

Zerhouni Selected 15th NIH Director

By Rich McManus

Dr. Elias Zerhouni (pronounced eh-LEE-as zer-HOO-nee) was confirmed, by unanimous voice vote of the U.S. Senate on May 2, to become 15th director of the National Institutes of Health. Two days earlier, at a 75-minute confirmation hearing before the Senate committee on health, education, labor, and pensions chaired by Sen. Ted Kennedy (which also voted unanimously to confirm), Zerhouni offered a preliminary vision of his plans for NIH, which include relying not only on the creative spark of the individual scientist, but also on a "new science" approach emphasizing multidisciplinary teams working in concert.

A successful administrator, entrepreneur, basic scientist and clinician himself during more than a quarter century at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Zerhouni, who appeared with his mother, his wife Nadia and three children, as well as with a friend

(See *Zerhouni*, p. 12)



Dr. Elias Zerhouni - 15th NIH Director

Briefings on Bioterrorism, Award Presentation to Fredrickson at 2002 NIHAA Annual Meeting

The reality of the nation's concern with terrorism was brought home to those who attended NIHAA's annual meeting on June 1. The principal program presentation was an authoritative briefing on bioterrorism, and the venue of the meeting itself was in part determined by anti-terrorism measures. The Cloister, site of previous meetings, is within the NIH security perimeter. Its use for the Saturday session was not feasible. However, the nearby Bethesda United Methodist Church provided a welcome and comfortable meeting hall with parking for about 75 members and guests who attended the meeting.

(See *Annual Meeting*, p. 11)



Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson - 11th NIH Director

Zerhouni Welcomed, Kirschstein Applauded at 84th ACD Meeting on June 6

By Carla Garnett

Just moments after 8:30 a.m. on June 6 and a scant 2 weeks after his first day on the job, new NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni was formally handed the gavel at the 84th meeting of the advisory committee to the director (ACD), which he now chairs as head of the agency.

"I think we should have a ceremony that allows Dr. Zerhouni's previous home institution to turn the gavel over to our new chairman," said NIH deputy director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, who had chaired the twice-yearly ACD meetings as acting NIH director since 2000. She called on ACD member Dr. William Brody, president of Johns Hopkins University, to introduce Zerhouni to the 36-year-old gathering of physicians, researchers, lawyers, professors and

business executives that assembles on campus to consider the NIH enterprise every June and December.

(See *ACD*, p. 14)

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Dr. Donald Kennedy To Give Sixth Shannon Lecture

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, 2002, Dr. Donald Kennedy, former FDA commissioner (1977-1979), former president of Stanford University, and now editor of *Science* magazine, will deliver the sixth James A. Shannon Lecture at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. He will speak on "A Second Postwar Revolution in Biomedicine."

Kennedy is an internationally recognized neurophysiologist who was born in New York in 1931. He pursued both his undergraduate and graduate education at Harvard receiving a Ph.D. in biological sciences in 1956. Following a 4-year period on the faculty of Syracuse University, he moved in 1960 to the department of biological sciences at Stanford, the institution where he has spent the rest of his academic career.

His broad interests include comparative marine biology, public policy, nutrition and recombinant DNA technology. He was appointed to head FDA in April 1977.

As FDA commissioner, he dealt with the ban on saccharin, the overhauling of the drug provisions of the Federal

Drug and Cosmetics Act in the proposed Drug Regulation Reform Act of 1978, and conducted a major revision of many of the agency's manufacturing practices. He left in June 1979 and returned to Stanford, where he was vice president for academic affairs and provost and then, from 1980 to 1991, president of the university.

In 1992, Kennedy returned to the Stanford faculty as Bing professor of environmental sciences. He was named in June 2000 editor of *Science*. The many recognitions he has received include honorary degrees from Columbia, Rochester, Michigan and Arizona universities and membership in the National Academy of Sciences.

In 1997, the NIHAA established a lecture series named in honor of Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH director from 1955 to 1968, to promote public discussion of issues that affect the mission of intramural and extramural NIH. The event is supported by the NIH Federal Credit Union.

Mark your calendar

THIS IS YOUR INVITATION TO THE SHANNON LECTURE

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

"A Second Postwar Revolution in
Biomedicine"

Dr. Donald Kennedy
Wednesday, Nov. 20, 2002 at 3 p.m.
Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10



Update

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

Editor's Note

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

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Research Festival '02 Slated for Oct. 15-18

By Paula Cohen

Preparations are well under way for the 16th annual NIH Research Festival to be held on the Bethesda campus on Oct. 15-18. The festival organizing committee, co-chaired this year by Dr. Barry Hoffer, scientific director, NIDA, and Dr. Thomas Kindt, director, Division of Intramural Research, NIAID, has planned a wide-ranging program showcasing the scientific diversity of the intramural research program.

This year's festival will follow a format similar to last year's, with two plenary sessions, 12 mini-symposia, and four poster sessions; a job fair for postdoctoral fellows; a biomedical research equipment show; special exhibits on intramural resources; and several lunchtime food fairs as well as other refreshments served throughout the day (for details, see box on p. 4).

The NIH Job Fair for postdoctoral fellows, sponsored by the Foundation for the NIH and spearheaded by the NIH Office of Education's acting director Brenda Hanning and fair coordinator Shirley Forehand, will kick off research festival events on Tuesday, Oct. 15. A keynote address on "From NIH Bench to the Biotech Bedside," by Dr. Michael Zasloff, dean, research and translational science, Georgetown University Medical Center, will begin job fair activities at 10 a.m., in Natcher Conference Center. The job fair will follow from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the Natcher Conference Center, and will host a number of representatives from industry, government, the academic community, and nonprofit organizations. NIH postdoctoral fellows who are completing their research training and seeking permanent employment will have the opportunity to meet with

these representatives. For a listing of exhibitors and more information, visit the NIH Job Fair web site at www.training.nih.gov/jobfair.

Two days of scientific symposia begin with plenary session 1 on Wednesday morning, Oct 16 from 8:30 - 10:30 a.m. on "Biodefense: A New NIH Mission," is chaired by Dr. Thomas Kindt, NIAID. Plenary session 2, "Bench-to-Bedside: NIH Success Stories," chaired by Dr. Barry J. Hoffer, NIDA, will be Thursday, Oct. 17 from 8:30 - 10:30 a.m. Both plenary sessions will be held in Natcher Center Auditorium.

The morning plenary sessions will be followed by concurrent mini-symposia with topics solicited from the IC scientific directors and members of the various special interest groups. Four poster sessions are also scheduled, featuring poster presentations by NIH intramural scientists.

The Technical Sales Association will again sponsor the popular research festival exhibit show on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 17 and 18. Over 400 exhibit booths will display state-of-the-art equipment, supplies, and services by leading regional and national biomedical research suppliers in parking lot 10D adjacent to the Clinical Center.

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

Program booklets will be available this year. Final schedule details are available on the Research Festival web site at <http://festival02.nih.gov>. For information you may also call 301-496-1776.

2002 NIH Research Festival Schedule, Oct. 15-18

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

Tuesday, October 15

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | NIH Job Fair Keynote Address
"From NIH Bench to the Biotech
Bedside" |
| 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. | NIH Job Fair for Postdoctoral
Fellows |
| 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. | NIH Job Fair Lunch
Tent Behind Natcher Cafeteria |

Wednesday, October 16

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. | Continental Breakfast |
| 8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | Plenary Session 1: "Biodefense: A
New NIH Mission" |
| 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Coffee Break |
| 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | Mini-Symposia Session
Imaging involving brain & heart
(basic)
Prions
Stem Cells |
| 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | Poster Session 1
Special Exhibits on Intramural
Resources
Research Festival Lunch
Tent Behind Natcher Cafeteria |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | Mini-Symposia Session 2
Imaging involving brain & heart
(clinical)
Structural Biology
Patterning |
| 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. | Poster Session 2
Special Exhibits on Intramural
Resources

Refreshments |

Thursday, October 17

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 8:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. | Continental Breakfast |
| 8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. | Plenary Session 2
"Bench-to-Bedside: NIH Success
Stories" |
| 10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. | Coffee Break |
| 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. | Mini-Symposia Session 3
Amyloid formation
Tech Transfer - Eureka!
Chromatin Structure |
| 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. | Poster Session 3
Special Exhibits on
Intramural Resources
Research Festival Lunch
Tent Behind Natcher Cafeteria |
| 2:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. | Mini-Symposia Session 4
Proteomics
Neural Immune Factors
Chipping Away at Cancer |
| 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. | Poster Session 4
Special Exhibits on Intramural
Resources

Refreshments |

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

Thursday, Oct. 17	9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
Friday, Oct. 18	9:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

Final schedule is available on the Research Festival web site
at <http://festival02.nih.gov>.

Calendar of Upcoming Exhibits and Events

Exhibits

National Library of Medicine

A new exhibit has opened in the NLM Rotunda; for more information call 301-594-7170.

Another exhibit on "Smallpox," is on display outside the History of Medicine Division's Reading Room until mid-November 2002.

DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum

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

Other Activities of Interest

Medicine for the Public

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

Sept. 17 — Bioterrorism, Dr. Pierre Noel

Sept. 24 — The Genetics of Speech and Communication Disorders, Dr. Dennis Drayna

Oct. 1 — Coping with Anxiety and Depression in Uncertain Times, Dr. Dennis S. Charney

Oct. 8 — Nutritional Therapies for Age-related Eye Disease, Dr. Emily Chew

Oct. 15 — The Teen Brain, Dr. Jay Giedd

Oct. 29 — Endometriosis: Scrambled Eggs and Killer Cramps, Dr. Pamela Stratton

October 2002—March 2003 FAES Chamber Music Series

The Chamber Music Series, sponsored by FAES, Sundays at 4 p.m., has had to change its location. The concerts will now be held at the Landon School's Mondzac Performing Arts Center. With the exception of the Jan. 20 concert, all performances will be Sundays at 4 p.m. For more information call 301-496-7976 or visit www.faes.org.

Oct. 6 — Chamber Orchestra of Philadelphia with Ignat Solzhenitsyn, conductor and pianist

Oct. 20 — Aurn Quartet with David Soyer, cellist

Nov. 3 — Prazak Quartet

Nov. 17 — Peter Serkin, piano

Jan. 12, 2003 — Viktoria Mullova, violin, Charles Abramovic, piano

Jan. 20 — Radu Lupu, piano (Monday, 8 p.m.)

Feb. 2 — Richard Goode, piano

Feb. 23 — Wolfgang Holzmair, baritone, Russell Ryan, piano

Mar. 2 — Winner Borciani Quartet competition

Mar. 23 — Trio Fontenay

Music Lecture Series

The FAES graduate school at NIH is offering, starting Tuesday, Sept. 17, a performance-lecture series presenting the entire cycle of 16 Beethoven string quartets. Two classes will be held on Tuesday, but the class is usually on Monday night from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. For more information, call 301-946-2311 or send an e-mail to skateredge@aol.com. For a course catalog, visit www.faes.org.

NIH Events

The NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series (WALS) is at 3 p.m. in

Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. For more information and confirmation of the full schedule, call Hilda Madine, program director, at 301-594-5595.

