearheading research on cellular proteins critical to the life cycle of the Epstein-Barr virus ... **Dr. Janet E. Nelson** has joined CSR as scientific review administrator of the special reviews study section, which reviews small business innovation research grant applications in the areas of drug discovery and drug delivery for the biophysical and chemical sciences integrated review group. She was at the American Chemical Society, where she managed scientific review and administered research grants as a program officer for the Petroleum Research Fund ... **Dr. Christopher Portier**, acting director of the Environmental Toxicology Program, NIEHS, has been chosen to head the program on a permanent basis ...

**Dr. John Pritchard** has been selected to fill a newly created post of associate director for research at the Environmental Toxicology Program at NIEHS. He will coordinate research efforts between intramural and extramural branches and the National Toxicology Program ... **Dr. Patricia R. Robuck** recently joined the NIDDK Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition as director of the Clinical Trials Program. She comes from FDA, where she directed the Clinical Research Grant Program from 1997 to 2001 ... **Minerva Rojo** has joined FIC as director of its Division of International Relations, which promotes the international exchange of scientists and fosters cooperation in biomedical research throughout the world. Formerly a foreign service officer at the Department of State, she was most recently acting deputy director of the State Department office of environmental policy ... **Dr. Joana Rosario** has been appointed the first international program director of the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM). She was at NINDS ... **Dr. Claire Schmitt** is the new scientific review administrator for CSR's special reviews study section that reviews Small Business Innovation Research grant applications for the infectious diseases and microbiology integrated review group. She was a research assistant professor at the Uniform Services University of the Health Sciences department of microbiology and immunology and conducted both basic and applied research on *Salmonella*, *E. coli* and *Campylobacter* ... **Dr. Shiva P. Singh** recently joined NIGMS as a scientific review administrator in the Office of Scientific Review, where he will manage the review of applications to the Division of Minority Opportunities in Research. He comes from Alabama State University ... **Dr. Edmund Tramont** has been named director of the Division of AIDS, NIAID. He is an infectious disease expert and has worked in vaccine development and biotechnology. He succeeds Dr. John Killen who is now associate director for research ethics at NIAID ... **Dr. Paul Wagner** has joined CSR as scientific review administrator for the new skeletal and muscle biology study section. He comes to CSR from NCI's Laboratory of Biochemistry, where he began his NIH career 17 years ago.

## Honors and Awards

**Dr. R. Daniel Camerini-Otero**, chief of the Genetics and Biochemistry Branch, NIDDK, received the New York University School of Medicine Alumni Association's Solomon A. Berson Medical Alumni Achievement Award in Basic Science on Mar. 24. He was honored for his contributions in human genetics and biochemistry. His studies of recombination in simple and complex cells have yielded patented methods to clone and map genes. His current work looks at the way mice go through meiosis, the process where cells halve their normal number of

chromosomes in order to produce sex cells ... **Donald F. Everett**, NEI program director for collaborative clinical research, received an honorary fellowship award from the American Academy of Optometry for his "distinguished contributions to eye care and vision research." He is responsible for overseeing multi-center clinical trials and epidemiological studies ... **Dr. John Gallin**, CC director, has been named the 2001 Physician Executive of the Year by the Physicians Professional Advisory Committee of USPHS ... **Dr. Mark Hallett**, chief of the Medical Neurology Branch and human motor control section, NINDS, recently received a special recognition award from the Dystonia Medical Re-

## Kirschstein Adds to Honors

NIH acting director **Dr. Ruth Kirschstein** recently accepted several honors acknowledging her distinguished scientific career and leadership in a variety of roles at NIH. In early April, she accepted the Medal of Merit from Vanderbilt Medical School, and was also Chapman professor there, giving the fourth annual John E. Chapman Lecture on the Ecology of Medicine and Medical Education, in honor of the 25<sup>th</sup> year of the school's dean. Her lecture topic was "The Intersection of Research, Training and Care." She was also honored by the Anti-Defamation League of Greater Washington, both for her scientific leadership and for a career distinguished by service to others. "She's been a prime mover at NIH for women and minorities, a spokesperson for underserved communities who didn't have access to care," according to ADL, which honored Kirschstein and two other women at an awards dinner in April at the Mayflower Hotel. In March, Kirschstein received a resolution from the Maryland House of Delegates honoring her years of service and leadership at NIH. Representatives of Montgomery County's District 16 invited her to accept this honor during a House session on Mar. 20. She was also honored at the Montgomery County Women's Fair held at the Natcher Center on Mar. 31 with the Alpha Award as the first woman director of NIGMS.

