

## NIHAA Presents Its First Public Service Award to Chairman Natcher

Citing his "active advocacy of biomedical research as a necessary national investment" the NIH Alumni Association (NIHAA) has selected Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to receive its first NIHAA Public Service Award. The award was established in 1992 by the NIHAA board of directors to recognize individuals who have rendered outstanding service through strengthening public understanding and support of biomedical research.

Chairman Natcher, now in his 40th year as a member of Congress, has been a friend and champion of NIH during his long tenure as a member of the appropriations committee. Prior to

(See *Natcher* p. 2)



Rep. William H. Natcher (D-Ky.) is the first recipient of the NIHAA Public Service Award.



NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy announces her resignation at a press conference at Stone House on Feb. 26.

## 'Deeply Honored To Have Served' Healy Announces Plans To Leave NIH by June 30

By Rich McManus

NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy announced, with clear reluctance, on Feb. 26 that she will resign her position by June 30.

"Before I went to bed last night, I looked out the window and hoped I'd see enough snow that work would be called off today," she told a gathering of reporters, OD staff and ICD directors at Stone House before reading a statement (see sidebar on p. 21) announcing her resignation.

As a snowfall too meager to cancel federal labors blanketed the campus, Healy said it was made clear to her, in conversations with HHS Secretary Donna Shalala 2 weeks earlier, that President Clinton had other plans for NIH leadership.

(See *Healy* p. 20)

## Liotta Recharting Course for Intramural Research at NIH

Since he became NIH's new deputy director for intramural research in July 1992, Dr. Lance Liotta has left his imprint on virtually every facet of NIH campus research life—from paychecks to parking, and protocol review to policies on consulting.

"I've had a very good experience here," notes Liotta. "I want everyone to have that same experience." Liotta is a 17-year veteran of NIH's Intramural Research Program (IRP). He has spent most of his scientific life investigating how cancer cells metastasize and invade new tissue—the main cause of death in cancer patients. Liotta wants every NIH scientist to have what he enjoys himself—a stimulating, rewarding career at the cutting edge of modern science.

Liotta's highest priority in his new job is "to protect and enhance the greatest commodity we have—creative

(See *Liotta* p. 18)

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his elevation to the chairmanship of the full appropriations committee at the opening of the current session of Congress, he had served 14 years as chairman of the appropriations subcommittee concerned directly with NIH funding.

First elected to Congress in 1953, Natcher has served through 8 presidents, 38 appropriations committees and 7 NIH directors. He has seen the NIH budget grow from \$73 million when he entered Congress to nearly \$9 billion in 1992.

In presiding over the annual budget hearings, he has demonstrated consistently his ardent interest in biomedical research and rare understanding of its long-term implications for better health.

His Congressional colleagues took official notice of his strong support for NIH by naming in his honor a large new facility that will accommodate on campus the large number of extramural staff now housed in leased space throughout the area. It will also have a 1,000-seat auditorium and conference center. Ground was broken for the



**NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy, then-DHHS secretary Dr. Louis Sullivan, Rep. Steny Hoyer (D.-Md.) and Rep. Natcher (l to r) share a few moments before the groundbreaking ceremony.**

William H. Natcher Bldg. on Sept. 11, 1992, the honoree's 83rd birthday.

At the groundbreaking ceremony, then DHHS secretary, Dr. Louis Sullivan, predicted, "This building certainly will be a beacon of enlightenment and of hope and of great activity, not only for this campus but also for our whole nation's biomedical research enterprise." The Natcher Bldg., he continued, "will go a long way toward quickening and improving the process of health research."

The NIHAA Public Service Award will be presented to Rep. Natcher in a ceremony this spring.



**At the groundbreaking ceremony at NIH on Sept. 11, 1992, Natcher stands before a drawing of the building named for him.**

**Thank you to our friends**

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

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

- Charles River Laboratories*
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- Peptide Technology Limited*
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# 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, (301) 530-0567.

## Editor's Note

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

**Editor: Harriet R. Greenwald**

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## Move Over Elvis

# NIH'er Bernhard Witkop's Efforts To Have Percy Julian Stamp Issued Prove Successful

By Carla Garnett

In the mid-1930's in Munich, 20-year-old college student Bernhard Witkop came across some "exciting" research published by a budding American chemist. So interested and impressed was he by the American's research that he initiated what would become a 38-year correspondence and friendship with the chemist, Dr. Percy L. Julian.

During those years, years in which the battle for civil rights—Julian was Black—became entangled with the usually pristine pursuits of science, Witkop became Julian's friend and unofficial champion.

This is a Black history tale that comes long before Black history month, but more, it is the story of one distinguished scientist's unselfish efforts on behalf of one of his colleagues. Certainly, whenever he could advance Julian's name and research, Witkop did.

Not knowing Julian was Black, and then not realizing the chemist's heritage would matter in America's research community, Witkop began writing to Julian, encouraging him to share his work. Even when Witkop finally met the chemist, he did not fully understand the nonscientific roadblocks Julian had faced and overcome during his career.

In 1974, Witkop was instrumental in bringing Julian to NIH to deliver the NIH Lecture; it was the first time the talk was given by an African American.

Several years earlier, Witkop had launched an effort to elect Julian to the National Academy of Sciences—a rarity for scientists in private industry and almost unheard of for a scientist of



The Percy Julian Commemorative Stamp issued on Jan. 28, 1993, by the U. S. Post Office.

color. In 1973, the 5-year campaign proved successful.

In 1981, again at Witkop's urging, a portrait of Julian, who died in 1975, was commissioned by the Ciba-Geigy Corp. and unveiled at NIH in recognition of Julian's contributions to the field of organic chemistry.

Now, more than 17 years after the American chemist's death, Witkop has completed another mission—this time it took almost a decade—dedicated to the work and legacy of Julian. On Jan. 28, 1993, the U.S. Post Office issued the Percy Julian Commemorative Stamp.

"It took about 10 years of hard pushing," Witkop said, smiling with humor and satisfaction. "And when I saw that Elvis Presley had gotten one, I nearly lost all hope."

(See Julian p. 4)

*Julian (continued from p. 3)*

Dr. Anna Julian, Percy's widow, wrote Witkop to thank him for his efforts. "I understand why Percy always thought of you not only as a great chemist," she said in her note, "but also as a very special human being."

One of only two active researchers to claim the title NIH honorary scholar, Witkop considers the issuance of the Julian stamp as both a personal victory and part of the professional legacy he left when he retired from NIH in December 1992 after a 42-year science career. Throughout his self-appointed quests for Julian, the 75-year-old scientist frequently referred to the optimistic words of his colleague, especially during times when Witkop's determination flagged:

"There is no problem that cannot be solved by hard work and dedication," Julian often said, and according to Witkop, fervently believed.

"Those are important words for today's generation of Black people," said Witkop, a researcher in NIDDK's Laboratory of Chemistry, who, in the 1960's with colleague Dr. John Daly, discovered the structure of unusual venoms of frogs from South America. "I do not think many young people are willing to buy this philosophy."

Somewhat of a Julian historian, Witkop in 1980 wrote a touching biographical memoir that was published by the National Academy of Sciences Press. Witkop also donated his vast correspondence, which in sheer volume is tantamount to a Julian archives, to the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry in Philadelphia.

The scientific exchange between the two continued and expanded with Witkop's arrival at Harvard University in 1947. Witkop once wrote these words to characterize the fellowship that encompassed their common research interests and flowered into a



**Dr. Bernhard Witkop**

friendship woven together with human understanding as well as scientific inquiry:

"In the treasury of letters received from Percy Julian over a time span of 30 years, the woof of chemistry and the warp of the human condition interweave to form a fabric that shows Percy Julian the scientist to be as great as, and inseparable from, Percy Julian the humanist."

Phi Beta Kappa keyholder and valedictorian of his 1920 graduating class at DePauw University in Chicago, Julian received his master's degree on an Austin fellowship from Harvard in 1923, where, because he was Black, he was later refused a faculty position.

Almost 50 years after that setback, Julian continued to speak enthusiastically about the country that not only made it difficult for him to acquire formal training, but also hesitated to recognize the training once it had been achieved.

"I am telling you that this is a wonderful time to be living—a day of great opportunity," he said, speaking in 1972 to a young Black student at the dedication of a lab in Julian's name at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Ill. "The country has changed course. Don't nurse your anger, but get together and help make this a really united nation." Twenty-four years before, he had spoken at the same college in a town where Blacks were not allowed to stay overnight in the hotel.

Profoundly disappointed at the rejection by Harvard, but not to be stopped, Julian took a chemistry professorship in 1926 at the then all-Black West Virginia State College. By 1929, he had moved abroad to study in Vienna on a Rockefeller fellowship he received while teaching at Howard University. Fluent in German, Julian received his Ph.D. in 1931 in Vienna and promptly continued his research at the Glidden Company on the chemical components of the soya bean. In the 1970's, he served as a counselor on the advisory board of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Among his many accomplishments were two important contributions to biomedical chemistry: the discovery of a more economical way to extract steroids from soybean oil to produce sex hormones and the development of a way to produce cortisone synthetically in large quantities at reasonable costs.

Witkop said beyond Julian's professional successes in the face of overt prejudice, the chemist's attitude is what made him truly impressive—and worth the tremendous effort Witkop put forth on his behalf.

"He was such a convivial, charming person, possessing such drive and contagious optimism to forge such a spectacular career," said Witkop. "Among his many friends and admirers, I was privileged to have been one of them."

## Clinical Center 40th Anniversary Fete Scheduled for July

On July 8 and 9, 1993, the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center will host a celebration to honor the 40th anniversary of NIH intramural clinical research at the CC. This will mark the anniversary of the first patient admission to the facility on July 6, 1953.

The program will feature a lecture for the public on Thursday evening, July 8, by Dr. Stephen E. Epstein, chief, Cardiology Branch, NHLBI, and a day-long scientific symposium on Friday, July 9. Speakers will include Dr. Donald Fredrickson, former NIH director, on the history of the CC; Dr. French Anderson, formerly of NHLBI, on gene therapy; Dr. Samuel Broder, NCI director, on cancer advances; and a reception with informal presentations by several Nobel Prize winners associated with NIH.

In conjunction with the celebration, the CC is producing a historical exhibit, a videotape, and a booklet describing the history of the intramural clinical research program.

This logo has been selected for the anniversary.



If you wish further information, or if you would like to be included on the mailing list for the celebration, please contact Colleen Henrichsen, chief, Clinical Center Communications, Bldg. 10, Rm. 1C255, NIH, Bethesda, Md. 20892, or call (301) 496-2563.

## Calendar of Exhibits and Upcoming Events

### FEBRUARY—APRIL

An exhibit on "The Proud Profession: Nurses in Federal Service" is on display in the front lobby of the NLM (Bldg. 38, 8600 Rockville Pike) through Apr. 23. The display demonstrates with books, photographs, films, and memorabilia the various ways that nurses have served the federal government from the Civil War to the present, both in the military and civilian sectors. The materials are from the History of Medicine Division, NLM, the National Museum of Health and Medicine, and Historical Audio/Visuals Collection, NLM. For further information about the exhibit call Dr. Stephen Greenberg at the History of Medicine Division, NLM, (301) 496-5405.

### APRIL

The NIH Lecture will be on Thursday, Apr. 29, 1993, at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. The speaker will be Dr. Richard Klausner, chief of NICHD's Cell Biology and Metabolism Branch. He will speak on "Iron, RNA, and Gene Expression: Solving the Dilemmas of a Toxic Nutrient."

### MAY

The 6th Paul Ehrlich Lecture is scheduled for Wednesday, May 5, 1993 at 4:00 p.m. in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10. The speaker is Dr. Gunter Blobel of Rockefeller University who will talk on "Protein Traffic Across Intracellular Membranes."

The NIH Lecture will be Wednesday,

May 12, 1993, at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. Sir Gustav Nossal of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne, Australia, is speaker. He will talk on "Self Recognition: Recent Insights into the Deepest Puzzle in Immunology."

The Rollo E. Dyer Lecture will be on Wednesday, May 19, 1993, at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID director, will speak on "Immunopathogenic Mechanism of HIV Infection."

### NIHAA EVENTS

The annual meeting of the NIH Alumni Association (NIHAA) will be held on Saturday, May 15, 1993, from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. at the Mary Woodard Lasker Center (the Cloister, Bldg. 60). Invitations will be mailed to local chapter members in April.

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

### RENEW NOW

You will be receiving a dues renewal notice from NIHAA in May. Please return it promptly. Dues are an important source of our income and we need your continued support.