Oct. 9—Mider Lecture:

Dr. Jeff Trent (NHGRI)

Oct. 23 — Stetten Symposium: (2 p.m.) Drs. Douglas Laufenberger, Garrett Odell, Lucille Shapiro (NIGMS)

Nov. 6 — Astute Clinician:

Dr. Henry Masur (NIH)

Nov. 20 — Shannon Lecture:

Dr. Donald Kennedy (AAAS)

Dec. 18 — Khoury Lecture:

Dr. Nadia Rosenthal (NCI)

Jan. 15, 2003 — Dyer Lecture:

Dr. Susan Gottesman (NCI)

Memorial Program for Dr. Donald Fredrickson on Friday, Oct. 18, in

Natcher Conference Center starting at 9:30 a.m. with refreshments, then program 10 a.m.-11:30 a.m., followed by reception/buffet (see pg. 29).

Share the Health

Saturday, Oct. 26, 8:30 a.m. - 3 p.m., an "Exposition of Health from NIH to its Neighbors," sponsored by the NIH Office of Community Liaison at the Natcher Conference Center, Bldg. 45. For more information call 301-650-8600.

Virology Award

Thursday, Nov. 7, Fourth Dr. Norman P. Salzman Memorial Award in Virology Program at 8 a.m. in the Cloister, Bldg. 60. For more information call Carla Robinson at 301-402-5311.

NIHAA Events

The sixth **James A. Shannon Lecture** will be **Wednesday, Nov. 20**, 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium. Dr. Donald Kennedy is the speaker.

News From and About NIHAA Members and Foreign Chapters

Dr. Paul A. Bunn, Jr., who was at NCI as a section head in the Division of Cancer Treatment (1974-1984), was installed as president of the American Society of Clinical Oncology at its annual meeting May 20 in Orlando, Fla. He has been an active member of ASCO since 1977. He is Grohne/Stapp Chair in Cancer Research and director of the University of Colorado Cancer Center.

James B. Cash, a former research contracts branch chief in the Office of the Director at NIH (1968-1985), is touring with his second book: *Playing Through the Rough*, a satirical history of golf. His first book, *Unsung Heroes*, about U.S. presidents from Ohio, is in its fifth printing and is a best seller in Ohio. He is working on a book of 19th century letters written to his ancestors, who were Virginia Quakers, Pennsylvania Dutch, and Civil War soldiers in the 36th, 57th and 84th Indiana Volunteers. Both books are available through any bookstore, or online through Amazon.com or others. NIHAA members wanting signed copies may contact him directly at jamesburr@aol.com or through his publisher at P.O. Box 292691, Kettering, OH 45429.

Dr. Francis Chisari, who was at the Division of Biologics Standards (1970-1972), is now professor, department of molecular and experimental medicine, and director, General Clinical Research Center, Scripps Research Institute. Recently he received two honors: election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences and to fellowship in the American Academy of Microbiology. The latter honor was in recognition of his "excellence, originality, and creativity in the microbiological sciences." He has been on the Scripps faculty since 1973, and is adjunct professor in the department of pathology, University of California School of Medicine. He is

Dr. Julius Axelrod, winner of the 1970 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine while working at NIMH, was recently feted on the occasion of his 90th birthday with a May 31 symposium in Lister Hill auditorium called "Julie at 90."

Several speakers presented their current studies that stemmed from work as mentored by Axelrod. The speakers included Drs. Leslie Iversen, University of Oxford; Richard Wurtman, MIT; John Daly, NIDDK; Richard Weinshilboum, Mayo Medical School; Mike Brownstein, NIMH; Joseph Coyle, McLean Hospital, Mass.; Ira Black, Robert Wood Johnson School of Medicine; and Sol Snyder, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. The speakers highlighted the influence of their training with Axelrod.

Following the symposium a banquet was held in the Cloisters. Dr. Jacques Glowinski, College de France, Paris; Dr. Irvin Kopin, scientist emeritus, NINDS; Dr. Bernhard Witkop, scientist emeritus, NIDDK commented on the impact of Axelrod's ideas and his techniques on their work. An additional tribute to Axelrod focused on his creation of the "Catecholamine Club." Each year, this club awards the Julie Axelrod medal to an outstanding contributor to catecholamine research.

"Julie" is a virtual icon at NIH. He came to NIH in 1945 as an assistant to Dr. Bernard B. Brodie, the father of modern pharmacology. Julie's origins are truly out of an American novel. He was the son of an immigrant family from Poland, living on the lower east side of New York. He studied chemistry at that "fountain of intellectual ferment," the City College of New York. His many laboratory studies are all characterized by the development of specific and sensitive assays for a multitude of compounds. Such assays were crucial for the study of the metabolism of analgesics, narcotics, and later the biogenic amines.

He took off a year for graduate studies at George Washington University. After fulfilling the two-semester requirement, he submitted his thesis and was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy. Now, as a bona fide Ph.D. he could accept an appointment at NIH as a section chief. His entry into the field of biogenic amines led to the discovery of the metabolism of catecholamines and the O-methylation pathways. The description of catechol-O-methyltransferase broadened understanding of the function of catechols. His contributions to neurochemistry were recognized with the awarding of the Nobel prize in 1970. At present, he is officially retired as a scientist emeritus; however, he continues to work at NIH in a small laboratory. The program was organized by Dr. Lee Eiden, chief of molecular science, NIMH and supported by Lilly through a former Axelrod student, Dr. Steven Paul, now at Lilly Research Laboratories.



NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni (r) dropped in on the symposium, which honored NIMH scientist emeritus and Nobel laureate Dr. Julius Axelrod (c). NIDDK's Dr. John Daly (l) was among the presenters.

also the recipient of the 1999 Rous-Whipple Award and the Ernst Jung Prize for Medicine, and the author of more than 200 research articles. His research is on hepatitis B and C virus infections and carcinogenesis studies.

Dr. Vay Liang W. (Bill) Go, who was with NIDDK as director of the Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition (1985-1988), is now at the Center for Human Nutrition, University of California, Los Angeles. He was named recipient of the 2002 Mayo Foundation Distinguished Alumni Award given by the Mayo Medical and Graduate Schhols in Rochester. He also received an honorary membership from the Japan Pancreas Society at its annual meeting in Tokyo on July 4-5.

Dr. Leonard Herzenberg, who was at NIAID (1957-1959), is now professor emeritus in the genetics department at Stanford University School of Medicine. He recently received the 2002 Edwin F. Ullman Award at the American Association for Clinical Chemistry annual Oakridge conference in La Jolla. The award is sponsored by Dade Behring Inc. He was recognized for the development of monoclonal antibodies and the fluorescence-activated cell sorter as tools for biomedical studies.

Dr. Robert Lefkowitz, who was at NIAMD (1968-1970), is now the James B. Duke professor of medicine and biochemistry, Duke University Medical Center. He is also an investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute. On June 19 he delivered in Masur Auditorium a lecture on "Beta-Arrestins: Traffic Cops of Cell Signaling." He also participated that day in a symposium honoring Dr. Henry Metzger, scientific director, NIAMS, who will be retiring this fall.

Dr. Thomas Malone, who was at NIH (1962-1986) lastly as NIH deputy director, participated recently in an NIH program on "Successful Aging." In his talk he described himself as a "living witness for successful aging." Athletically inclined from a young age, he has continued to swim, jog and teach his beloved judo (NIH's Bldg. 31 fitness center is named after him). The most stimulating and valuable thing that he and his wife have done is to rear his grandchildren after their mother was paralyzed in an automobile accident. He also took up flying lessons at age 50 and recently began learning to play the violin. "It's entirely satisfying to do this at an advanced age," he said. "I also think young. I don't for a moment feel or act like I'm in my upper seventies."

Marjorie Melton, who was at NMI and NIAID (1942-1972), has written the following note: "In the summer 2001 newsletter of the NIH Alumni Association there was an article about the history of Building 3, now being prepared for 'decommissioning.' While the article was mainly about the biochemists of the National Heart Institute, I was interested that I found no mention of other groups that also occupied that building. In May of 1943, the laboratory where I worked moved into Building 3, the last laboratory to move to the Bethesda campus from the building located at 26th and E streets, NW, Washington, D.C. This laboratory was testing drugs to find a substitute for quinine to treat malaria in the U.S. forces fighting in the South Pacific. The laboratory was headed by Dr. G. Robert Coatney and PHS officer Dr. Clark Cooper. Dr. Nathan Eddy also had an office in that building. I was out of the country from 1948-1950, and when I returned the malaria laboratory was now located in Building 5."

Dr. Joe McIntosh, who was a medical staff fellow in the NCI surgery branch (1986-1989) and then was in pediatric surgery, Children's Hospital of Buffalo writes that "I moved to Tampa and am working at the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute."

Dr. Joseph Perpich, associate director for program planning and evaluation at NIH (1976-1981), currently heads a Bethesda-based consulting company in program planning, development and assessment and information services in the biomedical sciences, education and medicine for academia, philanthropy, industry and government. He served as vice president for grants and special programs at the HHMI (1987-2000), and was vice president for planning and business development at two Washington, D.C. metropolitan area biotechnology companies (1981-1987).

Dr. Richard S. Rivlin, who was a clinical associate in the Endocrinology Branch, NCI (1961-1963), is now senior vice president for medical affairs and Naylor-Dana chair in nutrition at the American Health Foundation, New York City and Valhalla, NY. He received the American College of Nutrition 2001 Award at the annual meeting of the American College of Nutrition on Oct. 5, 2001, in Orlando. He was selected for his contributions to the field of nutrition over an extensive career encompassing enormous research output as well as clinical experience and teaching ability.

Dr. Norman Salzman, an NIHAA member, a pioneer in the field of virology, and a noted teacher and mentor died in December 1997. His family established a fund at the Foundation for the NIH to support a Norman P. Salzman Memorial Award in Virology. On Thursday, Nov. 7 at 8 a.m. at the Cloister, a post-doctoral student will receive the fourth Norman

P. Salzman Memorial Award in Virology. For more information about the fund, contact the FNIH, 1 Cloister Court, Bethesda, MD 20814 or call 301-402-5311.

Randy Schools, president of the R&W at NIH and involved in fund-raising for NIH charities and other humanitarian causes, was surprised on June 4 when Montgomery County Executive Doug Duncan presented to him an award for his deep community involvement in making Montgomery County a better place to live. He was recognized for his community work above and beyond the call of duty, as well as for his commitment to improving the quality of life for the poor and underprivileged in Montgomery County.

Dr. Michael Sela, who was at NIDDK, (1956-1974), reports from Israel that "I am writing to keep you informed about the last Christian Anfinsen Memorial Lecture. It was given on Mar. 7, 2002, by Dr. Peter Schultz, a professor of protein chemistry at Scripps in San Diego. It was an extremely successful lecture, very well attended...both myself and Sara Fuchs are very much involved in the programming."

Dr. Louis M. Sherwood (National Heart Institute 1963-1966) retired from his second career at Merck & Co.



on Mar. 31, 2002; he served as senior vice president for U.S. medical & scientific affairs and chief medical officer for

the past 10 years. He was previously executive vice president for worldwide development in the Merck Research Laboratories (1989-1992). He served as chair-

man of medicine at both Michael Reese Medical Center (University of Chicago) and the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He has recently been honored by his colleagues in both pharmaceutical medicine (first Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Academy of Pharmaceutical Physicians) and academia (2002 Special Achievement Award from the Association of Professors of Medicine). He writes: "I look back on my NIH days with great fondness. I am a firm believer and advocate for the synergies of government, academia and industry in bringing the full fruits of basic research to the benefit of mankind."