## Two Named to Philosophical Society

**Dr. Anthony Fauci**, NIAID director, and **Dr. Marshall Nirenberg**, NHLBI Nobel laureate and chief of the Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, have been elected to the American Philosophical Society, the oldest learned society in the United States, having been founded by Benjamin Franklin and his associates more than 250 years ago.

Today it is an international organization that promotes excellence and useful knowledge in the sciences and humanities through scholarly research, professional meetings, publications, library resources and community outreach.

Thirty-eight American members were elected to APS, as well as nine foreign members at the society's recent annual meeting in Philadelphia. The society now has 868 elected members, 728 from the U.S. and 140 from more than two dozen foreign countries. Early members included George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

search Foundation. He was one of several NINDS'ers recognized for their exceptional work on behalf of persons with dystonia. Other NINDS honorees included former director **Dr. Gerald Fischbach**, **Dr. Constance Atwell**, associate director for extramural research, and program director, **Dr. Giovanna Spinella** ... **Dr. Story Landis**, NINDS scientific director, recently received the Wellesley Alumnae Achievement Award from her alma mater Wellesley College. She was recognized for the significant contributions she has made to the field of neuroscience including her extensive research on the development of the nervous system and her exceptional leadership both at Case Western Reserve University and, more recently, at the Intramural Research Program at NINDS. Currently, her laboratory is studying the developmental interactions required for the formation of functional synapses ... **Angela M. Magliozzi**, women's health program manager in NIAID, and **Genia H. Bohrer**, senior management analyst, ORS, both recently received recognition for volunteerism at a state awards ceremony. Magliozzi received a certificate for her role as chair of the 2001 Montgomery County Women's Fair committee, and Bohrer received a certificate for her role as team leader for the fair's program of the day. Both women are active members of the Bethesda chapter of Federally Employed Women ... **Dr. Richard K. Nakamura**, NIMH deputy director, won the 2001 Asian/Pacific American Organization's Outstanding Achievement Award in Administrative Work for his wide-ranging accomplishments ... **Dr. Constance Tom Noguchi**, chief of the molecular cell biology section, Laboratory of Chemical Biology, NIDDK, and **Dr. Joan P. Schwartz**, chief of the neurotrophic factors section, NINDS, were presented Awards for Excellence in Mentoring by the Association for Women in Science Bethesda chapter ... **Dr. Kenner Rice**, chief of NIDDK's Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, received the 2001 Nathan B. Eddy Award for drug dependence research in medicinal chemistry ... **Dr. John B. Robbins**, chief of NICHD's Laboratory of Developmental and Molecular Immunology, is the recipient of the 2001 Albert B. Sabin Gold Medal. He received the award for dedicating his career to developing vaccines

that prevent diseases in children such as meningitis, pertussis, typhoid and several others. He and colleague **Dr. Rachel Schneerson** earlier had received the Lasker Award and World Health Organization's Pasteur Award for using a new approach to develop a vaccine that virtually eliminated disease caused by the deadly and debilitating bacteria, *Hemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib) from the developed world. Recently, Robbins and his colleagues published a report on the development and successful testing of the first vaccine capable of protecting small children against typhoid fever ... **Dr. Mark Schiffman**, a cancer researcher at NCI, has been elected to the Johns Hopkins University Society of Scholars for his studies linking human papillomaviruses, or HPV, to cancer of the cervix. He and his colleagues are evaluating a candidate vaccine for the prevention of cervical neoplasia ... **Dr. Thomas J. Walsh**, senior investigator, pediatric oncology branch, NCI, was awarded the 2001 Clinical Teacher Award for his excellence in clinical training involving both direct care of patients and the training of clinical fellows ... **Dr. Roy S. Wu**, an NCI scientist in the Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis, recently received the Public Service Award of the American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation, for his proactive and effective advocacy, working within NIH on behalf of the extramural blood and marrow transplantation community.