RENEW NOW

RENEW NOW

### RENEW NOW

***Combining 'Brilliance and Collegiality'***

**NIH's Spirit Lauded During 6th Annual Research Fete**

*By Carla Garnett*

The agency's annual under-the-tent affair—the NIH Research Festival—drew campus colleagues and would-be collaborators en masse for the sixth time since 1986. Packed chock-full with 31 workshops, five symposia, four poster sessions and 2 full days of scientific equipment demonstrations, the 4-day celebration of NIH's intramural program last fall provided the essence of what many researchers come here expecting—a forum for establishing successful partnerships with talented colleagues.

"That's our business at NIH today," said NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy, in opening remarks, "to provide brilliant scientists with brilliant colleagues, to give you not just the tools and the labs and budgets to do your work, but to give you as well the interaction with professional companionship that turns ideas into discoveries."

Citing the late NIH'er Dr. Joseph Goldberger's hypothesis about a "pellagra-preventive factor" that, after his death, led his colleagues to discover niacin, the "cure" for the chronic disease, Healy extolled the virtues of collaboration. Goldberger's brilliance, by itself, only scratched the surface of the problem, she said.

"Our research festival celebration this week is a perfect demonstration of both the brilliance and collegiality we have on this campus," Healy continued. "Where else could you hear about so much important work and find so many people turning out to hear about it? The companionship of brilliance was the shaping idea behind NIH in 1938—and it still is. The amazing tide of discovery is created by individuals making



**Dr. John I. Gallin (l), director of NIAID's Division of Intramural Research and NIAID director Dr. Anthony S. Fauci (r) co-chaired the institute's alumni symposium, which kicked off the annual NIH Research Festival last Sept. 21 and honored Dr. Sheldon M. Wolff, recipient of the 1992 Distinguished Alumnus Award.**

waves together."

The festival's first event found a capacity crowd gathered in Masur Auditorium to witness what has become in the last 3 years a traditional highlight of the festival—the NIH Alumni Symposium, which this year honored Dr. Sheldon Wolff, recipient of the 1992 NIH Distinguished Alumni Award.

Wolff's 17 years in intramural NIH began in 1960 when, following a residency at Albert Einstein School of Medicine, he joined NIAID's Laboratory of Clinical Investigation. The symposium was marked by fond and humorous remembrances of the highly regarded scientist, who in 1968 became chief of LCI and NIAID clinical director.

Widely recognized for his research on the origin and development of fever and his investigations on diseases involving immune system malfunction, Wolff has collected numerous acco-

lades and in 1989 shared the Duke University Award for Excellence in Immunologic Research with protege and close friend Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID director.

Wolff is physician-in-chief, New England Medical Center, and Endicott professor and chairman of the department of medicine at Tufts University School of Medicine.

The symposium on "Immunology and Infectious Diseases" co-chaired by Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, NIAID director, and Dr. John I. Gallin, director of NIAID's Division of Intramural Research, featured not only Wolff but the following speakers: Dr. Richard M. Krause, FIC; Dr. Charles A. Dinarello, Tufts University; Dr. Baruj Benacerraf, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; Dr. Mark M. Davis, Stanford University; and Dr. Charles A. Janeway, Jr., Yale University.

New this year to the festival was a poster session held in the Clinical

Center's main corridor and sponsored by the NIH Office of Education for its national clinical residency program. Of the 50 participants chosen from medical institutions around the country, five were selected to receive OE's Research Award for Clinical Trainees.

"I applied because this is a chance to talk to a lot of people in my field," said Dr. I-Cheng Ho, a 2nd-year internal medicine resident at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor and one of the five awardees. "When my residency program is over, I'll be looking into applying for a rheumatology fellowship here as well."

More than a scientific "show 'n' tell," the research festival also serves as a yearly sounding board for the most recent advances in technology and materials.

"This gathering of scientists with diverse research interests allows us to introduce some of the latest computing tools to those who may be able to use them in basic and clinical research," said Dr. David Rodbard, DCRT director. "The technologies change so rapidly. We want people to know about recent developments as they become available."

DCRT employees participated in various workshops and presented 26 posters, most of which highlighted the division's commitment to supporting research with such services as high-performance (massively parallel) biomedical supercomputing applied to structural biology, computer networking, client-server technologies, and the newly established Scientific Computing Resource Center.

In 1993, Research Festival is scheduled for the week of Sept. 20-24. This year's organizing committee, chaired by Dr. Irwin Kopin, NINDS scientific director, has chosen "Molecular Medicine" as the general theme.



**Explaining her research poster is NCI's Dr. Ofelia A. Olivero (l), as NEI's Dr. Patricia Becerra listens. The two Research Festival '92 poster sessions drew some 2,000 participants, said officials.**

This year's program will open on Monday, Sept. 20, with NIDDK's Alumni Symposium, followed by five other symposia on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Forty-five workshops will be conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday.

There will be two equal-length poster sessions at the festival, one on Monday,

Sept. 20 and the other on Tuesday, Sept. 21. On Thursday, Sept. 23, and Friday, Sept. 24, the Technical Sales Association scientific equipment show will be held in the Research Festival tents located in parking lot 10D.

In the next issue of *NIHAA Update* there will be more information about the details of the program and scheduling.



**The last two days of the 1992 Research Festival week were reserved for the Technical Sales Association Scientific Equipment Show in the Festival tents. There were over 300 exhibitors. The NIHAA staff: Harriet R. Greenwald (l) and Mary Calley Hartman, retired chief of the Office of Special Events at the Clinical Center, had a table to recruit members and inform attendees about the alumni association.**

## News From and About NIHAA Members and Foreign Chapters

**Dr. Carolyn H. Asbury**, who was a science writer at NINCDS until 1980, and then a senior program officer at the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, has been appointed director of the health and human services program at the Pew Charitable Trusts. This national and international philanthropy has a special commitment to the Philadelphia area. The Trusts also support nonprofit activities in the areas of conservation and the environment, culture, education, public policy, and religion. Asbury has been serving as the program's acting director since August 1992. She joined the Trusts in 1991 as deputy director of health and human services. She has done extensive research on orphan drugs and is the author of *Orphan Drugs: Medical vs. Market Value*.

**Dr. Nathaniel I. Berlin**, who left NCI in 1975 after serving as the first director of its Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, has returned to work at NCI to work on special projects with Dr. Alan Rabson, his successor as the division director. After leaving NCI, Berlin served as professor and director of the cancer center at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., until 1987,



when he moved to Miami to become professor of oncology and deputy director of the University of Miami's Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center and professor of oncology. He remains a professor emeritus at Miami. Recently he was elected to the NIHAA board of directors and named chairperson of the science policy forum committee.

**Dr. Kenneth Alan Collins**, who was at NLM from 1983-86; DRG from 1986-88; and FIC from 1988-92, is now at Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico, where he writes that he "began working on June 22, 1992, returning to my professional area, Library and Information Science. I am the Report Section Leader, one of the components of the Library. I am in charge of the technical report collection and online searching of databases weighted towards the report literature. The collection, numbering in excess of 1,100,000 technical reports (almost 90 percent on microfiche) contains both unclassified and classified reports."

**Dr. Peter E. Dans**, a research associate at NIAID from 1964 to 1967, and associate professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, has been named deputy editor of *Annals of Internal Medicine*. He will edit and process manuscripts for the journal. He is an internist with special interests in infectious diseases, health policy, quality assurance and ethics.

**Dr. Vincent DeVita, Jr.**, NCI director from 1981 to 1988, and now at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, NY, has received an award from the Association of Community Cancer Centers at the group's Sept. 27-30 meeting in San Diego. When he was director of NCI, DeVita established

the Community Clinical Oncology Program, which provided a way for community physicians to take part in clinical trials. This program greatly increases accrual to important trials and facilitates continuing education in oncology.

**Dr. W. King Engel**, who was at NINCDS from 1956 to 1981, is professor of neurology and pathology at the University of Southern California's School of Medicine and founder as well as director of the Neuromuscular Center located at the Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles. **Dr. Valerie Askanas**, his wife, who was at NINCDS, is also at USC as a professor of neurology and pathology. The most recent honors accorded them were their election as vice presidents of the VIII International Congress on Neuromuscular Diseases to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in July 1994. He was invited to give the keynote address on Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and she to organize and chair a symposium on Inclusion-body Myositis.

**Dr. Samuel J. Fomon**, professor of pediatrics at the University of Iowa College of Medicine, and a member of various NIH committees, recently received the 1992 Bristol-Myers Squibb/Mead Johnson Distinguished Achievement in Nutrition Research Award for making "major contributions to the knowledge and understanding of pediatric nutrition for forty years, providing much of the scientific foundation for current infant nutrition guidelines."

**Dr. Sara Fuchs**, who was a postdoctoral fellow with Dr. Christian Anfinsen from 1965-68, and a Fogarty scholar-in-residence in 1986-87 and 1989, is professor of neuroimmunology in the department of chemical immunology at

the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel. This past year she has been working in the Diabetes Branch, NIDDK, and the Experimental Therapeutic Branch, NINDS, and returned to Israel in February 1993. She and Dr. Michael Sela, who has been named president, are involved in establishing a NIHAA chapter in Israel. In connection with the November 1992 symposium in honor of Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, funds were raised that will be used to honor him with a lectureship at the Weizmann Institute. The NIHAA Israeli chapter will help sponsor the first lecture this November.

**Dr. Thomas E. Hamm, Jr.**, who was at NCI from 1978 to 1980 as an expert consultant in the bioassay program, has been appointed director of Laboratory Animal Resources at the North Carolina State University College of Veterinary Medicine. He will be in charge of the care of all lab animals used for teaching and research throughout the university. Prior to this appointment on Oct. 1, 1992, he was at Stanford University's Medical School where he was professor and department head of comparative medicine and director of the animal medicine lab.

**Dr. Annabel G. Liebelt**, who was at NCI's Laboratory of Pathology from 1949 to 1952, and then returned to NCI in 1982 to work again with Dr. Harold Stewart in the Registry of Experimental Cancers, officially retired in 1991, but reports that she is a special volunteer working half-time entering new pathological material into the Registry and finishing up projects. In 1991, she was elected to the Board of Governors of the Alumni Association of Western Maryland College for a 4-year term.

**Ben Z. Locke**, who was chief,

Epidemiology and Psychopathology Research Branch, NIMH, was honored Dec. 2, 1992, upon his retirement from federal service with a symposium on "Psychiatric Epidemiology: Current Issues and Future Directions." He had started work at NIMH in January 1956 and commented that, before he left, NIMH had returned again to NIH on Oct. 1, 1992, when the NIH/ADAMHA merger took effect.

**Jean Moore** has joined the Emeritus Scientist, Mathematicians and Engineers Program (ESME), a volunteer program that brings retired scientists, mathematicians and engineers into the classroom to introduce school children to career opportunities in scientific and technical fields. Previously she had worked with the NIH Office of Education and the NIHAA to find alumni to join this program. If you are interested

in learning more about or joining ESME please call her at (202) 296-0254.

**Dr. John Parascandola**, former chief, History of Medicine Division, NLM, from 1983 to 1992, has been selected for the position of PHS historian. He is the first formal PHS historian and will be working in the office of the assistant secretary for health, HHS. Parascandola will direct the PHS history activity in connection with the 200th birthday celebration of the PHS in 1998, and will be responsible for promoting awareness of the importance of historical activities throughout PHS, supporting scholarly research on the history of PHS, coordinating PHS historical activities with the National Museum of Health and Medicine, and providing historical background on contemporary issues.

*(See Members p. 10)*



Talking after the symposium to honor Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, which was held last Nov. 2, the 20th anniversary of the notification that he won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, are (from l) Dr. Phillip Gorden, NIDDK director; Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, professor of biology in the department of biology at Johns Hopkins University; and Dr. Joseph E. Rall, former director of intramural research at both NIDDK and NIH.

*Members (continued from p. 9)*

**Dr. Paul Parkman**, who was on campus from 1963 until his retirement in 1990 as director of the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, received the 1992 Distinguished Alumnus Award from SUNY Health Science Center on Oct. 9, 1992, in



Syracuse, NY. Parkman (shown with his wife at the ceremony) was honored for his pioneering work in the discovery and isolation of the rubella virus, and the testing of the first vaccine in 1965. It was put into common use in 1969 and virtually eliminated what was once an epidemic disease. He graduated from the College of Medicine at Syracuse, then called Upstate Medical Center, in 1957.

**Dr. Harvey L. P. Resnik**, who was at the Fogarty International Center in the 1960's and also at the National Institute of Mental Health, is clinical professor of psychiatry at George Washington University School of Medicine. He wants to start a chapter of NIHAA in the BENELUX countries. If you know of any NIH alumni in that area or are interested, please contact him c/o Bio Brite Europa, Ninoofs-

teeweg 244, B1700, Dilbeek, Belgium. His fax is 32-2-569-6952.