Dr. Ana Szarfman, who was a visiting associate in the connective tissue section, Laboratory of Developmental Biology and Anomalies, NIDR (1980-1982), is now medical officer, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration. In February 2002, she was awarded the 2001 FDA Scientific Achievement Award for Outstanding Intercenter Scientific Collaboration. The citation is "For outstanding collaboration for development and implementation of a scientific and sophisticated signal surveillance system to identify potential safety concerns for medical products."

Dr. Harold Varmus, former NIH director (1993-1999) and a Nobel laureate for cancer research, is currently president and chief executive officer of Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. He has been named a 2001 National Medal of Science winner for his career accomplishments. In 1989, he and Dr. J. Michael Bishop, chancellor of the UCSF, were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology, for their discovery that normal human and animal cells contain genes capable of becoming cancer genes, which led to the search for the genetic origins of cancer.

As NIH director he oversaw a budget increase of from under \$11 billion to nearly \$18 billion, instituted changes in the intramural and extramural research programs and recruited leaders for the institutes. On June 13, he received the medal in a White House ceremony.

Dr. J. Craig Venter, chief of the receptor biochemistry and molecular biology section, NINDS (1987-1992), is now chairman, the Institute for Genomic Research, Rockville, Md. He was recently elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Gary Williams, who was at NCI (1969-1971), is now professor of pathology and director of environmental pathology and toxicology at New York Medical College. He received the Ambassador in Toxicology Award from the Mid-Atlantic chapter of the Society of Toxicology in 2001 and the Enhancement of Animal Welfare Award from the Society of Toxicology in 2002. He will convene the 10th annual course on the safety assessment of medicines in Hyères, France, Sept. 8-13, 2002. For information contact Barbara Krokus@nymc.edu.



Dr. Jerome Yates, who was at NCI where he helped create the Community Clinical Oncology Program and advocated NCI-funded research on aspects of supportive care and cancer in the elderly (mid-1980s), has been named national vice president for research at the American Cancer Society. He will supervise worldwide scientific investigations and advances in oncology, coordi-

nate research initiatives with other ACS strategic programs and be involved in fundraising activities. After leaving NCI, he was senior vice president of population sciences and senior vice president for clinical affairs at Roswell Park Cancer Institute in Buffalo.

Dr. Robert Young, president of the Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia and **Dr. Robert F. Ozols**, senior vice president of medical science at Fox Chase, have been awarded the 25th Bristol-Myers Squibb Award for Distinguished Achievement in Cancer Research, a \$50,000 cash prize. Their research, begun at NCI when they were both working in the NCI Medicine Branch (Young joined NCI in 1970 as senior investigator and attending physician and Ozols came in 1976 as a clinical associate), has contributed to the understanding of how ovarian cancer and tumor resistance develop. They demonstrated that combination therapy for ovarian cancer is more effective than single drugs and were among the first to recognize the importance of platinum compounds in ovarian cancer. The chemotherapy regimen they developed has become standard therapy for advanced ovarian cancer.

What's Your News?

We want to hear from you. Please send your news with photo if possible to Harriet Greenwald, *NIHAA Update*, 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, MD 20814-1522 or email nihalumni@yahoo.com.

What's Your Email?

If you would like to send us your email address, please send it to the above email address.

NIHAA Members Who Recently Retired from NIH

Dr. Gilbert Wheeler Beebe, one of the world's leading authorities in radiation effects, recently retired at age 89 after a 60-year research career. He plans to remain at NCI as scientist emeritus. After a long career studying radiation effects, he joined NCI in 1977, as a health statistician in the epidemiology program. After the Chernobyl nuclear accident in Ukraine, he along with investigators in Ukraine and Belarus and at Columbia, studied children exposed to radioiodines, and 88,000 cleanup workers exposed to whole body gamma radiation. On June 18, the board of Radiation Effects Research of the National Research Council held the Beebe symposium in the new NRCI building in Washington in his honor . . . **Martha Fewell**, administrative assistant to four NCI directors since 1987, retired in June after 29 years at NCI. She started as an assistant in the Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program. In 1979, she became an assistant to Dr. Eli Glatstein, who headed the Radiation Oncology Branch in the Clinical Oncology Program, DCT. She worked for 8 years at the Clinical Center until moving over to the NCI director's office. She and her husband Joe Fewell, who also retired from NCI several years ago, plan to move to Florida to be near their daughter and other family members . . . **Edwin Haugh**, who joined the staff of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* in 1976 retired in January. He served as managing editor of the Journal from 1980 through 1987. Since retiring he has assisted in the publication of the *NIHAA Update* . . . **Janyce Hedetniemi**, first director of the Office of Community Liaison, who has had a 25-year career at NIH, retired in June. She has served three NIH institutes, NICHHD, NHLBI and NIGMS. Before joining NIH, she was a member of the senior staff of the President's Biomedical Research Panel. As director of OCL, she worked with the community about a myriad of issues and problems concerning parking, construction, lighting, noise, environmental issues, tree preservation and NIH security to name just a few. Now retired, she looks forward to spending more time with her family and friends . . . **Dr. Jeanne Ketley**, chief of the cardiovascular science initial review group at CSR, retired from NIH in a blaze of glory. A fire truck with lights flashing and sirens wailing took her happily to her retirement luncheon. Her NIH career encompassed research work at NIDR, NIAMDD (now NIDDK) and then NIA. She joined DRG in 1979 where she headed various study sections. She became chief of her last job in 1995. Now retired, she went on a cruise, hopes to open her own business and just enjoy her retirement . . . **Donna F. Spiegler** retired in June from the Division of Safety in the Office of Research Services . . . **R. Anne Thomas**, who was NIH associate director for communications, has retired. She held a variety of communications positions for more than 30 years at NIH. She is now vice president, public affairs at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. She will oversee a wide range of communications efforts including media relations, web site design and content, publications, community affairs and special events.

A Letter from NIHAA President Dr. Cyrus Creveling

I am honored to become the new president of the NIH Alumni Association. It will be a real challenge to follow in the footsteps of the successful term of Dr. William Gay. With the assistance of our board of directors, the following goals and activities will be acted upon:

To increase our membership (attempts are in progress to work more effectively with the personnel offices at NIH to contact new retirees and to make our presence known in retirement seminars); to publish *NIHAA Update* three issues a year; and to expand the NIHAA web site. The current web page (www.fnih.org/nihaa.html) lists our officers, board members, committee chairs and members, our forthcoming activities and provides a "career net" for NIH fellows.

We have also started a "Volunteer Committee" with an emphasis on volunteering not only at NIH, but in the outside community such as the Science Teachers Association and the Montgomery County School system (see box in next column). We will continue to cooperate with the NIH History Office to identify, describe, and locate historical artifacts and materials (e.g., photographs) that are of historical relevance to NIH.

The association will continue to participate in the annual Research Festival both at NIH and Fort Detrick, the Share the Health Fair, and the Community Liaison program of NIH, and to cosponsor the Shannon Lecture. We will strengthen our awareness and concern for the community on issues such as the proposed NIH fence, the natural gas line and the bioterrorism building on campus. We will also be involved in future reunion plans.

The officers and the board will continue to explore integrating our aims and goals with the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Science and the Foundation for the NIH. A special thanks to FAES for their financial support of NIHAA.

Our annual meeting was well attended with more than 70 members present. The 2002 Public Service Award was presented to Dr. Donald Fredrickson. The first Award for Service to NIH was presented to Dr. Ruth Kirschstein. A certificate was given to Dr. William Gay in appreciation for his outstanding service as president.

One last note — we are all saddened by the untimely death of Dr. Fredrickson on June 7. The NIHAA is helping with the memorial program for him on Friday, Oct. 18, at the Natcher Conference Center (see p. 29).



Shown together at the annual meeting on June 1 are Dr. Cyrus "Bob" Creveling (l), incoming president, Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson (c), the 2002 NIHAA public service awardee, and Dr. William Gay, outgoing president.

NIHAA Wants You

The NIH Alumni Association (NIHAA) has launched a volunteer program. Currently our program is targeting retired or soon to be retired NIH'ers in the local metropolitan area. We are still in the recruiting phase and want to have you as a volunteer!

Retirement can be thought of having lots of free time. Instead, retirees should think of themselves as people with a vast amount of experience in a variety of areas! Retirement is the "fun" part of life where retirees can choose activities they enjoy. Volunteering is a rewarding activity for both you and the people with whom you interact. Volunteering is giving back to the community.

The NIHAA has compiled a directory of volunteer opportunities of specific interest, including opportunities at the Children's Inn and in the Montgomery County Public School System. Other opportunities include: helping at the Clinical Center, participating in the NIHAA or NIH speaker's bureau, language interpreting for the CC, mercury education for the NIH Environmental Branch (training provided), conducting visitor tours, and judging science fairs and other events with the Office of Education.

To find out how you can give back to your community with rewarding volunteer work, call Maggie Heydrick at 301-663-6043 or visit <http://www.fnih.org> and click on NIH Alumni Association. You will find the volunteer information under Activities. Interested volunteers can complete the online form to participate.

Annual Meeting (continued from p. 1)

Dr. William Raub, longtime NIH official and former deputy director, gave a



Dr. William Raub

gripping presentation on "Enhancing Preparedness for Bioterrorism." Raub, now deputy director of the DHHS Office of Public Health Prepared-

ness, was joined in the discussion by Dr. D. A. Henderson, former director of the preparedness office.

Events of the past fall had brought bioterrorism to the forefront of public consciousness as a most serious danger, Raub told the audience. He likened the havoc created by biological terror to the aftermath of a nuclear attack but pointed out that a missile is not required to launch it — "only a few sick people."

The budget for this health preparedness effort has grown from \$300 million last year to \$3 billion this year and \$4.6 billion has been requested for next year. Raub regards this as an unparalleled opportunity to rebuild the public health system that has been allowed to fall into disrepair over the past few decades.

The health preparedness office has a four-pronged strategy for countering bioterrorism: prevention, detection, response, and research and development. While much of the responsibility for prevention rests with the military, law enforcement and intelligence agencies, the CDC has been given new authority to regulate the use, possession and transfer of select pathogenic agents. The challenge is to allow research to continue under this more stringent regulation.

The detection initiative will require that infectious disease surveillance be enhanced, involving improved case-re-

porting, more epidemiologists, new facilities, information technology and public education regarding the nature of risks, as well as training and education for all levels of public health specialists in dealing with potential outbreaks. It is recognized that the quality and rapidity of response at the local level can determine the severity and duration of an outbreak. Cooperative agreements have been executed with state health departments in the amount of more than \$1 billion to enable them to plan for a consistent response. A parallel investment is being made with the CDC to enable a suitable national response.

Raub noted that our nation's response to an attack of bioterrorism has both local and national components. He stated that the national component is fairly strong and told of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile that consists of millions of doses of antibiotics and other agents in 12 locations around the country. Packs of these agents can be moved anywhere in the country in 12 hours and in most cases within 6 hours. However, state and local health departments need well-established protocols for mass distribution of such vaccines and antibiotics.

A second response component is the Laboratory Response Network for rapid screening of lab samples at the required level. A third level of response is hospital preparedness through full sharing of information on their individual capabilities. The National Disaster Medical System of the federal government has teams of doctors, nurses and other health professionals to be deployed as needed.

In closing, Raub stated that, "The limitations of the present dictate the future directions (of research and development.) There is not enough smallpox vaccine. There is no good anthrax vaccine. There are no truly effective antiviral drugs." At NIH, increased funding will

go toward more research in microbial genomics, proteomics and bioinformatics. For the long term it is necessary to understand the genetic basis of microbial virulence and development of drug resistance.