## Retirements

**Jo Abbott**, who worked for 42 years at NIH and the CC, recently retired. She began her CC career as a medical illustrator and later moved to the Medical Records Department where, as a forms analyst, she designed all the medical records forms used in the CC. She wrote a book on the history of the medical records forms and how each form is used. Once retired she wants to spend time with her mother, do some interior decorating and continue to design crafts that she donates to the Friends of the Clinical Center Flower Shop ... **Mary C. Holt**, who worked at NIH for most of her 39-year government career, retired on Mar. 30. She started at NIH as a

clerk-typist in the Division of Research Grants and when she retired she worked as a computer specialist in OD's Office of Policy for Extramural Research Administration. She plans to spend more time with her terrier, and to garden in her yard. She will be taking many day trips to nature and scenic places, and plans to take lessons on her baby grand piano ... **Dr. Leonard Jakubczak**, scientific review administrator of the visual sciences B study section, has retired after 36 years of federal service. This group reviews grant applications related to the visual central nervous system. He has a number of plans for retirement---exploring his family tree, studying Russian and just being "more of a freelancer in life and give this new stage a try"... **Dr. Patricia Straat** has retired from the CSR, where she was a special assistant in the Office of the Director. She has been at NIH for 21 years. Her retirement plans are to enjoy friends, finish writing two books and advance her interests in photography, horseback riding and riding to the hounds. She has a 10-acre farm, three horses, three dogs, a donkey and a cat ... **Dr. Eugene Zimmerman** has retired from the CSR as a scientific review administrator of the allergy and immunology study section of the immunological sciences integrated review group. He has 26 years of federal service, but his commitment and connection to NIH extend back 35 years. He worked for a year as an NIH laboratory technician studying respiratory viruses and then for two NCI research contractors. In 1976, he joined the NIH Grants Associate Program.

## Deaths

**Dr. Louis V. Avioli**, 68, the Sidney M. Shoenberg professor of medicine, professor of orthopaedic surgery and director of the Division of Bone and Mineral Diseases at Washington University School of Medicine, died of cancer at his home on Nov. 21, 2000. He trained (1959-1961) in NCI's Radiation Branch ... **Dr. David Edward Barmes**, 69, special expert for international health, Office of International Health, NIDCR, died Jan. 13, 2001, while vacationing with his family at Manyana, New South Wales, Australia. NIDCR recruited Barmes in 1996 to help re-

fine its global research agenda and develop strategies for addressing research questions that require global approaches. Most recently, his work focused on building international networks for research on noma, craniofacial anomalies, fluoride and health disparities ... **Dr. James F. Bosman**, 85, who specialized in the study of the anatomy and physiology of swallowing, died of a heart ailment June 22 at the University of Maryland Medical Center. His NIH career began in 1961 when he became chief of the oral and pharyngeal development section at NIDR. He did work on oral sensation and perception and made anatomical studies of infants' heads. He retired from NIH in 1982 and continued clinical work and research at the Johns Hopkins Swallow Center ... **Dr. Kenneth Merle Brinkous**, 92, emeritus professor of pathology and laboratory medicine at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a pathologist who helped develop a treatment for hemophilia, died at his home in Chapel Hill on Dec. 11, 2000. Another footnote for NIH history, Brinkous is the only researcher to have been funded continuously by NIH for 50 years ... **Dr. Carolyn Kay Clifford**, 60, a nutritionist and co-acting deputy director of the Division of Cancer Prevention, NCI, died suddenly on May 31 of an apparent heart attack at her home in Kensington, Md. She joined the Diet and Nutrition Branch, NCI, in 1984. Her career focused on the importance of diet in the prevention of chronic disease, especially cancer ... **Dr. Karen Clemens**, 43, who worked at NCI (1991-1994) as a virologist, died of esophageal cancer June 27. After she left NIH she worked at George Washington University medical school and then in 1999 she joined the U.S. Patent Office as an examiner of immunology patents ... **Mary Jack Craigo**, 80, an architect at NIH, died July 8 at Rockville Nursing Home. She had Alzheimer's disease. She came to NIH in 1956 and retired in 1984 as project manager for construction of medical research facilities ... **Joyce Doherty**, former science writer for NCI and NEI, died Feb. 28 in Bloomington, Ind., of pancreatic cancer. She worked in NCI's press office (1981-1988) on issues ranging from the discovery of the AIDS virus, first known as HTLV-3, to experimental can-