**Richard L. Seggel**, who was executive officer and associate director for administration, NIH, 1958-71, and deputy assistant secretary health/policy implementation in the Department (HEW), 1971-73, is a fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration and a member of the NIHAA board of directors. He has written an article on "The Organizational Roles of the Public Health Service Commissioned Corps and Surgeon General: A Monograph on their Recent History." In a future issue of *Update* we hope to have excerpts from it.

**Dr. John F. Sherman**, formerly deputy director of NIH, and now retired from the Association of American Medical Colleges, delivered the inaugural Arnold Lazarow Lecture in Medical Information Sciences at the University of Minnesota on Oct. 16,

1992. Established by Mrs. Jane Lazarow Stetten, the Lectureship honors Lazarow, the long-time chairman of the medical school's department of anatomy, noted for his research on the islet cells of the pancreas and for his pioneering efforts in development and applying new techniques of information management to biomedical research. He was also a consultant to the then NIAMD as well as a grant-supported investigator for many years.

**Dr. Ellen K. Silbergeld**, who was in NINCDS from 1975-81; and NICHHD from 1982-84 is now professor at the University of Maryland Medical School and chairman of Maryland's advisory council on lead poisoning.

**Dr. Jay S. Skyler**, a staff associate at NHLBI in the Hypertension Endocrine Branch, Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology from 1973 to 1975, is the outgoing president of the American Diabetes Association (ADA). He



On Sept. 18, 1992, the occasion of his 80th birthday, Dr. Julius Axelrod, was honored with a symposium featuring his former postdoctoral fellows. Standing with Axelrod (c) are (from l) Dr. Lance Liotta, NIH deputy director for intramural research; Dr. Irwin J. Kopin, NINDS scientific director; Dr. Frederick Goodwin, now NIMH director; and Dr. Steven Paul, director of NIMH's intramural research program. At the symposium, Liotta presented to Axelrod the NIH director's award that cited him for his "lifetime of extraordinary achievements in the neurosciences and legendary talents as a mentor to young scientists."



received the ADA's Banting Medal for Service for his distinguished service to the diabetic community. He is a professor of medicine, pediatrics and psychology at the University of Miami and is co-director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute's Medical Research Center at the university.

**Dr. Panu Vilkkii**, chairman of the "Sunomen NIH Alumni Association" chapter, reports from Finland that the group met on Jan. 7, 1993, in connection with a meeting on "Medicine 1993" in Helsinki, Finland.

**Ralph O. Williams**, who was with NHLBI as a branch chief in planning from 1976 to 1979, is the founder and chairman of R.O.W. Sciences, Inc. He was recently honored as the National Minority Small Business Person of 1992 at a White House ceremony sponsored by the Small Business Administration. R.O.W. Sciences is a 400-person professional services firm headquartered in Rockville, Md. The firm conducts basic pre-clinical research at its 30,000-square-foot Gaithersburg laboratory and does general consulting and telecommunications services at its Rockville headquarters.

**Dr. Marvin Zelen**, who was with the Biometry Branch at NCI from 1963 until 1967, has written that "Two years ago I stepped down as chair of the department of biostatistics at the Harvard School of Public Health after serving for ten years. I felt it important to devote more time to research and teaching. In addition to my academic duties, I continue to be the director of the Division of Biostatistics and Epidemiology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. Last year I was on sabbatical leave and devoted time to topics which were placed on the 'backburner' for many years. I wrote a paper on ethics in clinical trials as well as other papers on a number of esoteric topics in biostatistical science."

**Attention**

**NIHAA wants to hear from its members. Please type or print your note for a future issue and mail it to *Update*.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Home phone \_\_\_\_\_

Home address \_\_\_\_\_

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

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**Suggestions for newsletter**

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**Suggestions for NIHAA**

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## Science Research Updates

### ***NICHD Grantees Identify Protein as Tumor Suppressor***

Researchers funded by NICHD have determined that a reproductive hormone known as inhibin is directly involved in preventing the formation of certain reproductive tract tumors. In the study, published in the Nov. 26, 1992 issue of *Nature*, the researchers reported that mice deprived of the gene coding for a portion of inhibin quickly develop reproductive tumors of the gonadal stromal cell type.

The research team was led by Martin M. Matzuk of Baylor College of Medicine. Other members of the research team were Milton J. Finegold and Allan Bradley, also of Baylor; and Jyan-Gwo Su and Aaron J.W. Hsueh, of Stanford University.

The study identifies inhibin as the first protein discovered that is produced outside the cell it acts upon to suppress the development of tumors. Although other studies have described substances that suppress tumor formation, all of these substances were produced within the cells they act upon.

The findings may some day lead to important insights regarding the functioning of the reproductive tract as well as the biology of tumor formation.

To produce the inhibin-deficient mice, the researchers used a recently developed technique known as gene targeting. The technique is built upon earlier research showing that a cell will sometimes replace one of its own genes with a foreign gene if the replacement gene bears a close structural resemblance to the original.

The researchers began by exposing

mouse embryonal cells to nonfunctioning copies of the alpha inhibin gene, one of two genes needed for the manufacture of inhibin. Mouse cells that had taken in the nonfunctioning gene were then injected into mouse embryos. The resultant mice, known as chimeras, were composed of two types of cells, one lacking the alpha inhibin gene, and one capable of normal production of the hormone.

Through conventional breeding techniques, the researchers were eventually able to produce mice lacking a functional copy of the alpha inhibin gene. Although the mice developed normally at first, virtually all (47 males and 23 out of 24 females) showed evidence of gonadal stromal cell tumors by 5 weeks of age.

"These observations demonstrate that inhibin is a critical negative regulator of gonadal stromal cell proliferation," the investigators wrote. "Inhibin is thus the first secreted protein which has been identified to have tumor suppressor activities."

### ***Dental Researchers Report Novel Arthritis Treatment***

Scientists have successfully treated arthritic rats by blocking the action of a molecule that regulates the body's response to infection or tissue injury. The molecule is called transforming growth factor-beta (TGF- $\beta$ ). When an antibody that inhibits TGF- $\beta$  (anti-TGF- $\beta$ ) was injected directly into the animals' joints, arthritis symptoms were greatly reduced.

This finding could have applications for treating arthritis, periodontal diseases, and other chronic inflammatory disorders, said Dr. Sharon Wahl of NIDR, who led the study. She cautioned, however, that the use of anti-

bodies for therapy has inherent problems, but added that these studies serve as a prototype for local administration of other TGF- $\beta$  antagonists currently under development.

TGF- $\beta$  is a multifunctional molecule that plays a pivotal role in switching the immune system on and off. In the early stages of an infection, TGF- $\beta$  is secreted by white blood cells and acts as a signal that attracts other white cells and stimulates them to fight the infection. As the infection subsides, TGF- $\beta$  reverses its role and suppresses the activity and recruitment of white cells.

However, in chronic disease situations such as arthritis, the normal cycle of events does not occur and TGF- $\beta$  continues to attract white cells. It is the excessive accumulation of white cells that produces red, swollen joints and eventually leads to tissue and bone destruction.

Scientists examined rats with experimentally induced arthritis to determine the therapeutic effect of anti-TGF- $\beta$ , which specifically binds to TGF- $\beta$  and blocks its activity. Rats were first injected with a bacterial cell preparation that produces symptoms that mimic human rheumatoid arthritis. Without additional treatment, the rats experience an acute form of arthritis that appears within 24 hours and is characterized by swelling of the joints and feet and redness of the overlying skin.

The acute phase subsides within several days, and after a period of 2 to 3 weeks, the disease enters the chronic stage. This phase is identified by joint deformity brought on by the gradual destruction of cartilage and bone and replacement with connective tissue containing large numbers of white blood cells.

Rats receiving a single injection of anti-TGF- $\beta$  into a hind ankle just prior to injection with the bacterial cell

preparation experienced a significant reduction in both acute and chronic forms of arthritis. Acute symptoms were reduced by over 75 percent and chronic symptoms by over 60 percent. Moreover, when anti-TGF- $\beta$  was administered only after the chronic disease phase had begun, arthritis symptoms were still reduced by almost 70 percent.

According to Wahl and her associates, anti-TGF- $\beta$  works by interrupting the cycle of white cell migration into the joints. The researchers feel this antibody and other TGF- $\beta$  inhibitors may provide a mechanism for treating arthritis and other chronic inflammatory diseases.

### **Two Research Teams Show Genetic Causes of Skin Disease**

Two independent research teams supported by NIAMS have found genetic defects responsible for the often debilitating blistering and scaling of the skin that occurs in people suffering from epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK). EHK is one of the ichthyoses, a group of hereditary scaling, drying skin disorders that affect more than 1 million Americans. The work of both teams, in which specific defects or mutations in keratin proteins (structural proteins found in the outer layer of the skin) were shown to cause EHK, appeared in the Sept. 4 issue of *Cell*. The two research teams were led by Dr. Elaine Fuchs of the University of Chicago and Dr. Peter M. Steinert of the Laboratory of Skin Biology, NIAMS.

These findings are the first step toward being able to develop molecular probes for the disease, and should enable prenatal testing and, ultimately, the development of treatments for the

disease. The results may also help in understanding the causes of other diseases, including hereditary scaling and blistering skin diseases.

EHK causes thickening, scaling, and blistering of the stratum corneum—the outermost layer of cells in the epidermis. This chronic disease is often severe and disabling, especially in children. In newborns with EHK, even the pressure on the skin caused by a diaper can cause blistering, and these babies' blistered, fragile skin makes them highly susceptible to infection, which can be fatal.

Microscopic examination of skin samples from EHK patients reveals a characteristic pattern that includes the disintegration of skin cells and abnormal clumping of keratin filaments. Normally, keratins form long, rope-like strands called intermediate filaments (IFs). These strands form part of the cytoskeleton—a web-like network of molecules that reinforces the cell's structure. The researchers found defects in keratin proteins that affect

their assembly into IFs and could lead to structural defects in the cells that might account for their fragility in EHK.

Steinert's group identified a specific mutation in the keratin 1 gene that causes the disease. This mutation causes an amino acid substitution in the keratin 1 protein, which has the potential to disrupt significantly the three-dimensional structure of the protein, and occurs in a region that is important for the assembly of keratin filaments. Fuchs' group found a defect in another keratin—keratin 10—in several EHK patients. Keratin 10 is found paired with keratin 1 in IFs in the stratum corneum. Like the keratin 1 mutation, the mutation in the keratin 10 gene causes a single amino acid substitution in the protein in a region that is important for filament assembly.

Steinert's group devised a way to show that a piece of the defective keratin 1 protein could interfere with the normal behavior of keratin filaments in

*(See Research Updates p. 14)*



Dr. Peter Steinert (far l) and members of the Laboratory of Skin Biology, NIAMS: (from l) In-Gyu Kim, Song-Qing Gan, Bernhard Korge, and Kozo Yoneda.

*Research Updates (continued from p. 13)*

the test tube. Their data provides strong evidence that the defect in keratin 1 will also affect the way this keratin functions in human skin cells, leading to a defective cytoskeleton and thus making the cells very fragile.

The keratin 10 defect identified by Fuchs' group occurs in a part of the protein that corresponds exactly to the place in a related protein, keratin 14, which is mutated in another blistering skin disease, epidermolysis bullosa simplex. Fuchs and colleagues showed that this keratin 14 mutation can disrupt the normal keratin filament network in cultured human epidermal cells. Taken together with data from Fuchs' previous experiments with mice transgenic for a more radically mutated keratin 10 gene, these results suggest that keratin 10 mutations, like keratin 1 mutations, can cause EHK.

Future studies of other patients with EHK will determine whether they have the same defects in keratin 1 and keratin 10 as have been found by these two research teams. By studying the genet-



**Dr. Elaine Fuchs of the University of Chicago contributed to the epidermolytic hyperkeratosis study.**

ic material from a large number of EHK patients, both research groups hope to end up with a "catalog" of the specific mutations that cause EHK.

"A deeper understanding of the location of mutations in EHK genes should help us not only in developing improved methods for diagnosis, but also in exploring whether it may be possible to treat this disease by gene therapy," explains Fuchs. Steinert agrees, "Once we have a catalog of mutations, we can design treatments that are directed toward correcting the molecular defects rather than treating the symptoms."

**Blood Type Matching Improves Cornea Transplant Success**

Researchers report that donor-recipient tissue typing had no significant long-term effect on the success of corneal transplantation in a nationwide clinical study of more than 400 patients at high risk for rejection. The results of this NEI-supported research were published Oct. 14 in the *Archives of Ophthalmology*.

The Collaborative Corneal Transplantation Studies (CCTS) suggested that matching patient and donor blood types (ABO compatibility), a test that is not currently standard practice in corneal transplantation, might be effective in improving patient outcome. CCTS investigators also believe that treating patients with high-dose topical steroid therapy for several months after surgery may have improved transplant survival in this study.