At the conclusion of his presentation, Raub introduced Dr. D.A. Henderson who was recalled from retirement to head the Office of Public Health Preparedness. Henderson is known worldwide for his leadership in the successful effort to eradicate smallpox. He told the members and guests that there is a lack of recognition on the part of the United States of the extent of the program of the former Soviet Union in biological warfare, and that there remains worldwide concern over the plants that manufactured and stockpiled smallpox virus and anthrax spores.

Henderson estimated that 80% of the U.S. population is fully susceptible to smallpox.

He said that by December of 2002 he expects some 300 million doses of smallpox vaccine available. While it will then be possible to make the vaccine available to the general population, he asked if this is a wise move, since smallpox vaccine is probably the most reactogenic vaccine there is. He stated that anthrax can be treated with antibiotics if detected early, and that there is currently available in the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile sufficient antibiotics to treat 20 million people for 60 days. A vaccine is needed since the current one is painful and requires 6 doses. The Army is actively involved in vaccine development in concert with NIAID with a goal of having a vaccine within 18 months for those at highest risk.

The association's 2002 Public Service Award was presented to former NIH director Donald S. Fredrickson. Alumni members and the scientific community worldwide were shocked and saddened to learn of his death only 6 days later, on June 7 (see p. 30 of *Update*).

Zerhouni (continued from p. 1)

from his native Algeria whom he has known since the sixth grade, fielded mostly compliments from Kennedy's committee, who called him a "rare find," an encapsulation of the American dream, and a man whose trademark humility should not, in the words of Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), prevent him from "going at it with both fists [in Congress] to get everything you can get for NIH."

Committee members Sen. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, along with Sen. Barbara Mikulski, also of Maryland, offered introductory biographical details about Zerhouni (see box on next page). Establishing a friendly tone for the outset, Sarbanes even told the hearing that his wife, a schoolteacher, had instructed Zerhouni's daughter Yasmin and gained "a very positive impression of the family."

Zerhouni, who was most recently executive vice dean of the Hopkins medical school, chair of its department of radiology and radiological science, and professor of radiology and biomedical engineering, said his experience in Baltimore has taught him that he could not succeed without getting input from many scientific disciplines, from the most basic to the most clinical. With respect to the former, he declared, "I am convinced that further fundamental discovery will help us face future challenges in healthcare." He added, "We still have to make discoveries that will facilitate the way we deliver health care." Calling for a more rapid translation of the fruits of basic research to patient care, he said, "Biomedical research in the year 2002 is at a turning point that may require new strategies." He then produced two items: a DNA chip, representing a "revolution in technology that is unprecedented in its rate and scale," and a tiny needle whose point was nonetheless larger

than an individual cell, which holds "all human DNA—the entire molecular machinery...While we have discovered the component parts of the human genome, the real challenge for the 21st century is to discover how all the parts work together. That is the biggest challenge for medicine." The quest will require multidisciplinary teams and cross-cutting initiatives, he said, as well as the "creative spark of the individual that leads to new knowledge and progress."

Zerhouni—who has also been vice dean for research at Hopkins, as well as a member of the National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine since 2000, and has served on NCI's board of scientific advisors since 1998—acknowledged that advances in genome and stem cell science have given rise to "deep moral issues" and that the debate over such issues "can be polarizing." He said he had made a series of personal visits with senators to discuss his views on these and other issues, and concluded, "Disease knows no politics—NIH must serve all of us...it must not be factional, but must remain factual." NIH's role is to present data to inform debate on moral issues, he said.

One of his greatest recent successes at Hopkins was securing funds to establish an Institute of Cell Engineering, which is expected to take advantage of stem cell research, an area where federal funding has lagged to date, he said.

He completed his opening statement by acknowledging the outstanding service of Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, who has been acting NIH director since Jan. 1, 2000 (she was also hailed by virtually every member of the committee, and was recognized with an ovation) and the advice of NIH's last director, Dr. Harold Varmus. "Both have been very helpful to me during this process," said Zerhouni.

Echoing a sentiment he expressed at his Mar. 26 nomination ceremony at the

White House, Zerhouni concluded, "As an immigrant, I am very touched by being here today. It says about our great country what no other country can say about itself."

Kennedy began the questioning, asking Zerhouni what he hoped to achieve as director. "I want to reestablish morale and momentum, and provide the vision and energy to recruit a number of institute directors in order to make the agency even more effective than it has been," Zerhouni said. He added that priority-setting would be a major challenge. "Science is evolving at such a pace that cross-cutting initiatives need to be encouraged," he continued. He said he would work to enhance interactions among scientists, identify bottlenecks to research progress and address them. He also said scientists need more resources, and proposed a National Molecular Library, which could quickly provide researchers with biological molecules of interest. "That's my own notion," he cautioned. "I haven't yet sought the advice of my peers." He also mused about a National Institute of Emerging Biotechnologies, to take advantage of a broad range of breakthroughs in such areas as nanotechnology.

On other issues, Zerhouni said he would live within established guidelines on stem cells and conduct such research in an "open and transparent" manner; emphasized that NIH should play a major role in "ingraining a culture of safety" in trials involving humans; explained that clinical trials have their own "ecosystem" that must be managed and understood; and maintained NIH must do more to understand the self-destructive behaviors that lie behind much preventable disease.

Asked a very broad question by Mikulski concerning managing everything from fire trucks to Nobel Prize winners, along with recruiting and re-

taining minority investigators, Zerhouni calmly admitted that he didn't have a catch-all answer in his pocket. Mikulski laughed, "I'm sure the White House warned you not to break new ground or break any knuckles today."

Zerhouni said the loss of capable minorities was the number-one problem in biomedical training, observing that science does a good job of attracting such trainees, but a poor job of keeping them. "It took me 5 years to break in to being funded by NIH," he commiserated. "I think role models could

play an important role in enticing new scientists to stay."

Kennedy ended the hearing by congratulating President Bush on nominating such a strong candidate. "I think our country is very fortunate to have Dr. Zerhouni at the helm of the NIH, and the world is, too."



In a brief ceremony beginning the 84th ACD meeting (see p. 1), NIH deputy director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein passes the gavel to the group's new chair, NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni (c). Introducing him is the head of his previous place of employment, ACD member Dr. William Brody, president of Johns Hopkins University.

New Director No Stranger to NIH

President Bush's choice to lead NIH is not a stranger either to the agency or government. From 1985 to 1988, he was a consultant to the White House, and is currently a principal investigator on three NIH grants, and coinvestigator on two others. He also holds five patents, one singularly and four jointly. His 35-page curriculum vitae lists 157 publications as author or coauthor, and 11 book chapters.

According to a biographical sketch prepared by Hopkins, Dr. Elias Adam Zerhouni, 51, was born in Nedroma, Algeria, a small mountain town on French Algeria's western border. He was one of eight children and his dad taught math and physics. He came to the U.S. at age 24, having earned his medical degree at the University of Algiers School of Medicine in 1975. He completed his residency in diagnostic radiology at Hopkins in 1978 as chief resident. Except for a 4-year stint in the department of radiology at Eastern Virginia Medical School, he has spent his entire career at Johns Hopkins.

Zerhouni's choice of radiology, says the Hopkins bio, reflects the influence of his maternal uncle, a well-known radiologist who trained in France and Sweden. "He showed Dr. Zerhouni the



Dr. Elias A. Zerhouni

world's first CT scan images of the brain soon after they were made by England's Dr. Godfrey Hounsfield, prompting his nephew's pursuit of radiology, a field that combined his interests in physics and mathematics with medicine. (A poignant honor for Dr. Zerhouni earlier this year was his appointment as Hounsfield lecturer at the European Congress of Radiology.)"

Zerhouni is credited with having "led efforts at Hopkins to restructure the school of medicine's Clinical Practice Association; developed a comprehensive strategic plan for research; helped reorganize the school's academic leadership and worked with elected officials to plan a major biotechnology research park and urban revitalization project near the Hopkins medical campus... Zerhouni believes that bringing the fruits of biomedical research to the bedside requires integration of discoveries

across basic science and clinical disciplines, a departure from traditional specialty 'silos' characteristic of academic medicine. He is known as an innovator with a knack for identifying major trends within complex situations, defining a vision and building consensus for action."

The Hopkins biography concludes, "Married to Nadia Azza, a pediatrician and medical school classmate whom he met when both qualified for the Algerian national swimming team during high school, the couple has three children. Will, 25, is a second-year student at Harvard Law School. Yasmin, 22, just finished her undergraduate work at Columbia University and will pursue a master's degree in education at Columbia. Adam, 16, is a junior at the Severn School in Severna Park, Md., where the family lives. Now fluent in English, French and Arabic, and conversant in German as well, Zerhouni plays lute and piano ('neither very well!' he insists) and shares an enthusiasm for opera and tennis with his wife [who works at the international adoption clinic at Johns Hopkins]." He adds, "Free and scuba diving with the kids is something we love doing, too."

ACD (continued from p. 1)

"I sort of feel like the father of the bride," Brody quipped, before launching into an abbreviated biography of the new director that was sprinkled liberally with personal notes about the friendship and high level of professional respect that have developed over more than 20 years between himself and Zerhouni. "When President Bush announced his intention to nominate Elias as director of NIH, a colleague of mine from the West Coast called me and said, 'Gee, they appointed a radiologist. That's kind of unusual.' And I said, 'Well, describing Dr. Zerhouni as a radiologist is like describing Bill Gates as a computer programmer.' Elias is one of the most broad-gauged people that I know in the field of medicine and biomedical science."

Warm Welcome

Himself an expert in the field of radiology, Brody continued, "Many of us in biomedical science strive to have an important discovery or invention, but Elias has had a number of them. I think in that regard, he's quite unusual. Early in his career, Elias discovered that there was a way to differentiate benign from malignant nodules on computer technology which then sparked a tremendous controversy because people couldn't reproduce the work. So Elias then went into the detailed physics of computer tomography and showed why (depending on the type of scanner and how the method was conducted) you could come up with erroneous results. I think it was this work that made Elias a consultant to the Reagan White House during President Ronald Reagan's illness."

Noting more of Zerhouni's breakthrough inventions, Brody said, "I could go on and on. He has a great

sense of humor, he plays the lute and the piano, loves to scuba dive and listen to opera. It's a great loss for Hopkins, but I think it's a wonderful gain for NIH. Congratulations, Elias."

Immediately revealing the quick sense of humor alluded to in the introduction, Zerhouni began his remarks, smiling broadly: "First let me say thank you to Bill Brody for all his nice comments. Bill, if you had said all those things to me before, I would have stayed."

Sobering, Zerhouni acknowledged, "There are few things that happen in one's life that are important and critical to what happens to you. [For me], one of them was meeting Bill Brody. If I have to count the three or four things that have been determining, I would say that crossing paths with Dr. Brody was one of them."

The new NIIH chief then contrasted his last position with his current. Describing the various hats he wore at JHU, Zerhouni joked about what he called "the Hopkins reengineering method (four jobs for the price of one.) The difference here though is I have one job and many bosses — Congress, White House, the Administration. It's quite a daunting position. With that as a preamble, I'm very honored and excited to be here. I saw the composition of the committee and I am very impressed and thankful for having your advice and support."