cer therapies such as interleukin-2. In 1988, she joined NEI's information office, where she wrote speeches and produced information about eye diseases for patients and the lay public. She retired in 1992 and 2 years later moved to Bloomington with her husband Jim, who had retired from NCRR as information officer ... **Dr. Maria Davidson**, 89, a government statistician who worked for NIH in the early 1960's, died June 12 at Sibley Memorial Hospital after surgery for a broken hip. She was a Holocaust survivor who lost her parents and five brothers. She survived by posing as a Catholic in her native Poland. After she retired from the government in 1982, she worked as a volunteer with the National Archives as a translator of Polish diplomatic documents ... **Frances Walsky Davis**, 84, who was editor (1968-1981) of NIH's newspaper, the *NIH Record*, died of pneumonia Mar. 15 at Carriage Hill nursing center in Bethesda. In the early 1960s, she started at NIH as an information assistant and then was assistant and then associate editor of the *NIH Record* until named editor in May 1968 ... **Dr. Anatole S. Dekaban** died Mar. 25, one week after suffering a massive stroke. He lived in Widbey Island, WA. He was head of the section on developmental neurology at NINDS (1955-1973). He moved to the state of Washington and was a part-time consultant in child neurology at Children's Hospital in Seattle and a visiting scientist in the department of pathology at the University of Washington. At the time of his death he was finishing a book on the development of the human fetal brain, a sequel to his paper with the late George W. Bartelmez on the development of the human fetal brain ... **Cecilia V. Durkin**, 56, a librarian at NLM, died of lung cancer May 14 at her home in Vienna. She joined NLM last year as a consumer health librarian and worked on consumer health outreach projects ... **Dr. James W. Egan**, 77, died of cancer Nov. 7 at his home in Ocean View, Del. He was an internist and oncologist who practiced in the capitol area. Early in his medical career (1953-1956), he joined the U.S. Public Health Service and was assigned to NCI. During this time he examined uranium miners in Salt Lake City for possible links between working with metallic elements and developing cancer ... **Dr. Mortimer M.**

**Elkind**, 78, a former researcher at NCI (1954-1969), died Dec. 10, 2000 at Columbine Care Center East in Fort Collins, Col. At the time of his death, he was a distinguished professor in the department of radiological health sciences at Colorado State University. He had a long career in cancer research, making specific contributions to the understanding of the effects of radiation on mammalian cells. After he left NIH, Elkind worked at Brookhaven National Laboratories and then at the Argonne National Laboratories. From 1981-1989, he held the chairmanship of the department of radiology and radiation biology at Colorado State University. He remained at CSU following his service as department chairman and achieved the rank of University Distinguished Professor in 1986 ... **Dr. William O. Engler**, 77, a periodontist who was chairman of the department of periodontics, College of Dental Medicine and professor emeritus at the Medical University of South Carolina, died on Feb. 26. He was a clinical associate at NIDR (1964-1966) ... **Dr. Willard "Hal" Halsey Eyestone**, 83, a veterinary pathologist, died Feb. 3 at Boone Hospital Center in Columbia, Missouri. He was at NIH (1950-1972) where he was a veterinary pathologist at NCI and then (1955-1962) he was the head of Laboratory Aids Program. He started the primate centers program when he was at DRG (1962-1970) that became the comparative medicine program at NCRR. In 1972, he left NIH to work at Missouri University College of Veterinary Medicine. He was interim dean at MU in the late 1970s - early 1980s ... **Barbara Crosby Florance**, 69, a former research biologist at NIH in the late 1950s and early 1960s, died Mar. 14 at Lorian Center in Columbia of complications related to renal failure and diabetes ... **Dr. Allen O. Gamble**, 91, an industrial and organizational psychologist who retired in 1973 from the office of personnel planning and evaluation at NIH in OD, died of pneumonia Apr. 24 at Brooke Grove Nursing Center in Sandy Spring. He had Parkinson's disease. He joined NIH in 1967. Prior to that he had worked at NASA where he was associate director of personnel for management and had helped to select the seven Mercury astronauts ... **Lillian Wessells Golovin**, 82, a

longtime Bethesda resident who worked at NIH (1966-1980) as a secretary, died Mar. 2 of a stroke at Loudoun Long-term Care Center in Leesburg. She worked at NEI ...