These findings, based on 3 years of extensive patient followup, indicate that these two inexpensive strategies may potentially be more effective in improving high-risk corneal transplantation than the more expensive donor-

recipient tissue typing.

More than 40,000 corneal transplant operations are performed annually in the United States. But about one in 10 patients receiving a corneal transplant is at high risk of rejecting the donor tissue, or graft, because: (1) they have previously rejected a corneal transplant, or (2) new blood vessels have grown into their damaged cornea, introducing immune cells into this normally avascular region of the eye that may later recognize the graft as foreign and attack it.

If donor-recipient tissue were to become standard practice in corneal transplantation, it would greatly increase the cost and waiting period for this operation. The process of matching antigens is labor intensive and would add at least \$1,000 to the cost of the procedure, now about \$5,000. Moreover, since there is already a national shortage of donor corneas, high-risk patients would likely have to wait even longer for a suitably matched donor cornea.

The researchers also noted that CCTS patients who matched the donor's blood type had a better outcome than unmatched patients. This finding was particularly interesting because ABO compatibility has been shown in several other organ transplantation studies to enhance graft survival, but it had never been reported in corneal transplantation research.

"If future studies prove ABO compatibility has an effect on corneal transplant survival," said Dr. Carl Kupfer, NEI director, "this easily administered and inexpensive test would improve transplant survival without substantially increasing the cost of the operation."

*This material was compiled from various institute information articles.*

World Congress on TB

**War on Infectious Diseases Mustn't Abate, Fauci Says**

By Greg Folkers

The recent resurgence of tuberculosis (TB) underscores the importance of sustaining research on infectious diseases, even those perceived to be on the wane, NIAID director Dr. Anthony S. Fauci told an international audience of more than 900 scientists, physicians and health care workers at the recent World Congress on Tuberculosis.

"The lesson of the recent rise in TB is that you cannot let any field lie unnurtured," he said. "We are vulnerable to both new and reemerging epidemics and need an ongoing research commitment to TB as well as to other infectious diseases, at both the basic and applied levels. Otherwise, history will repeat itself."

From the 1950's through the 1970's, progress against tuberculosis in the United States was so good—an average 5 to 6 percent decline in cases each year—that the public's attention, as well as government and private funding, was diverted elsewhere.



Dr. Anthony S. Fauci

Since then, the disease has returned with a vengeance, fueled by the HIV epidemic, immigration from TB-endemic areas, and poor living conditions associated with homelessness and poverty. Between 1985 and 1991, U.S. cases rose 18 percent to 26,283. Worldwide, TB kills 3 million persons every year, more than any other infectious disease.

Particularly alarming is the spread of strains of the organism resistant to treatment with two or more drugs. The death rate for multi-drug-resistant TB

(MDR-TB) is 40 to 60 percent even with treatment—the same as for TB patients who receive no treatment. For persons coinfectd with HIV and MDR-TB, the death rate may be as high as 80 percent. In 1990-1991, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention received reports of 13 outbreaks of MDR-TB, during which the disease sometimes spread to hospital patients, health care workers, prisoners, and prison guards.

"It is our obligation in the biomedical research community to bring TB research into the era of advanced molecular biology, biotechnology and pathogenesis," said Fauci.

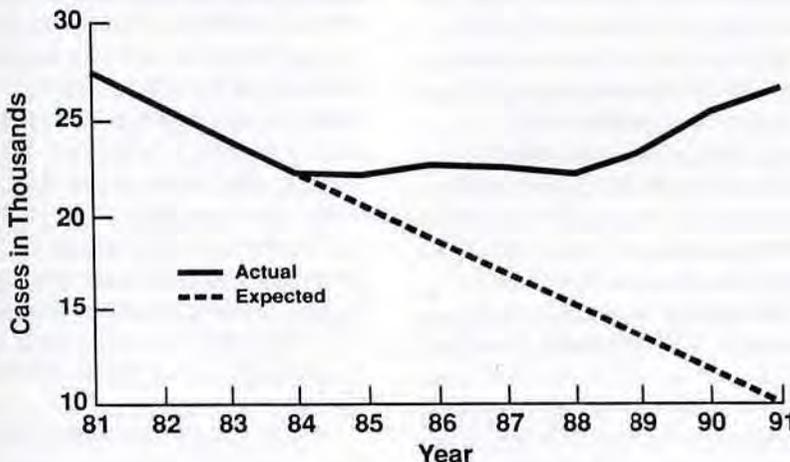
Toward this end, he presented NIH's comprehensive TB research agenda to the World Congress and outlined plans for increased support for:

- basic research on the biology of the TB organism
- the development of new tools to diagnose TB
- the development of new drugs or new ways to deliver standard drugs
- clinical trials of anti-TB therapies
- the development of new vaccines to prevent TB
- training to increase the number of TB researchers
- new ways to educate health care workers and the public about TB prevention.

Currently, NIAID supports more than 50 research projects related to TB; another six NIAID projects are funded through the National Vaccine Program.

NIAID will fund an estimated \$20.6 million in TB research in FY 1993, nearly 4 times more than originally planned. This figure represents more than fifty percent of the entire estimated NIH budget of \$35.9 million for TB research.

**Actual Versus Expected Tuberculosis Cases in United States, 1981-1991**



**NIHAA Essay**

**From Two To Five**

*By Dr. Henryk Eisenberg*

In January 1993 Bldg. 2 personnel on the NIH campus moved into the renovated Bldg. 5 in the musical chairs game devised for the physical renewal of the antiquated NIH buildings. My own formal association with Bldg. 2 goes back to 1965, but I had been in its "proximity" much earlier.

In the summer of 1952, while a post-doc with Ray Fuoss at Yale, I came to visit Washington and made an appointment with Terrell Hill, then at the Naval Medical Research Institute on Rockville Pike in Bethesda. Terrell was well known to us for his work on statistical mechanics of polyelectrolytes, which we were studying in Rehovot as models of biological macromolecules. Note that this was before Watson and Crick.

I took the trolley to Chevy Chase Circle and noticed that there were separate seatings for Blacks and for Whites. From Chevy Chase Circle I boarded the bus to Rockville Pike for my meeting with Terrell. I did not know at that time that NIH existed just across the Pike. Of course, there was no Bldg. 10 or any of the other "large" buildings on campus.

Incidentally, Terrell left the Navy to set up strong physical biology departments in Eugene and in Santa Cruz, before coming back to Bethesda, this time to the Laboratory of Molecular Biology (LMB) in Bldg. 2, for an extended fruitful stay. By public acclaim he also became the tennis champion of Bldg. 2, as duly recorded by Bill Eaton. Terrell is now retired in his favored Santa Cruz on the Pacific Ocean.

My first visit to NIH, Bldg. 10 to be exact, was in the summer of 1959 when I was invited by Chris Anfinsen to give a talk on my work. Michael Sela had come to work with Chris in 1956 and I



**Dr. Eisenberg is a member of the structural biology department, the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel. He was a Fogarty scholar-in-residence in 1973 and recently spent time here at NIH during move from Bldg. 2 to Bldg. 5.**

had met Chris and the family on their visit to the Weizmann Institute one year later. As I was planning to spend 1958 and 1959 at the Mellon Institute, in Pittsburgh, Chris invited me to visit NIH during my stay. With my wife Nutzi and the kids we drove our old Chevy to Bethesda, leaving the Pennsylvania Turnpike for smaller country roads, until reaching the narrow two-lane Old Georgetown Road, our destination.

Getting to know NIH even in that short visit was an exciting experience. Lasting friendships were made with Herb Sober, Bill Harrington, Bill Carroll. Bill Carroll came with his family to Rehovot for a year to work with me on devising ways and means to produce and study uniquely sized and charged polystyrenesulfonic acids. This exemplified the strong connections between the Weizmann Institute and NIH.

Back in Pittsburgh we were fortunate to meet Gary Felsenfeld, who had left NIH and was now at Pittsburgh University. Our strong relationship

started in discussions ranging over nucleic acids, polynucleotides and, later chromatin. Gary, however, returned to NIH and in 1965 I came for a year-long visit to NIH to work in Bldg. 4 with Bill Carroll and in Bldg. 2 with Gary.

Gary had told me to introduce myself to the Laboratory of Molecular Biology (LMB) lab chief Gordon Tomkins. Expecting a formal engagement with a high-ranking official I dressed carefully with jacket and tie. Imagine my surprise when Gordie, wearing an open shirt, turned out to be one of the most attractive intellectual and social personalities I had met in a lifetime. We became close friends, enjoyed his talk, ideas, music, art and jazz that he was playing himself. Though this report is essentially a personal story relating to Bldg. 2, certainly not an official history, I cannot avoid mentioning the close relationships woven inside and outside the NIH campus.

I found the LMB and Bldg. 2 to be a most unique place of research and human interactions. Much of it I

ascribe to the personality of Gordie whom one could not pass in the corridor or near the coffee pot without a fruitful scientific exchange, or a humorous but profound comment on a current political, social or cultural event. Scientists most often stand at their bench or sit at their desk and talk little to other scientists in close-by laboratories or offices, who are doing the same. Here, on the other hand, communication and human relationship became a major contributing factor to the scientific work. Further exchanges were conducted in a continuous stream of outstanding lectures, group meetings and journal clubs. I am not sure whether Gordie was responsible for creating this atmosphere or whether it already started in a period with which I was not familiar. After all, in an earlier period Arthur Kornberg roamed in and around Bldg. 2 and left a lasting impression.

It has certainly maintained itself strongly to the present day after Gordie left in 1969, when the outstanding scientists and section chiefs at the time, Gary Felsenfeld, David Davies, Marty Gellert, Bob Martin and Todd Miles decided they would rotate in the position of lab chief, vacated by the departure of Gordie, a procedure maintained to the present day. Much of the smoothness and success with which LMB was run was due to Ed Rall, who was director of NIDDK's intramural research, who carried the whole administrative burden and provided strong encouragement for new and ongoing scientific programs. To hire a new worker or to order a new piece of expensive machinery, all that was necessary at the time for the LMB group leaders was to pick up the phone and talk to Ed who would give each justifiable request due consideration and quick action. The scientist could there-

A photo taken of Bldg. 2 in the 1950's.



fore devote their full attention to their work and many outstanding contributions have emerged from Bldg. 2.

I was happy during my stay in 1965 to complete a study on Poly A configuration with Gary in which I used the Model E analytical ultracentrifuge and the SOFICA light scattering machine which I set up in the attic. Both these instruments have now been replaced by ultramodern Brookhaven laser light scattering and Beckman Optima XLA analytical ultracentrifuge instruments.

One day, still in 1965, Gordie got hold of me in the corridor and said could I spend one afternoon to solve the molar mass and subunit structure of bovine liver glutamate dehydrogenase, a highly controversial topic at that time. It took more than an afternoon but we established the then outrageous hexamer structure of the enzyme monomer, contradicting Monod's dogma: the monomer self-associates to form long rods. We have continued for a number of years in Rehovot to work on this interesting system and it eventually led us to the study of dehydrogenases from

extreme halophilic bacteria from the Dead Sea, which occupy us to the present day. I have been coming back continuously to Bldg. 2 since these early days and until today, collaborating with Gary on chromatin and beta-globin gene structure. Being here continues to be a source of non-ending delight.

Outstanding basic scientific work of world renown emerged from the LMB in Bldg. 2 in X-ray crystallography of proteins and nucleic acids, gene structure and function and many related topics. Many well-known scientists have spent longer or shorter periods in the lab. When I was here in 1965 Bruce Ames was part of the crew, and I mention him in particular because, to the end he still haunted the upper floors. On the benches and in the cold rooms one still ran across desiccators, flasks, stirrers, etc. clearly marked with his name. Did the younger generations notice this and are they aware that this is the guy who often appears in the pages of *Science*?

(See Eisenberg p. 18)

*Eisenberg (continued from p. 17)*

While LMB occupied floors 2 and 3 and the attic, floor 1 and the lower depths of the basement and the sub-basement in Bldg. 2 were occupied by the outstanding Laboratory of Chemical Physics (LCP), led for many years by Ted Becker. I have in particular enjoyed close relations and discussions with Karl Sollner, the well-known colloid chemist, and Elliot Charney, on DNA structure and folding. Bill Eaton was not there yet in 1965, he came later, belonging to a younger generation assembled by him in the laboratory, doing outstanding research in dynamic laser spectroscopy of



**Dr. Gary Felsenfeld, acting chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NIDDK, packing for the move from Bldg. 2 to Bldg. 5.**

haemoglobin, multidimensional NMR of proteins and modern theory; Jim Hofrichter, Ad Bax, Angela Gronenborn, Marius Clore, Attila Szabo and the somewhat older Bob Zwanzig whom I had met at Yale, are names known to all. The atmosphere in LCP is as stimulating as on the upper floors. I attend their seminars and journal clubs, play tennis with some of them—the intellectual game which brings scientists together for what passes among us as exercise, both physical and of a deeper nature—and I am also grateful for being invited to their Christmas party when I am in town. Relations between the two laboratories are excellent and it is a pleasure to enjoy their complementarity in outlook and scientific problematics. They moved together to Bldg. 5 and should continue on the path of progress.