Zerhouni said he'd had a lot of job offers over the years that he had "declined within 10 seconds," but that he'd once acknowledged in a meeting that "probably the only one I would consider is an NIH job, because I admire NIH." He had expressed similar feelings in a May 17 farewell message to colleagues and friends at Hopkins, writing, "You took me in and exposed me to an extraordinary environment for innovation and discovery. More than that, you provided me with great men-

tors who nurtured me and helped me become the physician, teacher, researcher and executive I am today ... I wouldn't have left Johns Hopkins for any other job."

Accountability, Communication Top List

Zerhouni then briefly touched on three overarching priorities he said he gleaned from his meetings in Congress, his experiences during the confirmation process and his 14 days on the job.

"The first and foremost message that I received from every senator, every congressman, everyone in the administration and outside the NIH community," he said, "is the doubling of the budget and questions about whether or not it is well used. 'How do we know it is well used?' 'What does the public gain for it?' There is a huge cry out there for accountability and transparency. This I think is going to be a constant theme over the next few years. This is a concern that really comes across every layer of the many bosses that I'm talking about."

The second issue that Zerhouni said he "heard over and over again" from everybody is "science policy being influenced more and more by earmarks. This is something we need to grapple with" and perhaps curb in some way.

"The last but not least concern," he concluded, "is the level of expectation of the public such that there is now a cry for effective translation of the discoveries into tangible benefits."

Elaborating, Zerhouni related a phenomenon that was described to him to illustrate the point: "A hypothesis says, 'You know, the cure can be here in 5 years, if we only had X amount of dollars.' One of the fundamental difficulties we have is that the research enterprise is often compared to the moon shot strategy. 'Why is it that President Kennedy can say we'll go to the moon

in 10 years and we did it, and you scientists tell us you can't get a cure in 10 years for one thing or another?"

Zerhouni said the issue proves why basic discourse is needed with the public regarding "the realities of science." He said people involved in biomedical science need to spread the word to the public: "When we talk about going to the moon, we're really talking about an incremental technological challenge. We know where the moon is. We see it every night. Fundamentally, we knew we could get there. We knew the laws of physics. We knew the laws of gravity. We knew escape velocities. That kind of project was a technological challenge. People need to convey the message that in biomedical research we're not just dealing with a technological challenge that has a well-defined endpoint and scientists are clear on just how we get there. We have a knowledge challenge in many of these enterprises. That message is just not verbalized enough to make the many bosses we have understand that this is the challenge for us. And, we're not communicating that effectively. That is why we have this phenomenon of 'the cure will be here in 5 years if we spend X dollars.' In the minds of many people, it makes an analogy between the moon shot and the War on Cancer and the Manhattan Project and medical research, when in fact there are fundamental gaps in knowledge that do not allow one to make those predictions."

Getting Up to Speed

As is customary, the first business of the ACD meeting was an update on major occurrences at NIH in the last 6 months. Kirschstein offered such a report, highlighting the congressional budget hearings and the status of search committees for each of six vacant institute directorships. The committee for the head of NIDA is poised to begin

interviewing candidates, NIMH's committee has interviewed already, NIAAA's is "moving apace" and NINDS's is being reinstated for a new search. At NIBIB, Dr. Roderic Pettigrew, currently of Emory University, has been appointed and will start in early fall; Dr. Marvin Cassman's departure from NIGMS since the last ACD meeting was acknowledged and a committee to fill that spot is under way. Kirschstein also noted that several vacancies on the ACD roster had been deliberately left open in anticipation of Zerhouni's arrival and subsequent input on nominees.

NIH deputy director for extramural research Dr. Wendy Baldwin then gave a short briefing on the stem cell registry and announced that three more memoranda of understanding and six new stem cell lines meeting President Bush's criteria had been added to the registry.

For the remainder of the morning session, the agenda turned to the topic of science education and career development. About a dozen students who participate in the CityLab at Boston University, a program underwritten largely by the National Center for Research Resources, delivered a unique presentation about their experiences there. Lively and often punctuated with humor, the young people's enthusiasm was palpable, prompting Zerhouni to inquire whether ACD meetings were always that much fun.

"No," replied Dr. Thomas Cech, president of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, with a wry smile, drawing laughter from the other members.

Also offering details about NIH's forays in stimulating even the youngest age groups to consider science for their futures were Dr. Bruce Fuchs, director of NIH's Office of Science Education, who discussed the NIH curriculum supplement series, and Dr. LaShawn Drew, acting director of the NIH Acad-

emy, who talked about the possibility of expanding the academy.

By the meeting's midpoint, the cordial tone of Zerhouni's ACD initiation had been well established, primarily by the warm greetings that began the day.

"We've known each other for years, so I don't need to introduce myself to you," said ACD member Dr. Donald Wilson, vice president for medical affairs and dean of the School of Medicine at the University of Maryland, addressing Zerhouni and leading the first of many of the group's personal tributes to Kirschstein. "For at least the last 30 years, I've been an employee of the NIH for several days a year, and over this time it's been my privilege to work with our Ruth Kirschstein and I just want to thank her for all she's done over the years."

Attempting to stave off the barrage of similar laudatory comments she sensed would follow, a noticeably embarrassed Kirschstein ordered that the verbal thanks cease. Still, as members introduced themselves individually to Zerhouni, none could resist offering small salutes to Kirschstein at the same time. Observing their affection for his predecessor, the chair quipped, "On my last day, I wish there would be as much unanimous sentiment."

Breaking slightly with his fellow ACD colleagues, but accurately reflecting another sentiment, Cech said, "At a time when one gets this type of position, Dr. Zerhouni, everyone says 'Congratulations.'" I would instead like to say 'thank you,' which is a very different step, but I think that we appreciate the leadership that we are about to receive."

You have received a 2002-2003 renewal notice this spring. **PLEASE** pay promptly if you have not already done so. Dues are an important source of our income, and we need your support.

Family Lodge Dedicated with Major Gift by Safra Foundation

By Dianne Needham

Personal stories can have a positive public result, as is demonstrated in the case of the family lodge planned for NIH.

A ceremony marking the naming of the facility was held Apr. 17 at the Russell Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. The Foundation for the NIH formally accepted a \$3 million donation from the Edmond J. Safra Philanthropic Foundation and announced the dedication of the Edmond J. Safra Family Lodge at NIH.

It was a personal story that caught the eye of Lily Safra, wife of the late Edmond Safra, who passed away in 1999. In the FNIH annual report she read the account of a patient with metastatic kidney cancer whose local doctor had told him nothing more could be done, but that NIH was conducting a clinical study that might help. The patient would undergo an experimental bone marrow transplant at the Clinical Center, which obliged him and his wife to remain nearby for several months.

When that story drew Mrs. Safra's attention, she stepped forward with a contribution to the foundation's Family Lodge Campaign. Her husband had suffered from Parkinson's disease, so she knew firsthand about the challenges of being a daily caregiver. Unlike many families dealing with illness, however, she possessed the financial resources to ease the burden. It was her empathy for patients and their families in their most dire moments that inspired Mrs. Safra's gift.

At a mid-day ceremony in the Senate caucus room, she said the lodge reflects "the spirit and values" of her late husband. "When my husband became ill, my world narrowed quickly. Helping

Edmond was not my most important goal; it was my only goal," she said.

The lodge is planned as a temporary residence for caregivers of patients taking part in clinical trials. CC director Dr. John Gallin told the audience that patients come from every state in the union, traveling great distances because of the hope that NIH provides — hope that "our research will save their lives, or improve the lives of fam-



Residents of the lodge (rendered above) will find amenities that reflect the comforts of home as well as the support and companionship of others facing similar challenges. Groundbreaking will occur some time in the near future with completion projected for 2003.

ily members, or the lives of others who have their disease." He noted that patients frequently spend months in the Clinical Center and that it becomes their home away from home. Despite special amenities such as recreation rooms, a gym and a school, he said there was more that could be done.

Gallin expressed concern about two things in particular. "The stress of chronic and severe illness is enormous, especially when far away from home, and too many families fracture. What is missing is a convenient place near the hospital to take a break and get a moment of solitude, or take a nap, or get a good night's sleep," he said. "And following intensive

therapy patients and family members need a facility where they can transition to home. They need a place where they can gain confidence in home-care procedures in order to gain independence from the hospital."

Offering thanks to Lily Safra and the Safra Foundation, as well as to partners in industry, for their generous gifts, Gallin said the lodge would be a much-needed refuge to welcome and comfort caregivers. He predicts the facility will become an important model for other clinical research centers.

NBC's morning news co-anchor Barbara Harrison moderated the event. The program also included FNIH board chairman Dr. Charles Sanders, actor and patient advocate Michael J. Fox (who also suffers from Parkinson's disease), Ohio Congressman Ralph Regula, Massachusetts Sen. Ted Kennedy, and Dr. Patricia Grady, director, National Institute of Nursing Research.

"This is what the American people are all about, helping people help others. As people committed to giving, Lily we thank you," said Sanders. Regula noted, "Mrs. Safra, the Edmond J. Safra Family Lodge will stand as a monument for years. Those who will never know you will realize that your gift says there are those who care."

"I want to thank Lily Safra for the work she does," added Fox. "Her gift here represents the high standard she brings to everything she does."

Both Kennedy and Grady agreed with Gallin that the lodge might become a model for others to follow. "Patients get better more quickly when they have a family member nearby and their treatment is more effective," said Kennedy, adding that he hoped news of the Safra

Family Lodge would soon “echo forth, causing it to be replicated throughout the country and world.”

“Patients are often discharged from a hospital without knowing how to cope with their conditions,” Grady observed. “Their caregivers are challenged, too. Caregivers need special knowledge to deal with many challenging issues and attend to their own health as well. An NIH program to address these issues

A Tribute to Edmond J. Safra

During his lifetime, Edmond J. Safra, considered by many as the 20th century’s greatest private banker, quietly conducted a major philanthropic mission. Rarely taking personal credit, he supported thousands of students, underwrote medical research, built and restored schools and synagogues as well as churches and mosques, endowed professorships and contributed to countless humanitarian, religious, educational and cultural causes. He founded the Edmond J. Safra Philanthropic Foundation in 1999.

After Safra’s tragic death, the foundation and his wife, Lily, who was a charter member of the foundation and serves on its council, supported many projects consistent with his vision and in his memory.

for Safra Family Lodge residents would provide lasting benefits as they return home and pick up their caregiving responsibilities again. The program could become a model for other research and care organizations to follow.”

Residents will find amenities that reflect the comforts of home as well as the support and companionship of others facing similar challenges. Groundbreaking for the lodge will occur soon with completion projected for 2003.

NIH Buildings Eligible for Historic Register

Many of the original research buildings located on the NIH campus are eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a result of the pioneering biomedical research that has been conducted on campus since 1938. The register is the nation’s official list of buildings, structures, districts and sites that best represent United States history and architecture. The properties listed in the register are acknowledged by the federal government as worthy of preservation for their significance in American history and culture, and are so considered during the planning of construction and renovation projects.

The original research buildings, which form the NIH historic core district and officers’ quarters historic district, were built in the 1930’s and 1940’s. They meet register criteria for significance in American history, architecture, and culture, and possess integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and other distinctive characteristics. These buildings include, listed by historic names: Bldg. 1 - Administration Building and Power Plant; Bldg. 2 - Industrial Hygiene Laboratory; Bldg. 3 - Public Health Methods Bldg.; Bldg. 6 - National Cancer Institute; Bldg. 4 - Institute for Experimental Biology; and Bldg. 5 - Microbiological Institute. Bldgs. 15B, C, D, E, F, G are known as the officers’ quarters, Bldg. 15I is the NIH director’s house and Bldg. 15H is the surgeon general’s house.