**Norma Golubic**, who worked at NCI in the Public Information Office, died Apr. 25 in Lantana, Florida of cancer. She worked for 32 years in the federal government. Twenty-four were spent at NIH as an editor, writer and public information specialist. She had a foundation in science and began her government career as a research chemist for the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Mines. In 1955, she came to NCI as a science writer, and became section head and assistant chief in the Research Information Branch. She left NCI to work elsewhere at NIH, but rejoined NCI in 1979 ... **Eleanor Pauly Hines**, 98, a librarian at NIH in the 1960s, died July 16 at Powhatan Nursing Home in Falls Church. She had dementia ... **Frieda Lief Hutter**, 88, a statistical clerk at NCI (1960-1975), died of congestive heart failure June 21 at her home in Silver Spring ... **Dr. George E. Jay, Jr.**, 86, a retired NIH scientist and USPHS captain whose field was mammalian genetics, died Mar. 31 at Patriots Colony, a retirement community in Williamsburg, Va. From 1954 to 1974, he was chief of the animal production section in the Laboratory Aids Branch. He was involved in breeding laboratory animals, especially mice, and developed several in-bred strains ... **Clair E. Lacey**, 97, a former NIH personnel officer, died Mar. 9 of cancer at a nursing home in Marietta, Ga. In 1947, he joined NIH as executive secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners and later became chief of employment and personnel officer. He was administrative officer of NIAMD and chief of grants management. He retired in 1972 and moved to Florida three years later and relocated to Georgia in 1999 ... **Dr. Hilton Bertram Levy**, 84, a biochemist who worked on an interferon enhancer, died July 4 at Carriage Hill nursing home in Bethesda of cancer. He was former head of molecular virology at the Laboratory of Viral Diseases, NIAID, (1952-1995). He retired as special assistant to the institute's scientific director. Since then he ran his own firm, Ribo-Pharm Inc. It is developing the interferon enhancer that is under review by the FDA to treat brain cancer and other diseases

... **G. Jean Lonce**, 78, a clerical worker at NIH (1980s-1990s), died of congestive heart failure May 4 at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital ... **Joan Mathews Long**, 77, a secretary who worked in the federal government in a variety of offices including President Truman's White House, died May 26 of pneumonia at Montgomery General Hospital. She worked in the Office of Communications, OD, at NIH in the late 1980s ...

**Rosella Loftus Lyons**, 96, a retired government employee who was a secretary at NIMH in the Biometrics Branch (late 1950s and early 1960s), died of a stroke May 3 at Oak Bluffs Nursing Center in Clearwater, Fla. She had moved to Florida in 1968 ...

**Frank A. McNey**, who was an animal keeper first at the National Zoo and then at NIH died of lung cancer June 24 at his home in Deltona, Fla. He retired from NIH in 1983 and moved to Florida where he was an antiques consultant and dealer ... **Dr. Alan H. Mehler**, 78, a professor of biochemistry at Howard University College of Medicine and a researcher at NIH (1951-1965), died May 4 of congestive heart failure at his Rockville home ... **Carlton Clark Mele**, 79, a retired NIH employee, died Feb. 11 of cancer at Casey House in Derwood, Md. From 1966-1978, she worked in the Office of Emergency Preparedness and the Division of Management Policy, OD ... **Barbara Jones Meyer**, 66, a secretary at NIH in the 1960's, died of lung cancer May 2 at a hospital in Independence, Mo. ... **Dr. Daniel I. Mullally**, 70, an infectious disease scientist who guided vaccine research at NIH, died of a heart ailment July 29 at his vacation home in Boynton Beach, Fla. He joined NIH in 1965 as chief of the vaccine development branch. He later joined NIAID and retired from its clinical immunology division ... **James H. "Jim" Noone**, 78, died Mar. 13, 2000, in Inverness, Fla. He retired from NIH in 1971 as a personnel management specialist and head of the Personnel Management Branch ... **Helen Swick Perry**, 90, a writer and editor who worked in the Child Research Branch at NIH in the 1960s, died July 26 in a Boston nursing home. She had Alzheimer's disease ...