Moving into another more modern and comfortable building, better designed and executed, should not affect the subtle interactions which, in my belief, are an essential ingredient in the creation of great science. Doors to offices and labs should remain open in a real and in a figurative sense, even if the design strives towards increasing isolation. The human values of Bldg. 2 should not be lost in the process of cold modernization.

Some months ago I suggested to my friends that the appellation Bldg. 2 should be maintained and moved into the new surroundings. This has apparently not been approved and the move is into Bldg. 5. So, in conclusion, *take five*, but *remember two*, and proceed on the path which will continue to produce great science, while maintaining the humanity which makes it all worthwhile.

*Liotta (continued from p. 1)*

freedom. The unique aspect of NIH is that a scientist can wake up in the morning with an idea and have the resources to go into the lab and start that experiment before breakfast.

“NIH is a haven for imaginative research,” he continues. “Here, a talented scientist can give free rein to his or her creativity...even if that means pursuing what others might consider scientific longshots. It is this NIH tradition that encourages our scientists to go wherever their data lead them, to trust their instincts.”

NCI director Dr. Samuel Broder, who headed the search committee for the position, urged Liotta to apply. But until he actually had a job interview with NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy, Liotta didn't think he was a serious candidate. He went armed with a position paper he had just drafted that included his evaluation of the strengths and needs of the IRP.

Liotta was heartened by the interview and impressed by Healy's dual commitment to innovation in the basic and clinical research programs, to hastening laboratory discoveries into the clinic, and to recruitment of top scientists for the IRP.

When Liotta accepted the job, Healy insisted that Liotta keep his lab. “I think that helps me do my administrative job in Building 1 better—I can understand both sides, and sympathize with the needs of the scientists.”

One of the themes in Liotta's plans for the IRP is fostering “an electricity and cross-fertilization that comes from the diverse expertise and proximity of scientists here. We need to put procedures in place so that the spirit of the annual Research Festival will characterize NIH year round.”

To reach this goal, Liotta is taking several steps. Based on a report by

NICHD's Dr. Richard Klausner, Liotta hopes to create "scientific senates" in specific disciplines that would form the nuclei for inter-institute exchange of ideas. In February he launched a newsletter, called "The NIH Catalyst" to foster collaborations and bridge the information gap between bench scientists, scientific directors, and the Office of the Director.

Liotta will also start a "Break-throughs" seminar series. "We will invite intramural people from certain disciplines to learn about the hottest work of new, young scientists. It will boost morale and stimulate collaboration," Liotta says.

Other morale-boosters include plans to enhance both pay and the recruitment and retention of outstanding scientists at NIH. But here Liotta is finding he must work his way around bureaucratic roadblocks. One victory came when the rules governing consulting and outside activities were changed.

"Scientists can now make up to \$25,000 in consulting fees per company, with no limit on the number of companies they can advise, and they can consult up to a ceiling of 500 hours per year," Liotta reports. "We have also broadened eligibility for outside medical practice, especially to accommodate colleagues from our newly merged ADAMHA components." NIH scientific directors have also approved a formalized tenure track for NIH scientists which "should help reduce ambiguity with regard to career goals" for researchers, Liotta hopes.

In an effort to enhance intramural



**Dr. Lance Liotta**

support for women, one of Liotta's first actions was to appoint NIDR's Dr. Hynda Kleinman to chair a new intramural women scientists' task force. Kleinman's committee has completed a report that recommends measures to boost the visibility of women scientists.

Liotta says his goal is to make NIH "the leading federal agency to have equal pay for all employees based on merit and total equality." A survey by Kleinman and Dr. Michael Fordis, director of the Office of Education, "has made clear that women are under-represented at nearly all levels," Liotta says. "But this year, we have seen the highest rate for women nominated and approved for tenure positions, and the highest number of women in the tenure-eligible pool. I really feel good about that." Liotta notes that in 1992, "the percentage of women granted tenure has nearly doubled to more than 45 percent. Previously, of those put forward for tenure, only one out of five were women."

In response to scientists' concerns about the physical environment on campus, Liotta has been working with the Office of Research Services on

NIH's master plan, a new Clinical Center, and the new Conte and Natcher buildings. This year, ORS is promising a multi-level parking garage and more satellite parking. Liotta would also like to improve day care arrangements for employees, upgrade computerization, and institute better training on safe handling of research animals. "Our general goal is to improve the quality of life around here."

Liotta is also taking steps to improve procedures for technology transfer—computerizing invention reports, speeding up licensing and patenting procedures, and educating scientists "on what a patent is, and what is patentable." To free scientists from the burden of responding to hundreds of requests for reagents, genes, cell lines and probes developed at NIH, the institute's scientific directors have approved a new arrangement to give distribution tasks to the American Type Culture Collection in Rockville, Md. "This will free up scientists to do what they do best—science," Liotta states.

Liotta also wants to raise the profile of the Intramural Research Program. "We need to demonstrate more aggressively the fantastic return you can get on investment in intramural NIH research," Liotta says. To this end he is preparing testimony for legislative budget hearings that will highlight intramural achievements.

Liotta is even contemplating a new, more vibrant name for the IRP. "Dr. Healy wants the IRP to be known as the flagship of the NIH system. We want to have NIH be a household word."

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*Healy (continued from p. 1)*

"The NIH claims a piece of my soul, and will always have a place in my heart," said the 48-year-old cardiologist, who has been director for 22 months. "I am proud to have been at her helm."

The director had informed her top staff in a meeting earlier that morning of her plans to step down.

"It was a surprise announcement at this morning's staff meeting," said John Mahoney, NIH associate director for administration, adding, "We'll be very, very depressed."

Healy called the decision to remove her President Clinton's, whose wishes, she assured, were "in the best interests of NIH." She told reporters she never met with the president, but had discussed her NIH job with Shalala on many occasions.

Pressed to reveal the reasons for her leaving, Healy responded, "I don't really know. I'd tell you if I truly knew, but it doesn't really matter. The decision has been made and NIH must go forward."

Healy said she plans to return to the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, which she left to take the NIH directorship in April 1991, to complete some writing and speaking projects.

Taking questions from reporters, Healy said her response to being mentioned as a possible running mate of presidential candidate H. Ross Perot last summer, "was to fall out of bed." Asked whether rumors that Cleveland Browns football team owner Art Modell had offered to back her political career in her home state of Ohio, Healy responded, "This is a rumor that has not originated in my head. NIH is in my head today."

"Is a political race of any kind in your head?" queried a correspondent. "Today, not many things sound particu-



**Healy, Dr. John W. Diggs, NIH deputy director for extramural research, and Lily O. Engstrom, assistant director of NIH's Office of Extramural Research. Diggs announced on Mar. 3 that he will be leaving NIH in June to become vice president for biomedical research at the Association of American Medical Colleges.**

larly appealing," answered the director.

Healy said she has never pre-scripted the way her life would turn out, admitting that she follows baseball great Yogi Berra's philosophy of living: "When you come to a fork in the road, take it."

Fielding more questions, Healy said she supports the NIH reauthorization bill now before Congress, and added that her support for the legislation had nothing to do with her resignation. Asked whether her celebrated contretemps with Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), or her position on research with fetal tissue, or her views on abortion led to her dismissal, Healy said it has never been her policy to "make decisions based on how they affect me personally. I made the decisions I believed were right at the time. The stand I took with Mr. Dingell I'd keep today."

Healy called NIH "the Beirut of both the abortion and fetal tissue issues," meaning that the agency has unfortunately been the turf on which larger

societal issues have been fought.

"I made my views (on these issues) perfectly clear to President Bush (before accepting the directorship), and I agreed to honor his decision regarding the moratorium on fetal tissue. They never asked me to change my mind on this issue. They never said I couldn't debate the issue behind closed doors, and I did, as any good public official does."

The director admitted that the abortion question has dogged NIH, but asserted, "NIH is not the proper place to debate this issue. We're a science agency, not a public policy institute."

Continuing to take questions, Healy said she was never asked by the Clinton transition team to remain at NIH permanently, only for the interim.

"Maybe I shouldn't have asked, 'How long?'," she said sheepishly, "but I did."

Shalala supports fully Healy's current program emphases—the NIH strategic plan, an enhanced Human Genome Project, and reorganization of

the OD staff, among others, reported Healy.

"The next 4 months are of critical importance to NIH," she continued, "and I am really pleased and delighted to be at the helm. Within 2 weeks, we will announce the 16 vanguard centers in our Women's Health Initiative. The strategic plan will be unveiled in the next 4 to 6 weeks, and I know you'll love it. Implementation of parts of the plan will be going on by June. In fact, the National Eye Institute has already adopted part of the plan.

"I am preparing fully for the upcoming budget hearings before Congress, and plan to see that put to bed before I leave."

Asked what her legacy at NIH will be, she responded, "That is for time and you to tell."

Commented Mahoney at a Stone House coffee and reception following the announcement, at which Healy's staff and ICD directors offered their appreciation and condolences, "We echo her words. She has a full agenda over the next 4 months. We look forward to working as hard and as well as we can to accomplish these goals."

Regarding the search for a new NIH director, Shalala said, "I will be conferring with scientific leaders and the White House to establish a process for the selection of Dr. Healy's successor. We will assure in our selection of a new director that the highest standards of scientific integrity and strong leadership will be maintained."

The secretary also commended Healy for her NIH leadership:

"She has been a strong leader and a strong advocate for NIH programs. She has provided a national voice in support of basic research, and with her vision of strategic planning for the NIH, she has helped provide better focus for the institutes."

### **Statement by Dr. Bernadine Healy, Director, National Institutes of Health**

Today I am announcing that I will step down as director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) by June 30, 1993. My announcement today will help ensure that there is time for an orderly transition without the abrupt changes that sometimes challenge government agencies.

Since Dr. Shalala has become secretary of Health and Human Services, I have met with her many times and I am confident of her support and commitment to the recently completed NIH strategic plan; to basic science and the expanded Human Genome Project; to our efforts on women's health and minority health, and to recruitment and retention of the best scientific talent.

I am deeply honored to have served as the director of this great institution. Most of my professional life has been nurtured by the NIH, both directly and indirectly, at Harvard, Johns Hopkins and the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. The NIH claims a piece of my soul and will always have a place in my heart.

I firmly believe, as I said in my confirmation statement to the Senate, that the NIH is a national treasure. The fruits of NIH's medical research have proven to be among our Nation's greatest achievements, saving countless lives and profoundly improving the human condition. The NIH translates the American public's investment into far-reaching biomedical discoveries and a wealth of scientific knowledge which benefits all of humankind.

I have been privileged to work with superb scientists and administrators here at NIH, who are firmly committed to our mission; individuals including the diverse and determined group of deputy directors, Institute directors, as well as the Office of the Director staff, many of whom I have personally recruited. These individuals are not only valued colleagues and dear friends, but most importantly provide a core of talent and leadership that will ensure NIH's success in the months and years to come.

In closing, let me quote the American playwright, Howard Sackler, who said "to intervene, even briefly, between our fellow creatures and their suffering or death, is our most authentic answer to the question of our humanity."

NIH is this Nation's most authentic answer to the question of our humanity, and I am proud to have been at her helm.

***'Glorious History' Noted***

**Biostatistics Conference Draws Distinguished Alumni**

An audience of more than 250 biostatisticians and others interested in applications of statistics to medicine filled the Lister Hill auditorium and two overflow rooms for the recent NIH Conference on Current Topics in Biostatistics.

The 2-day conference was held to commemorate almost five decades of contributions of biostatisticians to NIH and to create an inter-institute forum for discussion of approaches to the design, implementation and analysis of biomedical studies. Statisticians representing nearly all of the institutes discussed problems ranging from sampling methods to estimating the number of neurons in tissue culture wells to the design of large, simple clinical trials for the study of AIDS treatments.

NIH alumni—statisticians who previously worked at NIH beginning in 1947—were invited discussants. These individuals included: Dr. John C. Bailar III (1956-1980 at NCI), currently professor of epidemiology, McGill University; Dr. Seymour Geisser (1955-1965 at NIMH, NIAMD), currently professor and director, School of Statistics, University of Minnesota; Nathan Mantel (1947-1974 at NCI), currently research professor of statistics, American University; Tavia Gordon (1954-1977 at NHI, NCI, NHLBI), currently research professor, George Washington University biostatistics center; Dr. Marvin Zelen (1963-1967 at NCI), currently professor of biostatistics, Harvard University; Fred Ederer (1957-1986 at NCI, NHI, NEI), currently senior epidemiologist, EMMES Corp.; and Dr. Marvin A. Schneiderman (1948-1980 at NCI), currently principal scientist, National Research Council.