The Memorial Laboratory Bldg. 7 is eligible for the register because it was one of the first bio-containment laboratories in the nation. All of the existing buildings that pre-date NIH on the Bethesda campus such as the Wilson Estate (Tree Tops), the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation (the Cloisters) and the George Freeland Peter Estate (the Stone House) are also eligible for the national register. The Rocky Mountain Laboratory in Hamilton, Mont., is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The crown jewel of NIH’s architectural legacy, according to the Division of Engineering Services, is the National Library of Medicine, the world’s largest medical library. The library collects materials in all areas of biomedicine and healthcare, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life and social sciences.

Contrary to what one might think, a building that is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places can be altered or even demolished. When a federal agency must alter an historic structure to meet program needs, it is required to consult with the state historic preservation officer, who gets an opportunity to comment on the alteration. First the agency’s federal preservation officer must make a determination of effect. If the alteration, for example, is to demolish the interior of a historic building, the officer will make a determination of adverse effect on historic property. The federal and state preservation officers will execute a binding memorandum of agreement that usually stipulates how the agency will mitigate the loss of historic property. In many cases, photographic documentation is used for this purpose.

When NIH converted Bldg. 2 into an administrative office building, it was required to prepare an historic American building survey document for the National Park Service to be included in the National Archives.

For more information about the NIH historic preservation program, contact Ricardo Herring, 301-402-2048.

Historian's Perspective

NIH Offered Haven from Antinepotism Rules

By Dr. Buhm Soon Park

Today, scientific couples working in the same institution are not rare. But that was not the case 50 years ago, especially in the universities, which adopted "antinepotism rules." The main purpose of the rules was to protect institutions from favoritism, and yet they were practiced primarily as a genteel form of discrimination against married women. No serious challenge had existed against the antinepotism rules until the 1960s, when the American Association of University Women began to publicize their unfairness.

With no official record for the employment of scientific couples at NIH, it is difficult to assess the extent, if any, to which the antinepotism rules were practiced at NIH. Based on available sources, NIH's first scientific couple was Drs. Jerald G. Wooley and Bernice E. Eddy, who married in 1938 when both worked as bacteriologists in Bethesda. Subsequently, there were Drs. Julius and Florence White, John and Elizabeth Weisburger, and Herbert and Celia Tabor.

Perhaps no example can better illustrate the effect of the antinepotism rules in academia than the case of Drs. Earl and Thressa Stadtman.

They first met in 1943 at the University of California in Berkeley when both worked as research assistants in the department of food technology. They married that year and enrolled in the graduate program of the department of biochemistry after the war. After completing their doctoral studies in 1949, both under the supervision of Dr. Horace A. Barker, they moved to the east coast for their postdoctoral training: Earl worked in Dr. Fritz Lipmann's laboratory at the Massachusetts Gen-



Earl R. Stadtman and Thressa C. Stadtman are shown in 1949 after receiving Ph.D. degrees from the University of California, Berkeley. Unable to overcome the barrier of antinepotism rules in academia, they elected to come to the National Heart Institute in 1950. They are both still researchers at NHLBI.

eral Hospital as an Atomic Energy Commission fellow; and Thressa secured a position as a research assistant in Dr. Christian Anfinsen's laboratory at Harvard Medical School. In 1950 they looked for academic jobs, following the lead of Earl who attracted interest from such schools as Berkeley, Yale, Tufts and Indiana. The Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics at the University of Chicago made the most concrete offer of an assistant professorship with an annual salary of \$5,000.

Stadtman was particularly attracted to the research opportunity at Chicago, and yet he could not accept an offer that would rule out a fair position for his wife.

He conveyed his honest disappointment yet unyielding determination to Dr. T.R. Hogness, director of the insti-

tute: "If my own future were the only consideration, I would not hesitate to accept your fine offer. However, my decision is complicated by the fact that Mrs. Stadtman is also a scientist and if possible, we would like to get located in an area where she can get a suitable position also." In his reply, Hogness gave advice: "If your decision is to be based upon simultaneous academic staff appointments for both you and Mrs. Stadtman, it may mean that you are

closing your opportunities for an academic career, since I believe that the policy of the University of Chicago in this regard is no different from that of most other universities."

Meanwhile, Thressa Stadtman received an offer from Anfinsen, who had recently moved to the National Heart Institute as a lab chief. Anfinsen also offered Earl a position in view of his broad knowledge in the enzymatic study of metabolism. The couple decided to join NIH at an annual salary of \$5,400 each, or GS-11 level.

The Stadtmans were soon joined by other married couples in Bldg. 3: Drs. Marjorie and Evan Horning; Martha Vaughan and Jack Orloff; and Barbara Wright and Herman Kalckar. It is interesting to note that all of these women

scientists worked in the same room of Anfinsen's laboratory. Former NIH director and heart institute scientist Dr. Donald Fredrickson recalled: "I [as a clinical associate] got into a room of Thressa Stadtman's. I was there with four women and I thought all the scientists at the NIH were women."

This clustering had not so much to do with administrative obstacles as social conventions that made male scientists reluctant about working with female partners or even their wives. The level of their reservation was greatly reduced in 1954 when Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., was appointed associate director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases (precursor of NIDDK). He set a precedent for other NIH couples by working closely with his then wife, Dr. Marjorie Roloff, in the same section of the laboratory.

There were scientists such as Drs. Bruce Ames and Marshall Nirenberg, who met, courted and married their life partners on campus. Among other notable couples were the future leaders of NIH, Dr. Alan Rabson (deputy director of NCI) and Dr. Ruth Kirschstein (two-time acting director of NIH and now deputy director of NIH).

Kirschstein's remarkable career, which included becoming the first woman to head any institute at NIH (she became director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences in 1974), started when she was a resident physician at the Clinical Center. Later, she worked as a researcher in the Division of Biologics Standards. This would not have been possible had the antinepotism rules been practiced at NIH as in academia.

(The author is a DeWitt Stetten Jr. fellow of the NIH History Office and NHLBI.)

Documentary Film: Bldg. 3 in Historic Video

On May 1, 2002, Dr. Buhm Soon Park premiered his documentary film on Bldg. 3 on the NIH campus. The video was made to show the history of the building's construction and give an idea of the scientific research that has been done there, focusing especially on the four laboratories that operated in Bldg. 3 in the spring of 2000 before the building's renovation.

Built in 1938 along with Bldgs. 1 and 2, Bldg. 3 was home first to the Division of Public Health Methods, with animal surgery rooms on the third floor and an animal breeding area in the attic. Furnace and mechanical equipment occupied the basement.

After World War II, Bldg. 3 became the home for the intramural laboratories of the National Heart Institute, as well as Dr. Arthur Kornberg's laboratory in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. In 1962, Dr. Earl Stadtman became the chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry in Bldg. 3, and in 1974, Dr. Edward

Korn became the chief of the Laboratory of Cell Biology. In 2000 there were four labs in the building: Korn's Laboratory of Cell Biology; the Laboratory of Biochemistry led by Dr. Boon Chock, who had succeeded Stadtman; Dr. Sue Goo Rhee's Laboratory of Cell Signaling; and Dr. James Ferretti's section in the Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry. These labs subsequently moved to Bldg. 50, as Bldg. 3 is now under renovation to be used as office spaces.

Five Nobel laureates — Drs. Arthur Kornberg, Julius Axelrod, Christian Anfinsen, Michael Brown, and Stanley Prusiner — worked in Bldg. 3, along with three NIH directors — James Shannon, Donald Fredrickson, and James Wyngaarden — and several dozens members of the National Academy of Sciences.

The film is based on Park's interviews with scientists, technicians, and secretaries in Bldg. 3. The scientists discuss their research, explain the circumstances that led to their arrivals at NIH, and point out some key research instruments. The film, which includes historical photographs from the Office of NIH History, ably demonstrates the scientists' passion for their work and the friendly research atmosphere in Bldg. 3. It will provide an excellent historical document for future scientists and historians.

The video is available to those who are interested through Buhm Soon Park, parkbs@nhlbi.nih.gov



Building 3, circa 1950

New Facilities To Bolster Anti-Bioterror Effort

By Rich McManus

In order to address the threat posed by biological agents used as a means to spread terror, NIH is building several new research facilities to conduct studies on such pathogens, including a major new structure — Bldg. B — to be completed by 2005 on land that is now a carpool parking lot just east of Bldg. 31's C wing.

The effort to build new laboratory space and upgrade existing research facilities answers not just the need to prepare for the use of such organisms as anthrax, smallpox, plague, botulinum toxin and tularemia as instruments of terror or war; it also is part of a 20-year effort mounted chiefly by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases to counter emerging and re-emerging viruses and pathogens worldwide, including hanta virus, Ebola, and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.

On the same day that NIAID made public its counter-bioterrorism research agenda — the fruit of a 2-day meeting at Pooks Hill last February by a blue ribbon advisory panel — the institute's scientific director Dr. Thomas Kindt addressed a gathering of young researchers in Lipsett Amphitheater Mar. 14 to give an overview of the threat and how to combat it. "This topic has dominated our thinking for the last several months," he said.

Unlike biowarfare, which is aimed against troops to achieve military objectives, bioterrorism is targeted at civilians, and need not necessarily result in immediate casualties, Kindt explained. "One can instill a lot of terror even without a lot of death and destruction." He gave an overview of historical uses of bioweapons ranging from the Middle Ages, when the corpses of plague victims were catapulted toward the enemy, to 1763, when

British troops used blankets and handkerchiefs to spread smallpox to the Delaware Indians at Ft. Pitt, to World War I, when an animal disease known as glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*) was used, not too successfully, by German soldiers to sicken the Allies' horses, mules and sheep, to the modern era. Within the past 70 years, developed nations have alternately embraced, and then rejected, use of such weapons in war.

Until about 20 years ago, bioweaponry was restricted to state vs. state warfare, which was a condition worrisome enough. But starting with the tainting of Tylenol with cyanide on store shelves in 1982, there has been a succession of incidents involving the use of pathogens by individuals or small groups to spread terror. Kindt touched briefly on some infamous cases: the Rajneesh cult's use of salmonella to poison salad bars in 1984; the attack by the Aum Shinrikyo group on the Tokyo subway system in 1995, when nerve gas killed 12 and sickened 5,000 people; and the discovery in 1995, based on information provided by defectors, that both Iraq and Russia had large and poorly managed bioweapons programs. With the world already on alert from these incidents, enter the anthrax poisonings of fall 2001, a crime that made bioterrorism a threat that Kindt said was, finally, "too real to ignore."

Focusing primarily on his institute's response to bioterrorism, Kindt first pointed out that NIAID and NIH play complementary roles with sister agencies within HHS in the event of an attack; CDC, FDA and the Office of Public Health Preparedness are also players in the response. While he conceded that there are "an incredible number of things" a clever and well-trained scientist could do to cook up a dangerous or novel pathogen, Kindt said that so-

called "Class A" agents are the most likely candidates to be employed against civilians. These include smallpox, anthrax, plague, botulinum toxin, tularemia, and some hemorrhagic fever viruses, many of which share common characteristics: they result in high morbidity and mortality, they offer the potential for person-to-person transmission, a low infective dose is required to start large damage, and the pathogen can be aerosolized, or spread in a mist. Further characteristics of the most likely agents include an ability to contaminate food and water, a tendency not to be treatable, an ability to cause anxiety, and, finally, they can be weaponized.