**Phyllis T. Seiders**, 92, a secretary at NIH in the late 1950s and early 1960s, died of pneumonia June 25 at Hanover Hall Nursing Cen-

ter in Hanover, Pa. ... **Donald L. Snow**, 84, an environmental engineer at NIH (1948-1962), died May 7 at his home in Little Rock. He had Alzheimer's disease. A civil engineer, he first worked at the USPHS designing a device to kill insects on aircraft. Then at NIH, he worked on developing germ-free facilities. He retired in 1971 from the USPHS, and moved to Little Rock, where he was a research administrator at the University of Arkansas until 1979 ... **Dr. Bernard Strehler**, 76, a biochemist who also studied the physical causes of aging, died of a stroke May 13 at a nursing home in Agoura, Calif. He was at NIH (1956-1966) where he did cellular research at the gerontology center in Baltimore ... **Nathaniel W. Tolson, Sr.**, 58, died on Mar. 17 after a lingering illness. He came to NIH in 1974 in the Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology, NICHD, under the direction of Dr. Gordon Guroff. In 1984, he transferred to the Laboratory of Developmental and Molecular Immunity, NICHD, until his retirement in 2000. He became expert in devising and modifying in-vitro assays for pertussis toxin, purification of the surface polysaccharides of several pathogenic bacteria, and extraction and isolation of homogenous proteins of which the latter two were used for vaccines ... **Katherine Smith Warren**, 85, a lab technician at NIH (1957-1968), died of congestive heart failure May 8 at the Morningside House of St. Charles assisted-living facility in Waldorf ... **Rosemary Hull Williams**, 80, died Feb. 25, after a brief illness at her home in Weston, W.Va. After service in WW II in the U.S. Coast Guard for women ) she went to Officers Candidate School and then to graduate school at Duke University and the University of Maryland. She came to work for NCI in 1961 as a personnel officer. She retired in 1978 and moved to Mesa, Ariz. She moved to Weston in 1996 ... **Dr. Alan P. Wolfe**, 41, former chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Embryology, NICHD, (1990-2000), died May 26 at a hospital in Rio de Janeiro of injuries. He was in Brazil for an international scientific meeting when he was hit by a bus while jogging. In March 2000, he moved to California to join Sangamo Biosciences Inc., as its senior vice president and chief scientific officer. He was also principal investigator (1987-1990) for NIDDK.

**VOLUNTARY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NIHAA MEMBERS**

The NIH Alumni Association (NIHAA) is undertaking a new initiative to improve membership services and find ways to be of more support to NIH. Members of the NIHAA Board have been meeting with key NIH executives to gather their opinions, and now seek your opinion. Please take time to answer a few questions below about how the association can serve you better, and what you would be willing to do in service to NIH.

- 1) What NIHAA membership services are attractive to you? (Check all that apply)
  - Providing contact with and information about other alumni of NIH as well as current NIH staff using several means, including the *NIHAA Update* newsletter
  - Providing you opportunities to volunteer in worthwhile ways to NIH and its staff
  - Providing access to information about \_\_\_ new or changing NIH programs, \_\_\_ changes on the NIH campus, and \_\_\_ trends in biomedical research
  - Obtaining member discounts at a variety of businesses, including car rental companies, hotel chains, local restaurants, and automobile dealerships
  - Obtaining member discounts at Washington area organizations that offer educational events (Smithsonian, National Geographic Society, etc.), sporting events, and/or events in the performing arts
  - Other services. Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_.
  
- 2) If you checked volunteer activities in question 1 above, what kinds of services would you find rewarding?
  - Tour Guide/docent for NIH, able to discuss its accomplishments with tour groups (training would be provided)
  - Serve in a pool of alumni who would form a Speaker's Bureau to meet with community groups and students (primarily in grades K-12), and to attend science and health fairs as NIH representatives
  - Share your expertise, when requested, with current NIH staff
  - Support activities of the Foundation for the NIH, Inc., an organization, established by Congress, which raises funds to support the mission of NIH that could not otherwise be done
  - Serve in the Day Care Center, or other activity that contributes to the quality of life of NIH staff and employees
  - Serve on NIH committees, if possible.
  