A banquet was held following the

first day of scientific sessions to honor those statistical scientists who were the catalysts for the initiation and growth of biostatistics beginning in the late 1940's. The conference and banquet celebrated past achievements as well as ongoing methodologic and collaborative research in biostatistics.

NIH statisticians have made seminal contributions to applied and theoretical statistics particularly in biomedical research. This work includes the widely used Mantel-Haenszel test, which allows the combining of evidence from a number of 2x2 contingency tables; the development of the odds ratio as a measure of association in case-control studies; the formulation of logistic regression for the estimation of the probability of disease as a function of risk factors and confounding variables; and the methodology for "early" stopping of clinical trials where efficacy is demonstrated prior to the scheduled completion of the trial. This early work defined the unique and important role that statistics played at NIH and set the stage for the continuing role of statistics in the biomedical community today.

NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy



**Nathan Mantel**

addressed the conference, saying, "Statistics has had a glorious history at NIH. Indeed, for almost 50 years NIH has been home to the most influential biostatisticians and most profound developments in the design and analysis of biomedical experiments. For example, the statistical foundations for



**Dr. John C. Bailar III**



**Dr. Seymour Geisser**



**Tavia Gordon**

epidemiologic case-control studies, the use of regression models for identification of high-risk individuals and key methodology for the conduct of modern clinical trials all originated with NIH statisticians. Biostatistics, representing the science of the design of biomedical experiments and the analysis of quantitative data, is more important today than ever. We are fortunate to continue to benefit from a community of biostatisticians who provide insight and rigor to NIH investigations."



**Dr. Marvin A. Schneiderman**



**Dr. Samuel Greenhouse**

Dr. Samuel W. Greenhouse (1948 to 1974 at NIMH, NICHD), currently professor emeritus of statistics, George Washington University and associate director of GW's biostatistics center, queried, "Why did we have to wait 45 years to hold this conference, after so many of the illustrious NIH statistical alumni have passed away? We should do this more often." The enthusiastic response of the NIH biostatistics community makes it likely they will.

The organizing committee of the conference has published a 2-volume document on the proceedings of the conference with the program, discus-



**Fred Ederer**



sant profiles and abstracts of presentations. The second volume contains: a pictorial foray into the spirit of biostatistics at NIH; a series of written comments proffered by former NIH biostatisticians on the occasion of the conference; and an alumni directory of NIH biostatisticians. If you would like a copy please write to: Dr. Jonas H. Ellenberg, NIH, NINDS, Biometry and Field Studies Branch, Federal Bldg., 7A12, Bethesda, MD 20892.



**Dr. Marvin Zelen**

## NIH Notes — October 1992 to January 1993

### AWARDS AND HONORS

**Dr. Ad Bax** of NIDDK's Laboratory of Chemical Physics has been declared the world's most cited chemist. The newsletter *Science Watch* analyzed publication and citation data for articles published in 339 chemistry journals between 1984 and 1990. Only articles that drew 15 or more citations on average were included in the survey. With an average of 47 citations per paper, Bax placed first among the 50 chemists listed ... **Dr. John E. Bennett**, chief of the clinical mycology section in the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, NIAID, delivered the 21st annual Maxwell Finland Lecture at the recent Infectious Disease Society of America meeting in Anaheim. One of the nation's leading experts on systemic fungal infections, he talked on *Cryptococcus: The Sugar-Coated Killer*, which focused on *Cryptococcus neoformans*, a fungus that infects more than 5,000 Americans each year and is fatal unless treated. Bennett and his colleagues have created a vaccine, now under trial to determine whether it prevents cryptococcoses in patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus ... **Dr. Samuel Broder**, NCI director, has been awarded the 1992 Griffuel Prize from the Association pour la Recherche sur le Cancer. The prize, 400,000 francs and a glass bowl, is presented annually for outstanding achievement in cancer research. He also received the first Herbert J. Block Memorial Lectureship Award given by the Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Ohio State Univ. for his work in cancer research ... **Marianne Chulay**, clinical nurse specialist in the critical care nursing service at NIH, was elected president of the American Association of Critical Care Nurses, which is the world's largest nursing specialty organization, with over 75,000 members in the United States ... **Dr. Gene D. Cohen**, acting NIA director, received a Lifetime Science Award on Nov. 9. Presented by the Institute for Advanced Studies in Immunology and Aging at its

1992 Leadership Awards dinner, the honor recognized his personal commitment to biomedical research aimed at addressing the health issues of the aging, with particular emphasis on Alzheimer's disease research ... **Dr. Ronald Dubner**, chief of the NIDR Neurobiology and Anesthesiology Branch, received an award from the American Pain Society in recognition of his "individual excellence and achievement in pain research." The F.W.L. Kerr Memorial Award was presented to him on Oct. 25 at the society's annual meeting in San Diego, where he delivered a lecture on "Persistent Pain Following Tissue Damage or Nerve Injury: Mechanisms and Treatment." ... **Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr.**, director of the Epidemiology and Biostatistics Program, NCI, received on Nov. 20 from Duke University Medical Center its Distinguished Alumnus Award. He was honored for his career as a biomedical scientist ... **Dr. John M. Hallenbeck**, acting chief of the NINDS intramural Stroke Branch, recently received from the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society its highest award. The award from UHMS was given in recognition of his research on the pathophysiological processes of decompression sickness and cerebral air embolism and his development of methods to treat them ... **Dr. Leland Hartwell**, an NIGMS grantee and advisory council member, is the recipient of the 1992 Gairdner Award. He is a professor of genetics at the University of Washington in Seattle, and focuses his research on cell cycle regulation. The \$30,000 prize was presented on Oct. 23 in Toronto ... **Dr. Bernadine Healy**, director of the NIH, has been named winner of the 1992 Sara Lee Frontrunner Award for achievement in government. In November, *Glamour* magazine named her as one of its 10 Women of the Year. The women were chosen for having made "an indelible mark on 1992." She was named for "making women's health a top national priority" ... **Dr. John C. Hoak**, director of NHLBI's Division of Blood Diseases and Resources, has received the American Heart Association's prestigious Scientific Councils Distinguished Achievement Award. The award was presented at AHA's annual meeting, held recently in

New Orleans. It recognizes Hoak's significant contributions to scientific knowledge about cardiovascular medicine and to the association's Council on Thrombosis, which he chaired from 1986-88 ... **Dr. Alice Horowitz**, an education specialist in the Disease Prevention and Health Promotion Branch of NIDR's Epidemiology and Oral Disease Prevention Program, recently was presented with the H. Trendley Dean Memorial Award. She was honored for her efforts to improve oral health by transferring research findings on caries prevention into use by the public and health professionals. She is the first woman to receive the award since it was established in the mid-1960's ... **Dr. Michael A. Kaliner**, head of the allergic diseases section of the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, NIAID, recently received the Biomedical Research Award at the First National Conference on Asthma Management for his "contributions to the current understanding of asthma, from basic pathophysiology to practical management." His research during the last 15 years has significantly advanced the understanding of three major phenomena in asthma: edema of the airway, increased mucus secretion and airway inflammation ... **Dr. Richard Klausner**, head of NICHD's Cell Biology and Metabolism Branch, has been awarded the 1992 William Damashek Prize by the American Society of Hematology in recognition of his pioneering work in the field of iron metabolism ... **Drs. Hynda Kleinman** and **Yoshihiko Yamada** of NIDR and **Dr. George Martin**, formerly with NIDR and now scientific director at NIA, recently won the Debio Peptide Award. The scientists were honored for their peptide research in NIDR's Laboratory of Developmental Biology ... **Dr. Jeffrey Kopp**, Laboratory of Developmental Biology, NIDR, was honored for the second straight year by the American Federation for Clinical Research with the Henry Christian Award for Excellence in Research. He was recognized for an abstract on skin disorders in HIV-transgenic mice that he submitted for the federation's national meeting ... **Dr. Edward G. Lakatta**, chief of NIA's Laboratory of Cardiovascular Science, is the 1992 winner of the Paul

Dudley White Award. He accepted it during the recent annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in Nashville. The award recognizes Lakatta, an international leader in cardiovascular research, for "his outstanding clinical and basic research discoveries on how the heart ages." His research ranges from the studies of the heart and circulation in man to how heart cells function, with emphasis on how aging alters this process ... **Dr. Lance A. Liotta**, NIH deputy director for intramural research, received on Dec. 15, the ninth annual Barbara Bohen Pfeifer Award for Scientific Excellence from the American-Italian Foundation for Cancer Research ... **Dr. Harald Løe**, NIDR director, has received two honors: the Harvard Dental Medal from the Harvard School of Dental Medicine and a doctor *honoris causa* from the medical faculty of the University of Helsinki. Both recognized his work in dental research both nationally and internationally ... **Dr. Kiyoshi Mizuuchi**, chief of the genetic mechanism section, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NIDDK, and **Dr. Ira H. Pastan**, chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NCI, were recently elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in recognition of their contributions to biological science ... **Dr. Carol Nieroda** of NCI's Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology recently received from the Society for Biological Therapy its Presidential Award. Her presentation was judged the best at the Presidential Session of the group's annual meeting ... **Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg**, chief of NCI's Surgery Branch, was presented the Donald Ware Waddell Award on Dec. 11. The award is presented annually to a basic or clinical investigator who had made an outstanding contribution to cancer research. He was cited for developing cancer immunotherapies and for his pioneering work in gene therapy ... **Dr. Gary Striker**, director of NIDDK's Division of Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Diseases, has received the Louis Pasteur Medal in Medicine from the Louis Pasteur University in Strasbourg, France. The medal honors "eminent persons of the scientific and medical world." Striker, ninth recipient of the annual award,

was chosen for his "distinguished career as a teacher, investigator and scientist" and for his devotion to increasing resources for kidney disease research ... **Dr. Michael D. Walker**, director of the Stroke and Trauma Division, NINDS has been named a recipient of the Senior Executive Association Professional Development League's 1992 Executive Excellence Award for Executive Achievement.

### APPOINTMENTS AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

**Dr. W. French Anderson**, former chief of the Molecular Hematology Branch, NHLBI, has become professor of biochemistry and pediatrics at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. He will also establish a gene therapy program at USC. He is, however, not severing his ties to NIH. He will be a special volunteer at NHLBI and will continue as an investigator on the landmark adenosine deaminase (ADA) gene therapy study. He made the move because his wife, Kathryn, accepted the post of surgeon-in-chief at the Children's Hospital of Los Angeles ... **Dr. Claudia R. Baquet**, associate director for cancer control science programs within NCI's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, has been named deputy assistant secretary for minority health programs in the PHS ... **Dr. Anthony M. Coelho, Jr.**, has been appointed a scientific review administrator in the Review Branch of the Division of Extramural Affairs, NHLBI. He comes to NIH from Texas, where he held the positions of scientist and head of the behavioral medicine laboratory, department of physiology and medicine at Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio. In addition, he was a professor in several administrative units of the University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio including the division of surgery/neurosurgery, department of dental diagnostic sciences and department of pediatrics ... **Stephen Ficca** was named NIH associate director for research services on Jan. 10. He has been at NIH for 22 years and was at NHLBI for 5 years as executive officer before being

named acting director of ORS after Norman Mansfield's retirement ... **Dr. Jean Flagge-Newton** recently rejoined NIGMS as a scientific review administrator for the Minority Biomedical Research Support review committee. She comes from Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma, where she was an environmental protection specialist. She previously had worked for NIGMS as executive secretary of the Minority Access to Research Careers review committee ... **Dr. Diane Blackmore Forsythe**, a clinical veterinarian in NIEHS' Comparative Medicine Branch, has been appointed acting chief of the branch. She will manage a program for experimental animal procurement, housing and utilization for NIEHS and advise institute scientists on appropriate animal models ... **Dr. Chhanda L. Ganguly**, a senior staff fellow at the Laboratory of Cell Biology, NHLBI, has joined the NCRR Office of Review as a scientific review administrator for the Biomedical Research Technology Program ... **Suzanne F. Grefsheim**, former director of the Alfred Taubman Medical Library and coordinator of the Health Science Library at the University of Michigan, has been appointed the new director of NCRR's Library Branch ... **Dr. Kenneth Gruber** recently joined the NIDCD staff as a program administrator in the Division of Communication Sciences and Disorders. He shares responsibility for research grants in the extramural hearing program. Prior to coming to NIDCD, he was professor of physiology at the University of Puerto Rico School of Medicine. His area of research expertise is in neuropharmacology and neurochemistry ... **Dr. Carrie Hunter**, program director of the Community Oncology and Rehabilitation Branch in NCI's Division of Cancer Control and Prevention, has been appointed a special assistant to Dr. Vivian Pinn, director of NIH's Office of Research on Women's Health. She will be a liaison for the women's health initiative ... **Dr. Joseph Jacobs** has been named director of the Office of Alternative Medicine, OD. The office was established last year to study therapies outside mainstream healing such as homeopathy, herbal medicine, electro-magnetism, mind-body control techniques and touch therapy ...