Key factors in a federal reaction to an incident, said Kindt, include early detection of the pathogen, a rapid public health response, and the availability of vaccines or therapies for those exposed. NIH, he said, is contributing to readiness via basic research including genomics of the organisms and host responses to them, and the development of diagnostics, vaccines and antimicrobials.

Medicine's chief vulnerability to date has been a dearth of state-of-the-art research on pathogens due to a lack of facilities equipped to study such bugs safely, Kindt said. He emphasized that the "same levels of expertise and facilities" are needed to address such unintentional public health threats as MDR-TB and Ebola as are required to answer the deliberate threats posed by terrorists.

He reviewed the escalating series of safety rules governing pathogen research, ranging from BSL-1 (biosafety level 1), which is characteristic of most labs at NIH, to BSL-4, the level requiring the most extensive safety measures, including full-body suits, and sophisticated filtering and decontamination of everything going into and out of the lab.

At NIAID's Rocky Mountain Laboratories, in Hamilton, Mont., a new BSL-3 facility has just opened, Kindt said; it is

focusing on TB and Q fever (*Coxiella burnetii*). RML scientists are also studying *Yersinia pestis* (plague), and have recently developed an animal model in which vaccine testing can begin, he reported. Other bugs under investigation within NIAID include strep, pox virus, vaccinia, anthrax, tick-borne encephalitis and West Nile virus, for which a vaccine is nearly ready for testing.

"But we need some new facilities to make our program really fly," Kindt added. He said a new BSL 3/4 facility at RML has been funded, and described a new campus building dedicated to counter-bioterrorism and emerging disease research — Bldg. B, which will include BSL-3 labs. "Bldg. B will feature 175,000 gross square feet of space, including six floors and a ground-floor vivarium. We're in the conceptual design phase now." Groundbreaking for the new lab building is expected in mid to late 2003, with completion anticipated in 2005.

Kindt also said that NIAID's Twinbrook III Bldg. is going to get an expanded BSL-3 capacity, which should be available by December 2003, and announced that a BSL-4 facility is in the planning stages for the Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center. He cautioned that it isn't just the recent anthrax attacks that have prompted the new push for facilities. "Two years ago," Kindt said, "the Raub report [written by former NIH acting director Dr. William Raub] and other reports concluded that we were neglecting a large number of infectious organisms, mainly due to a lack of facilities for studying them.

"There are major threats of bioterrorism out there," he concluded. "We must do the research and development necessary to defend against any of the agents that might be used."

(NIAID's bioterrorism research agenda can be found at www.niaid.nih.gov/dmid/pdf/biotresearchagenda.pdf.)

Resolution on Anti-Bioterrorism Facility at NIH

Approved unanimously May 2, 2002, by the NIH Alumni Association Board of Directors

"Whereas, the September 11 terrorist attacks and their aftermath have instilled in all peoples a great concern about potential bioterrorist attacks; and

Whereas, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the National Institutes of Health is to be commended for its newly announced 'Biodefense Agenda;' and

Whereas, the NIH Alumni Association strongly believes in the need to conduct biomedical research aimed at countering bioterrorism; and

Whereas, the *NIH Record* reported on its front page April 2 that NIAID would erect a BSL-3 facility for anti-bioterrorism research on the carpool parking lot of Building 31C; and

Whereas, Donald A. Henderson, director of the US DHHS Office of Public Health Preparedness, was reported to have said April 11 on an American Association for the Advancement of Science panel that 'even legitimate research holds the risk of a disease escaping from a controlled laboratory,' and

Whereas, the NIH Alumni Association members believe that there is a risk, however remote, that a disease could escape from the planned anti-bioterrorism facility, affecting NIH staff, neighbors, and commuters on Cedar Lane and Rockville Pike; and

Whereas, the NIH Alumni Association members believe that placement of an anti-bioterrorism facility on the NIH campus would place major security pressures on NIH, resulting in a negative impact on the NIH campus environment, and harming recruitment and retention of employees; and

Whereas, the NIH Alumni Association is on record as opposing any further incursion into NIH parking because of the adverse affect on staff recruitment and retention;

Therefore, be it RESOLVED, that while NIH Alumni Association members are in favor of anti-bioterrorism research, any facility conducting such research should not be built at NIH, where it might endanger members of the staff, NIH neighbors, and commuters; could create a negative impact on the campus environment by adding additional, intensive security measures; and would consume critically needed parking spaces. The NIH Alumni Association further resolves that NIH should involve its scientific director and the scientific directors of all the institutes, as well as representatives of neighborhood groups, in determining a suitable location."

Response of Dr. Zerhouni to NIHAA Resolution

Paul Van Nevel, NIHAA secretary/treasurer, sent a copy of the above resolution to Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, NIH deputy director. He received the following response from Dr. Zerhouni.

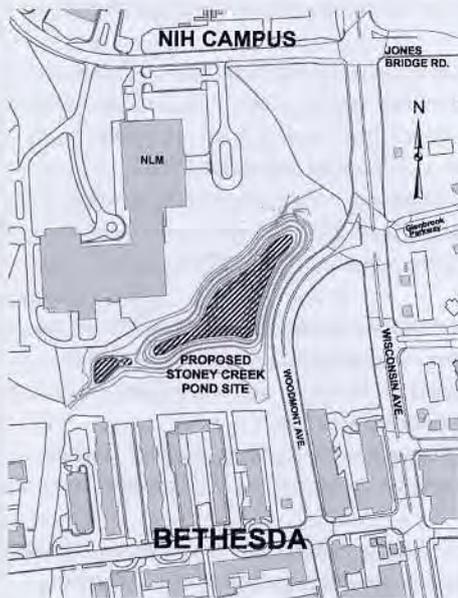
"I have reviewed your letter to Dr. Kirschstein transmitting the NIH Alumni Association's concerns and resolution about the proposed Lab B Facility on the NIH Bethesda campus. For all the reasons mentioned, I agree that this is a serious issue that needs further review before a final decision.

Thus, I intend to review this in some depth and then will make a final decision. Thank you for conveying the views of the Alumni Association."

For Your Information

NIH, County To Build Storm Water Pond on Bethesda Campus

NIH may soon be graced with a one-acre wet pond to complement its rolling green hills and large growth trees. As part of an effort to help the environment, NIH will work with Montgomery County environmental officials to construct a pond on the Bethesda campus to help manage the county's excess storm water. The Storm Water Management Facility, as it is formally named, will sit just south-east of the National Library of Medicine (Bldg. 38) on the NIH campus. Designed to be safe, aesthetically pleasing, and sensitive to the environment, the pond will benefit both NIH and the Bethesda business district. The pond will help capture excess storm water, which drains from nearby roads, buildings, and parking lots, and prevent that water from eroding stream embankments, damaging property, and disturbing the surrounding ecosystem — an important goal outlined in NIH's master building plan.



Funding for this cross-governmental initiative is provided under the Transportation Equity Act, a cost-sharing grant between Montgomery County and the State of Maryland. Officials plan to begin construction in the fall of 2003.

Interested individuals can receive additional project information from the Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection at a future meeting of NIH's Community Liaison Council. Call the NIH Office of Community Liaison at 301-496-3931 for more information.

NCCR Hits 40

June marked the 40th anniversary of the National Center for Research Resources. While NCCR has undergone several transformations and slight name changes over the years, the sustaining goal has remained the same — providing the research resources that enable biomedical discovery.

These resources extend across biomedical research disciplines, to all of the extramural programs of the NIH institutes, and enable scientific advances that lead to lifesaving drugs, devices and therapies.

NCCR celebrated its anniversary with a special edition of the *NCCR Reporter*, a quarterly publication that is designed to foster communication, collaboration and resource-sharing in areas of current interest to biomedical scientists.

The publication also can be accessed online at www.ncrr.nih.gov.



Calling All Cancer Communications Alumni

A group of alumni from the National Cancer Institute's communications offices is starting an alumni organization called OCCConnect, Inc. The group intends to maintain an interactive network of alumni of NCI communications offices, including past and current interns, advisory board members, and current and former staff. Later, it could expand membership.

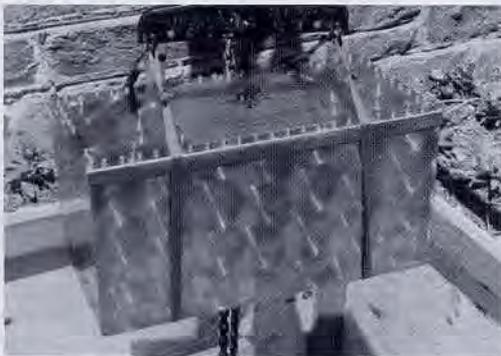
The group plans to start with a simple listserv. The intent is to promote excellence in biomedical communications by mentoring, finding excellent candidates for open positions in biomedical communications, creating opportunities for networking, promoting appropriate partnerships, and supporting NIH's, particularly NCI's, biomedical communications programs.

The organization already has a web site (www.OCCConnect.net). Although the site is not operational yet, it ultimately will provide a means for the group to carry out its work.

Those who want to sign up or comment should contact organizers Paul Van Nevel at PVN@PVanNevel.com or Cori Vanchieri at corivan@aol.com.

Women's Health Time Capsule Buried on Campus

The third annual celebration of National Women's Health Week, May 12-18, was punctuated on May 14 when the HHS Office of Women's Health (OWH) dedicated a Women's Health Time Capsule and buried it on the grounds of the Lawton Chiles International House, known familiarly on campus as Stone House. The capsule, which contains more than 60 items that have had an impact on women's health in the past century, will be unearthed in 2100.



Guest speaker at a tea given in conjunction with the dedication was Helen Thomas, a legend among journalists, who served for 57 years as a correspondent and the first woman White House bureau chief. She was the first woman officer of the White House Correspondents Association and the first woman officer of the National Press Club. For nearly 40 years, she covered presidential

news briefings, from the presidencies of John F. Kennedy to Bill Clinton. She published her memoirs in 1999: *Front Row at the White House—My Life and Times*.

Event planners included representatives from NIH's Office of Research on Women's Health, the Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Women's Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Food and Drug Administration. They first unveiled the time capsule on Dec. 3, 2001, at an OWH 10th anniversary celebration and since then the capsule has toured all over the United States.

Placed into the time capsule (see above) were items from a number of categories: body image and health; diagnoses and treatment; legislation and policy; health education/communications; preventive health; quality of life; social and cultural factors (including a music CD and a Barbie doll).

CancerNet for Fellows: Making Career Contacts The Easy Way

NIHAA members are invited to visit the CareerNet site at: <http://felcom.nih.gov/Careers/Jobnet/index.html>. There, NIH fellows and employees can view the current career contact listings, and scientists in permanent positions can complete a form to volunteer as a career contact.

Members of the NIH Fellows' Committee maintain the site by advertising, recruiting volunteers, and periodically updating the site. They include information supplied from contacts both inside and outside NIH, including NIH alumni.

NIH alumni who wish to have their contact information added to this valuable resource may do so on the web site. For more information please contact either Dr. Diane Lawrence (lawrencd@ninds.nih.gov) or Dr. Janaki Kuruppu (jkuruppu@mail.nih.gov).

New Children's Inn Addition Planned

No longer will the Children's Inn at NIH have to say, "There is no room at the inn." That's according to Dr. Lori Wiener, president of the inn, who said a new wing will be built on the existing facility. "We often find ourselves overbooked, having to bump children back to hotels," she said. Wiener pointed out that during the summers of 1998-2001, families were turned away on nearly 500 occasions due to space limitations.