- 3) Should the NIHAA be more active in tackling NIH issues, such as campus parking? \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 4) Do you reside or work in the Washington, D.C. area? If not, what kinds of services or volunteer activities would be useful to you (i.e. forming a chapter of NIHAA), aside from those mentioned in questions 1 & 2?
 

\_\_\_\_\_

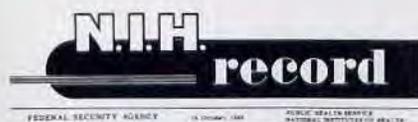
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- 5) Currently dues in the NIHAA are \$40 a year. If the dues were raised in the future, would you be willing to pay. . .
  - \$50 a year?
  - \$75 a year?
  - Any amount if benefits to you and to NIH were sufficient?
  - Would not continue as a member if dues were raised.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

## NIH Retrospectives: 5 Decades of History



### Summer 1951

The cornerstone ceremony for NIH's Clinical Center was held on June 22, 1951. President Harry S. Truman was the honored guest. Items placed in the cornerstone included a list of all NIH employees, copies of Senate and House Hearings on the CC, and copies of speeches delivered at the ceremony. Photographs included were of the CC in various stages of construction. Symbols of advances in clinical medicine such as cortisone, penicillin, and blood plasma to represent therapeutic advances; a radioactive isotope and photofluorographic x-rays to represent diagnostics aids; and vaccines and sera representing preventive measures, were also placed in the cornerstone. [The CC cornerstone has been missing since it was removed intact from the original front wall on June 17, 1977, when work was begun on the ACRF addition. There are several versions of what might have happened to it. Its whereabouts are still a mystery. Any clues? Call or write the NIHAA office.]



### Summer 1961

On May 26, DHEW Secretary Abraham A. Ribicoff dedicated the \$4 million National Institute of Dental Research building. The program planned was held outside at 2 p.m. as scheduled

thanks to the Weather Bureau's accurate tracking of several thunderstorms that dumped almost an inch of rain on the reservation before and after the ceremony. The forecasters, consulted by phone, predicted with uncanny accuracy the departure of one storm at 2:05 and the arrival of another at 3 o'clock. No sooner were the seats wiped dry by the NIH grounds crew than they were filled by the 600 waiting guests, and the program started. Fifty-five minutes and seven speeches later, just as Ribicoff was introduced to dedicate the building, the rain began to fall again, as predicted. The Secretary set aside his speech and announced: "We are here for the purpose of national health and I think we ought to start by being concerned with the health of our listening audience. So it is with a great feeling of pride and hope that I join in the dedication of this building today. We dedicate it to a noble and sacred purpose—better health through research—including this audience!" These sentiments ended the ceremony.



### Summer 1971

On May 22 Congress passed into law the Supplemental Appropriations Bill that included \$100 million for cancer research. This appropriation was made in response to President Nixon's State of the Union address, in which he called for "an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer" ... Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, NIH director from Feb. 1, 1942, to Sept. 30, 1950, died June 2 of a heart attack at his home in Atlanta, Ga. In a tribute to him, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, then NIH

director, wrote: "He was precisely the right man at the right time. He laid the groundwork for what was to become this Nation's—and the world's—foremost biomedical research institution."



### Summer 1981

On June 16, the first AIDS patient seen at NIH was admitted under Dr. Thomas Waldmann's National Cancer Institute Omnibus Metabolism Branch protocol. (For more about AIDS and NIH please see an online web site entitled "In Their Own Words" located at <http://aidshistory.nih.gov>.)



### Summer 1991

On June 24, Dr. Bernadine Healy, was formally sworn-in as NIH director ... Bldg. 49, with new labs for 7 institutes, entered final construction phase, with completion expected in 1992. The new Child Health and Neurosciences Building will be named for its chief congressional sponsor, the late Rep. Silvio O. Conte. The eight-story laboratory and animal facility on the west side of the campus will house research programs from NICHD, NIMH, NINDS, NIAAA, NEI, NIDR and NIA ... In August the National Center for Human Genome Research announced the start of a new, unified effort to develop a "framework" map of the human genome—expected to take 2 to 3 years to complete.