(Notes continued on p. 26)

*Notes (continued from p. 25)*

**Dr. Marian Johnson-Thompson** has joined NIEHS as the director of the newly established Office of Institutional Development. In her position, she will serve as the focal point for setting goals to assure diverse populations' participation in the institute's research and training programs ... **Dr.**

**Robert W. Kneller** has become a program officer for the Pacific and Southern Asia at the International Coordination and Liaison Branch of the Fogarty International Center. Prior to this he was a cancer epidemiology research fellow from 1988 to 1991 studying risk factors for precancerous stomach changes in rural China. He recently served as a consultant to WHO and worked at OSHA as a resident physician in occupational health ... **Dr. Peter Preusch** has

joined NIGMS as a health scientist administrator in the Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Program Branch. He comes to NIGMS from DRG, where he served as a scientific review administrator in the special review section ... **Leo J. Rossiter** has been named NIH deputy police chief. He previously worked for the Prince George's County police department where he retired as deputy chief of police. His duties will include working with the patrol section and investigation unit and overseeing any labor or management problems, as well as budget and other administrative duties. He will attend roll call, inspection of officers, and review commendations and disciplinary actions ... **Dr. Elliot R. Siegel**, NLM assistant director for planning and evaluation, and manager of NLM's first long-range plan, has been named NLM associate director for health information programs development. He will head the newly created Office of Health Information Programs Development, which will bring together representatives of various library programs—each of whom may be concerned with a different aspect of an information product, service or emerging technology—so that all can work more effectively toward common NLM goals ... **Dr. Christopher Schonwalder** was recently appointed assistant to the director for program coordination for NIEHS. He will work on a wide variety

of programmatic issues including attracting new scientists to environmental health research. He is a graduate of NIH's Grants Associate Program. Prior to this appointment, he served as chief of the Scientific Programs Branch in NIEHS' Division of Extramural Research and Training.

## RETIREMENTS

**Dr. John M. Dement**, chief of the Office of Occupational Health and Technical Services at NIEHS, has retired from both the institute and the Public Health Service. He had been with the institute since 1981. Dement, whose research interests include occupational lung disease with emphasis on the health effects of asbestos and other fibers, came to NIEHS from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in Morgantown, W. Va., where he was deputy director of the division of respiratory disease sciences. At NIEHS, he assumed responsibility for maintaining health and safety standards and procedures for the employees working in NIEHS offices and laboratories. He was also responsible for initiating a new program at NIEHS involving research in prevention of environmental diseases ... **Dr. William Driscoll** has retired after 30 years in the PHS—the last 21 of them at NIDR. He most recently served as chief of the disease prevention section in the institute's Epidemiology and Oral Disease Prevention Program. During his PHS career, he became an international expert on the epidemiology of dental caries, the relationship between fluoride and caries prevention, and methods for delivering fluoride and measuring its efficacy. He has written numerous articles and position papers that were instrumental in the development of policy for the use of dietary fluoride supplements. He plans to continue his involvement in oral health research through consulting work. Now that he has retired he hopes to spend more time on his off-duty passion, driving high-performance sports cars ... **Frieda Egber** has retired after 30 years with the U.S. Navy and NIH. Her career

here has been with the Operations Accounting Branch in the disbursing section and the classification and processing unit. In retirement, she plans to spend time with her grandchildren, and travel ... **Rossie Fitzgerald**, a supervisory grants management assistant in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, retired recently after 29 years of government service. She spent 24 of those years with NIGMS, and the remainder in the Veterans Administration. She joined NIGMS in 1968 as a file clerk, and over the years advanced to grants clerk and grants technical assistant before her promotion to a supervisory job. She plans to spend her retirement in the Washington area, where she can be with her family. Her hobby is books and she plans to continue as the librarian at the Southern Baptist Church of Washington, D.C. ... **Dr. John Fletcher**, acting head of DCRT's Laboratory of Applied Studies and a widely recognized expert on the application of mathematics to biomedical research, retired on Jan. 3 after 26 years at DCRT. His work at NIH has centered on applying mathematical methods and models to problems in the biological, physical, engineering, and computing sciences. His algorithms for data and model fitting influenced the development of the successful computer program MLAB, which continues to be used widely by scientists at NIH. His retirement plans will combine leisure and teaching ... **Melvin Harding** has retired after working nearly half a century to advance the science of animal care at NIH. He witnessed over the years an era where animal care was informal to its present state-of-the-art position. He started at NIH right after World War II and in 1953 joined NIDR as an animal care technician. He worked for Dr. Rachel Larson, the institute's first female scientist in the dental caries section. He helped establish NIDR's germ-free animal unit, which produced one of the most exciting discoveries in dental research by proving that tooth decay is an infectious disease. In 1968, he became manager of the institute's Animal Care Unit, a position he held until his retirement. He has already embarked on a second career. He will stay in the area.

where he is expanding a business providing custom decorations for special occasions and plans to continue volunteer activities ... **Eddie Harmon** has retired after 38 years in the federal government, including 28 years with NIH. His most recent position was as an animal caretaker in the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, NIDDK. In 1964, he joined NIH working at NIAMD. When NIAMD was abolished to establish two separate institutes, he was transferred with his position to NIDDK. He has seen his institute go through five name changes and he has held just as many positions. In retirement, after relocating to Atlanta, he plans to spend time fishing, golfing and traveling ... **Dr. M. David Hoggan** has retired as a senior scientist in the Laboratory of Molecular Microbiology, NIAID, after 29 years of service to NIH and the PHS. His work has furthered research on a number of different viruses. He and his wife have embarked on a new challenge—teaching English to the Chinese. They have taken a 1-year teaching assignment at the Zhenjiang Medical University in Hang Zhou, Province of Zhejiang, People's Republic of China ... **Mariah May** has retired after 34 years in the federal government, including 29 years with NIH. She was most recently an accounting technician in the Federal Assistance Accounting Branch, Division of Financial Management. She plans on visiting her two daughters in Texas and Kentucky, and spending more time with her six grandchildren, a great-grandson, and many family members and friends ... **Sue Meadows** has retired from government service after 31 years at NIH. Since 1971, she had been a writer, editor, and public affairs specialist in the Office of Grants Inquiries, Division of Research Grants. In retirement, she plans to start her own consulting firm, specializing in writing, editing, and desktop publishing, in Martinsburg, W. Va. ... **Dotty Pulver** has retired after a 23-year career with R&W. In retirement, she hopes to spend more time with her three children and eight grandchildren, get her house in order and do some volunteer work with the homeless of Baltimore. She plans to travel abroad to France and Germany.

## DEATHS

**Dr. Morris Belkin**, 91, former chief of the cellular pharmacology section, NCI, and staff scientist in the grants program, NINDS, died of cancer on Oct. 3 at Montgomery General Hospital. He joined NIH in 1947 as chief pharmacologist, and retired in 1970. He was one of the pioneers in the investigation of cancer-active materials from plant sources ... **Dr. Emilie A. Black**, 73, a pediatrician who retired in 1984 as a clinical research official at NIH, died of Parkinson's disease Nov. 18 at her home in Washington. She was assistant director for clinical research at NIGMS where she worked for 16 years. While at NIGMS she was director of the institute's clinical and physiological sciences programs and administered research grants in the fields of trauma, burns and anesthesiology. After she retired, she was a consultant to NIH ... **Dr. Nina Starr Braunwald** died Aug. 5. A cardiothoracic surgeon, she had been associate professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School since 1972, and was on the staffs of Brigham and Women's Hospital, the V.A. Medical Center, and Children's Hospital. From 1958 to 1968, she was deputy chief of cardiac surgery at NIH. She was the first woman to be board-certified in cardiothoracic surgery and to perform open heart surgery. In 1960, while here at the heart institute, she became the first surgeon to replace a mitral valve successfully. After she left NIH in 1968, she established the first heart surgery program at U.C. San Diego ... **Dr. Charles N. Breed, Jr.**, 78, a surgeon at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, died of cancer at his home in Manhattan on Jan. 29. An expert in breast cancer surgery he became a fellow of NCI in 1947 and served at Memorial Hospital. In 1951, he was appointed to the surgical staff at the hospital and associate professor of surgery at Cornell Medical School. He retired in 1974 ... **Bruce Carson**, 72, died on Oct. 2 of cancer. He came to work at NIH in 1961 and worked in Bldg. 1 as chief of the Legislative Division and later as the deputy director of the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation. He retired in 1982 ... **Leroy C. Chisholm, Jr.**, 46, an employee develop-

ment specialist within the NIH Training Center, Division of Personnel Management, died suddenly on Sept. 3. Better known as Roy, he began his career at NIH with the National Cancer Institute in 1972. Since 1974 he had been with the NIH Training Center, where he assumed responsibility for a number of programs including Upward Mobility College, career planning and development, and supervisory and management development ... **Barbara Anne DeGraff**, 53, a secretary at NIDR in the Laboratory of Cellular Development and Oncology, died of cancer Nov. 4 at her home in Rockville. She had worked at NIDR for 17 years. She joined NIDR's Laboratory of Biological Structure in 1975. In 1981, she became the laboratory's senior secretary, and served four chiefs through its many reorganizations ... **Dr. Thelma Brumfield Dunn**, 92, died of congestive heart failure Dec. 31 at a nursing home in Lynchburg, Va. She was one of the world's foremost cancer pathologists and a former NCI scientist. Dunn, who worked at NCI from 1942 until her retirement in 1970, was known by her peers as "The First Lady of Cancer Research," most notably for her research on the pathogenesis of cancer in animals, particularly the laboratory mouse. During most of her career, she served in the Laboratory of Pathology. The Dunn histologic classification of mammary tumors of the mouse made possible scientific correlations of animal age, strain, genetics, breeding, hormonal state, and the etiology of neoplasms. Cancer investigators worldwide adopted her "sorting scheme" for their experiments on mouse mammary cancers ... **Alice Fordyce**, 86, executive vice president of the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation and former director of the Albert Lasker Medical Research Awards Program, died Sept. 9 in New York City of lung cancer. She helped her older sister Mary Lasker to establish the medical research awards program in 1944 ... **Helen E. "Polly" Gillette**, 57, a computer specialist with the Division of Computer Research and Technology, died of pneumonia Oct. 29 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. She had post-polio syndrome. In 1972, she joined NIH, where she worked in the Division of Management Policy and

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computer research and the office of information resources management ... **Dr. Ira Goldstein**, 50, a nationally renowned rheumatologist and a past president of the American College of Rheumatology, died Dec. 2 at Mount Sinai Medical Center of metastatic lung cancer. He was the Murray M. Rosenberg professor and chairman of the Samuel Bronfman department of medicine. He was an expert on inflammation, the process by which the body responds to injury and wrote the definitive "Inflammation, Basic Principles and Clinical Correlates," now in its second edition. He was at NIH from 1969 to 1971 ... **Louise Doffermyre Goubeau**, 78, a retired employee development specialist who helped set up training courses at NIH, died of pneumonia Nov. 25 at the Wilson Health Care Center of Asbury Methodist Village in Gaithersburg. She retired in 1975 after 17 years at NIH ... **Harvard Lamar Gregory**, 63, property manager for Old Georgetown Village, died of a cerebral aneurysm Nov. 17 at Johns Hopkins Hospital. From 1977 until 1990, he was contracting officer and contracts administrator at NIH ... **Alice L. Hardy**, 82, a retired supervisor of telephone operators at NIH, died Jan. 27 at Suburban Hospital. She had Sjogren's syndrome, a musculoskeletal disorder. She joined NIH in 1945 and retired in the early 1970's ... **Dr. William Fields Harrington**, 72, a biochemist long associated with NIH activities who was the Henry Walters professor of biology at Johns Hopkins since 1975, died suddenly of heart failure on Oct. 31 at his home. He was a biochemist at NHI from 1956 to 1960. He was recruited by Johns Hopkins University as professor of biology in 1960. At that time he submitted a grant application to NIH, which has since provided his major research funding. The grant, originally entitled "Biophysical Chemical Studies of Fibrous Proteins," was awarded MERIT status, a 10-year award, upon competitive renewal in 1987. At the time of his death, the award was in its 33rd year of continuous support by NIH. Most recently, he had served as a charter member of the National Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases Advisory Council (1987-

1991) ... **Walter E. Howard**, 71, an electrician who was a retired NIH employee, died of cancer Nov. 22 at Suburban Hospital. In 1962, he joined NIH and he retired in 1991 as an electronics planner-estimator ... **Dr. Bill H. Hoyer**, 70, a microbiologist who retired in 1986 as a senior researcher and faculty member at Georgetown University Medical School, died of cancer Nov. 23 at his home in Bethesda. In 1948, he was commissioned in the U.S. Public Health Service. He worked at the Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont. until 1962, when he transferred to NIAID where he headed the biophysics section for 2 years ... **Dr. Anthony Jong**, assistant dean for student affairs at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine before becoming an associate dean at Boston University, died July 22. He was a consultant at NIH, and wrote *Dental Public Health and Community Dentistry* ... **Dr. Bharati Joshi**, 55, a neurologist, died Nov. 30 at Washington Adventist Hospital of pancreatic cancer. She was a fellow in neurology at NIH from 1978 to 1980 when she entered private practice ... **Dr. Werner H. Kirsten**, 67, a National Cancer Institute associate director who headed the Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, died suddenly of a heart attack on Dec. 24 in Chicago, Ill. An eminent cancer researcher, he came to NCI in 1988 from the University of Chicago, where he spent most of his career. After joining the Chicago faculty as an assistant professor in 1961, he rose steadily to become chairman of the pathology department in 1972. First among his many notable research contributions was his 1967 discovery of a virus that he showed could cause tumors in mice and rats. Dubbed the Kirsten mouse sarcoma virus, it has been widely used in animal models of cancer. The virus is also important because it contained one of the earliest known versions of the ras oncogene, a cancer-causing gene that has since been found in many human and animal tumors ... **Dr. Dale Elroy McFarlin**, 56, chief of the neuroimmunology branch of NINDS, died Oct. 16 at his home in Potomac after a heart attack. He specialized in research on multiple sclerosis. In 1963, he joined the staff of NINDS as a clinical associate. From NIH

he went to London in 1969 and then he became an associate professor of medicine at Emory University School of Medicine. In 1975, he returned to NIH as chief of the neuroimmunology branch ... **Delbert I. Nye**, 73, a Public Health Service officer who retired as chief of the Normal Volunteer Program for Medical Research at NIH, died of cancer Nov. 5 at the National Naval Medical Center. He was with the Public Health Service at NIH for 24 years. He began as a medical caseworker at the Heart Institute and later was chief of the volunteer program at the Clinical Center ... **Neil Robert Parker**, 39, died of kidney failure Oct. 24 at Shady Grove Adventist nursing home in Gaithersburg. He did personnel work with the Clinical Center from 1985 until 1990 when he went to work as a personnel administrator with the Agency for International Development ... **Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr.**, 61, former director of the National Cancer Institute, died Dec. 31 at a hospital in Nyack, N.Y., after a heart attack. He had worked for NCI from 1959 to 1976. During his years at NCI, he served as head of the viral oncology section and etiology director before become institute director in 1971. He held that job for 5 years before resigning in 1976. He left NCI and joined the American Cancer Society where he served as senior vice president and research director until 1988. Since 1988, he had been executive director of the Thermal Insulation Manufacturers' Association in Stamford, Conn. There, he helped direct research on noncarcinogenic thermal insulation materials to replace asbestos. At NCI, he discovered a murine leukemia virus that now bears his name. The Rauscher leukemia virus is widely used in laboratory research in such areas as cancer and AIDS research ... **Dr. Ralph R. Reed**, 65, a cardiologist and internist who was the senior medical adviser in the Washington office of the American Medical Association, died of lymphoma Nov. 27 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. He was a postdoctoral fellow at the National Heart Institute ... **Jean Russell**, 64, died Oct. 16 in Birmingham, Ala., while awaiting heart surgery. She worked for the Public Health Service here from the late 1960's until retiring in 1981. She worked primarily

at NHLBI as secretary to the director, Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, and as administrative assistant to the director, Office of Prevention, Education, and Control ... **Dr. Leonard A. Scheele**, 85, a former U.S. surgeon general as well as NCI director, died of pneumonia Jan. 8 at George Washington University Medical Center. He began his career with the U.S. Public Health Service in 1934. In 1937, he transferred to NCI in Washington. Following World War II, he returned to NCI and the following year he was named director. In 1948, President Truman named him U.S. surgeon general. He resigned in 1956, but during the time he was in the post he was credited with playing a major role in certifying and making available the Salk polio vaccine. He was also responsible for building the 500-bed research clinic at NIH and establishing the National Library of Medicine. He became president of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. in the 1960's

and returned to the Washington area after he retired ... **Dr. William Henry Sebrell**, 91, a retired assistant surgeon general in PHS, a former director of NIH, and emeritus professor of nutrition at Columbia University, died of cancer Sept. 29 at his home in Pompano Beach, Fla. He had a distinguished career in nutrition research education and worked on international nutrition problems. He first recognized and described the dietary deficiency disease ariboflavinosis, and made significant contributions to knowledge of dietary needs and deficiencies. In 1948, he became director of the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute and on Oct. 1, 1950, was appointed director of NIH. He retired on July 31, 1955. As director of NIH, he opened the Clinical Center and set policies for its operation. He also oversaw the rapidly expanding research grants program at NIH. In 1957, he became professor of nutrition at Columbia University School of Public

Health, where he developed the Institute of Human Nutrition. After retiring from Columbia in 1971, he became the first medical director of Weight Watchers International ... **Dr. Saleem A. Shah**, 60, a senior scientist at NIMH, died Nov. 25 at the Shock Trauma Unit at the University of Maryland Hospital in Baltimore. He had suffered multiple injuries in a Nov. 19 traffic accident. He was a specialist in law and mental health studies. In 1966, he joined NIMH, where he directed a multi-disciplinary program of research on antisocial and violent behavior that included law and mental health studies as one of its leading priorities. He resigned from that position in 1987 to concentrate on research, writing and consultation as a senior scientist ... **Dr. James Marshall Stengle**, 75, an authority on blood diseases and a retired director of the blood section at NHLBI, died of respiratory failure Oct. 9 at Loudoun Hospital Center in Leesburg. He had pancreatitis. He transferred to NIH in 1953. He spent three years studying at Oxford University with Dr. R.G. MacFarlane, a noted hematologist. When he returned to NIH, he became head of the blood section in what was then called the heart department. He did research on leukemia and helped develop drugs to treat the disease. He retired from NIH in 1978 ... **Dr. Helen Griffin Tibbitts**, 86, former NIH administrator, died of a heart attack Dec. 19 at a nursing home in Newton, Mass. In the mid 1950's she came to work at NIH, where she was executive secretary of the nursing research study section in the Division of Research Grants. In 1966, she was appointed executive secretary of the behavioral science and biostatistics fellowship review committee. She retired in 1971 ... **Delta Emma Uphoff**, 70, an NCI scientist for more than 40 years, died Aug. 24 of lung cancer. She started working at NCI in 1949 as a research biologist in the Laboratory of Biophysics with Egon Lorenz on radiation biology. She did pioneering work on the restoration of mice after lethal doses of radiation. She officially retired from the Division of Cancer Biology, Diagnosis, and Centers, NCI, in December 1989, and then became a guest researcher ...



A January 1952 photo taken by NIH photographer Sam Silverman shows (from l) U. S. surgeon general Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Dr. C. H. Andrewes, a virologist from the National Institute for Medical Research, London, and NIH director Dr. William Henry Sebrell. Both Scheele and Sebrell are recently deceased.

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**Dr. Stewart H. Webster**, 92, a retired NIH research chemist, died Jan. 24 at Wilson Health Care Center at Asbury Methodist Village in Gaithersburg after a heart attack. He joined the NIH staff in 1937. During World War II, his work at NIH included testing of air pollutants that were causing sickness among crew members at the Navy submarine base at New London, Conn. In 1951, he was assigned to Nevada where he studied the effects of radiation on animal and plant life at an atomic bomb test site. He retired in 1965 ... **Dr. Gilbert Llewellyn Woodside**, 83, a zoologist and former deputy director of NICHD, died Dec. 14 at a health care center at Delray Beach, Fla., after a stroke. He joined NICHD in 1963 as assistant to the director for Scientific Program Planning and Development. In 1967 he became associate director for Extramural Programs, and in 1975, deputy director. His major scientific interests focused on embryology. He conducted investigations on the effects of hormones on embryonic growth and development and embryonic mortality as influenced by nutrition. He retired in 1978 ... **Dr. William G. Workman**, 93, a physician who was a retired captain in the U.S. Public Health Service, died of leukemia Sept. 22 in Silver Spring in the Carriage Hill nursing home, where he had lived the last two years. After he graduated from medical school he was commissioned in the PHS and came to NIH in 1931. The rest of his career was spent at NIH where he worked in preventive medicine. He was chief of the Laboratory of Biologics Control from 1949 until retiring from the Public Health Service in 1963. He then worked on the field staff of the American Medical Association's Council on Medical Education. He was a consultant to the Maryland State Health Department on issues related to nursing homes before retiring in 1978 ... **Dr. Robert Stuart Wright**, 79, a retired psychologist at NIH who had supervised research grants in the behavioral sciences, died of pneumonia Jan. 4 at Cameron Glen Care Center in Reston. He had worked at NIH from 1963 to 1988, first as a grants associate and later as a research scientist with the Division of Research Grants.

## NIH Retrospectives



### Spring 1953

On Friday evening, Jan. 30, the new NIH switchboard began operation. It is located in the new Clinical Center's first floor basement. The board is larger than the old one, which was located in Bldg. 3, and will provide the necessary additional service required when the CC begins operation ... Regular tours of the CC started on Feb. 16, so NIH employees could see the new facility before patients are admitted ...



### Spring 1963

Dr. Luther L. Terry, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, has announced the establishment of two additional institutes here at NIH. They are the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS). Dr. Robert A. Aldrich, professor and chairman of the department of pediatrics at the University of Washington School of Medicine, has been named director of NICHD, which is expected to be in operation early in March. Dr. Clinton Powell, who has been chief of the Division of General Medical Sciences since last August and has served at NIH since 1954, has been appointed director of NIGMS ... Dr. Wyndham D. Miles, the NIH historian, is trying to assemble a complete file of NIH telephone directories for reference use. He does not

have any prior to 1953. [Editor's note: The current NIH historian, Dr. Victoria A. Harden, is looking for telephone directories for 1948 to 1953. She also needs NIH Scientific Directories/Annual Bibliographies for the time before 1970 and 1980, 1985 and 1986. If you have any of the above please call her at (301) 496-6610.]



### Spring 1973

Edith F. Phillips has been appointed administrative officer of the Division of Cancer Grants, NCI. She is the first woman in the institute to be named as administrative officer ... At a press briefing at NIH on Feb. 9, Soviet and American heart experts described plans for a cooperative research attack against the greatest cause of death in both countries—coronary heart disease ... A committee has been formed to consider all phases of parking administration and traffic control on the reservation.



### Spring 1983

The advisory committee to the NIH director (DAC) recently held its first meeting under of the chairmanship of Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH director ... On Feb. 11, the area suffered a blizzard of major proportions. Despite the severe weather, the Clinical Center remained open and functioning as did the other buildings on the campus ... Alzheimer's disease has been traced back eight generations in one family by Linda Nee of the Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIMH.

**BALLOT**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION**

**PLEASE TEAR OUT AND RETURN WITH YOUR VOTE**

In accordance with the bylaws of the NIHAA, alumni members of the association are to elect one-third of the board of the association. The nominating committee, appointed by Acting President John Sherman, has nominated the alumni members listed below, each of whom has agreed to serve on the board of directors if elected, to occupy positions on the board left open by expiring terms of office of present member. Each alumnus(a) member may vote for three of the nominees. Please note that associate members (current NIH employees) are not eligible to vote in this election.

**NOMINEES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Please vote for up to three (3) and return your ballot to the NIHAA office, 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, MD 20814, by May 7, 1993.

- Dr. William R. Carroll- Scientist, NIAMD, retired
- Ms. Belia Ceja - Assistant to Directors, NIH, retired
- Ms. Mary Calley Hartman - current Board member
- Mr. Terry Lierman - current Board member
- Dr. Thomas E. Malone - Deputy Director, NIH, retired
- Dr. Seymour Perry - Assoc. Director, NIH, retired
- Dr. Paul Peterson -Assoc. Director, NIAID, retired
- Mr. Randy Schools - current Board member
- Ms. Helen Schroeder - current Board member
- Dr. Emma Shelton - Res. Biologist, NCI, retired