On April 24, a formal groundbreaking ceremony was held to mark the start of the wing's construction.

Before moving forward with the inn's expansion, a review was conducted on the inn's usage, institute protocols and future pediatric research plans. Based on this data, the inn's board of directors decided that in order to continue to support NIH pediatric research, a new wing was justified. Twelve years have gone by since the original groundbreaking for the Children's Inn.



The new wing (shown in an architect's rendering) is slated to open in 2003 and will provide space for 18 more families, bringing the inn's total capacity to 55 families.

NIH Notes January 2002 - July 2002

Appointments and Personnel Changes

Dr. Randolph Addison has joined the CSR as a scientific review administrator for the SSS-U study section in the cell development and function integrated review group. Prior to coming to CSR, Addison was a research associate professor of biochemistry and molecular biology at Georgetown University ... **Dr. Abraham Bautista** recently joined the CSR as scientific review administrator for the AIDS and related research 2 and 5 study sections. He was professor of physiology at Louisiana State University Medical Center, studying chemokine activity related to SIV and HIV infections and alcohol use ... **Dr. William Benzing** recently joined the CSR as scientific review administrator for the brain disorders and clinical neuroscience 2 study section. He comes to CSR from Gliatech, Inc. in Cleveland ... **Dr. Dale Birkle** was appointed scientific review administrator at the NCCAM. She has a Ph.D. in pharmacology. Her expertise focuses on the impact of the physical and psychological environment on brain structure and function ... **John Burklow** has been named acting associate director for communications and public liaison at NIH. He had been deputy associate director and director of the Public Information Division within the NIH Office of Communications and Public Liaison. He joined NIH in 1986 and was deputy director of NCI's Office of Cancer Communications... **Dr. Marvin Cassman**, NIGMS director, has left after nearly 27 years at NIH. He is heading up a new University of California "Institute for Quantitative Biomedical Research" that will try to develop an approach to systems biology by integrating the physical with the biological sciences ... **Dr. George Chacko** has become the scientific review administrator of the CSR's new special review H study section, which examines applications in computational biology. He trained as a veterinarian at the College of Veterinary Medicine in Bangalore, India, but also received his Ph.D. in biochemistry and immunology from Ohio State University. He previously worked in the NCI Laboratory of Immune Cell Biology ... **Dr. Bruce Cheson**, head of the medicine section in the NCI Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program since 1984, became on July 1

professor of medicine, head of hematology, and director of hematology research at the Lombardi Cancer Center at Georgetown University ... **Dr. Gary G. Christoph** is the new deputy director of the Center for Information Technology. He will also serve as CIT's chief operating officer. Before joining CIT, he served as first chief information officer and director, Office of Information Services, for the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (formerly the Health Care Financing Administration) ... **Dr. Jeffrey Elias** recently joined the CSR as the new scientific review administrator of the behavioral and biobehavioral processes 5 scientific review group. He comes to CSR from the University of Nevada in Reno ... **Dr. Thomas Gallagher** has been named director of the NIH's Office of Community Liaison. He is experienced in both the public and private sectors and brings a diverse background in education and administration. Most recently, he served as principal deputy assistant secretary for budget, technology, and finance at DHHS. He replaced Jan Hedetniemi who recently retired ... **Dr. Judith Greenberg** has been named acting director of NIGMS. She is a developmental biologist who served as director of the NIGMS Division of Genetics and Developmental Biology for the past 14 years ... **Dr.**

Mary Ann Guadagno has moved to the CSR to become the new scientific review administrator for the epidemiology and disease control 3 study section. She comes from the NIA, where she coordinated grant reviews for its behavior and social science of aging review committee ... **Dr. James Hanson** has been named new director of NICHD's Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Branch. Before coming to NICHD, he was acting chief of the Clinical and Genetic Epidemiology Research Branch, NCI ... **Dr. Ann Hardy** has joined the CSR as scientific review administrator of the social sciences, nursing, epidemiology and methods 5 study section, which reviews grant applications for the areas of biostatistics and research methods. She joins CSR from CDC's National Center for Health Statistics in Hyattsville, Md. ... **Dr. Okihide Hikosaka** recently joined the NEI Laboratory of Sensorimotor Research. Formerly a professor in the department of physiology at the Juntendo University in Tokyo, he was a visiting scientist (1979-1981) in the laboratory. His current studies focus on reinforcement learning ... **Dr. Karen Hofman** has been named director of the FIC's Division of Advanced Studies and Policy Analysis. This division is responsible for analyzing social, economic and public health policies related to international biomedical research, with an emphasis on disparities in global health, and developing

Pettigrew Is First NIBIB Director



Dr. Roderic I. Pettigrew has been named first director of the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering. He is currently professor of radiology, medicine (cardiology) and bioengineering and director of the Emory Center for MR Research, Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta. He is expected to begin his appointment in late August or early September 2002. NIBIB was established in December 2000 and awarded its first grants in April 2002. Its mission is to improve health by supporting fundamental research in bioengineering and bioimaging science and transferring the results to medical applications. The institute also coordinates ongoing efforts of NIH centers and institutes and exchanges information with other federal agencies. Pettigrew is known for his pioneering work at Emory involving dynamic three-dimensional imaging of the heart using magnetic resonance (MRI). He also was co-developer of the first computer software package specifically designed for cardiac imaging using MRI. He has received multiple grants from NIH for his research on cardiac imaging. More information on Pettigrew and NIBIB can be found at: <http://www.nibib.nih.gov>.

strategies and programs to address global health concerns. She came to FIC in March 1999 from Johns Hopkins where she served as acting clinical director for the Center of Medical Genetics ... **Dr. John F. "Jack" Jones, Jr.**, recently joined the CIT as chief IT architect for NIH. He served as chief IT architect for Sandia National Laboratory and most recently as senior advisor for cybersecurity to the secretary, Department of Energy. Initially he will focus on enterprise systems critical to the NIH mission. His goal is to optimize the usefulness of current IT systems and services to support that mission ... **Dr. Robert W. Karp** has joined the NIDDK Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition as director of the Genetics and Genomics Program. Before coming to NIDDK, he directed the genetics program at NIAAA (1991-2001). He will develop and coordinate animal and human genetic studies in digestive diseases and obesity ... **Dr. Robert J. Kuczmarski** recently joined the NIDDK Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition as director of the division's Obesity Prevention and Treatment Program. Prior to joining NIDDK, he was a nutritionist and health statistician for CDC's National Center for Health Statistics ... **Dr. Jiayin "Jerry" Li** recently joined NIGMS as a program director in the Structural Genomics and Proteomics Technology Branch of the Division of Cell Biology and Biophysics. He worked at Celera Genomics and at the NCI Mouse Cancer Genetics Program in Frederick ... **Dr. King Li** has been appointed associate director of the Radiology and Imaging Sciences Department, and director of Diagnostic Radiology. Prior to coming to the CC last summer, he was a tenured associate professor at Stanford University Medical Center's department of radiology ... **Dr. Peter Lyster** has joined the CSR as scientific review administrator for the new study section that reviews applications for neuroinformatics. He comes to CSR from the NASA Data Assimilation Office at Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt ... **Dr. Ernest Marquez** has been named NIMH associate director for special populations; he will develop and coordinate research on the mental health needs of women and minority populations ... **John Meyer** has been named director of the Office of Review at the NCRR. He will oversee the office where, for the past 4 years, he has served most recently as deputy director and before that as a scientific review administrator ... **Dr. Weijia Ni** is the scientific review administrator for

the biobehavioral and behavioral processes 3 and 7 study sections at the CSR. Ni comes to CSR from Yale University School of Medicine where he led a research team studying reading disability using neuroimaging, eye-movement monitoring, and computational modeling ... **Dr. Charles Peterson** has been named director of the Division of Blood Diseases and Resources, NHLBI. He succeeds Dr. Barbara Alving, who was appointed deputy director, NHLBI ... **Dr. Luci Roberts** has joined the CSR as scientific review administrator for the behavioral and biobehavioral processes 1 study section. She comes from NICHD; for the past 4 years she was a fellow in its Laboratory of Comparative Ethology, where she studied the neuroendocrinology of social bonding and parental behavior in nonhuman primates ... **Dr. Laura Shrestha** has been named deputy associate director for the behavioral and social research program at the NIA ... **Dr. Sherry Stuesse** has joined the CSR as a scientific review administrator of the brain disorders and clinical neuroscience 5 study section and the brain disorders and clinical neuroscience fellowship study section. She comes to CSR from the Northwestern Ohio Universities College of Medicine, where she was a professor in its neurobiology and pharmacology department ... **Frederick C. Walker** has been named acting director of the NIH Office of Human Resources Management. He has been deputy director of Human Resources since August 2001. Since coming to NIH in 1972, he has served in a wide range of OD management positions ... **Dr. William Watson**, a board-certified laboratory animal veterinarian, has been selected as director of the NIH Chimpanzee Sanctuary Program administered by the National Center for Research Resources. He came to NCRR from Tuskegee University where he directed the Comparative Medicine Resource Center, coordinated the Biomedicine Program, and taught at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Nursing, and Allied Health ... **Regina H. White** has joined the OD Office of Extramural Research as director of the Office of Policy for Extramural Research Administration. She comes to NIH from the University of Vermont, where she spent 11 years as director of the Office of Sponsored Programs ... **Dr. Denise Wiesch** has moved to the CSR to be scientific review administrator for its epidemiology and disease control 2 study section. She comes from NIAID, where she was a program officer in the Division of

Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation ... **Dr. Richard Wyatt** has joined the Vaccine Research Center as chief of the structural virology section in the Laboratory of Virology. He comes to NIH from Boston, where he was an instructor and conducted research at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute and Harvard School of Medicine.

Awards and Honors

Dr. Ahmed M. Elkashef, chief, Clinical Medicine Branch, Division of Treatment Research and Development, NIDA, has received the Physician Researcher of the Year Award from the Commissioned Corps. He has fashioned both clinical pharmacology sites and a clinical trials group in the continental United States and Hawaii capable of performing studies of potential pharmacotherapies for the treatment of cocaine and methamphetamine dependence ... **Dr. Anthony S. Fauci**, NIAID director, was named Mar. 27 as the winner of the \$500,000 Albany Medical Center Prize in Medicine and Biomedical Research, the richest award in medicine in the United States, second only to the Nobel Prize worldwide. He was cited for his research on AIDS and other diseases of the immune system, for his overall contributions to the advancement of science and for his distinguished public service. The prize also recognizes Fauci's role as a spokesperson after the events of Sept. 11, 2001, and following last fall's anthrax attacks. Fauci was honored during a reception and dinner at the Franklin Plaza in Troy, N.Y. on Apr. 17 ... **Dr. Harold P. Freeman**, director of the Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities, NCI, is one of four recipients of the UCSF Medal, the most prestigious honor bestowed by the University of California, San Francisco. He was described as "a national advocate for poor and underserved patients who has focused critical attention and research on their needs and has argued that poverty and diminished access to healthcare are the principal underlying causes of racial disparities in death rates from cancer and other diseases" ... **Dr. Peter Greenwald**, director of the Division of Cancer Prevention, NCI, received the American Cancer Society Award for his research in chemoprevention, nutrition, early detection, biomarker development and validation, and preventive oncology training. The award was given at the American Society of Clinical Oncology's 2002 annual meeting on

Academies Induct Four NIH'ers

Four NIH scientists are among an elite class of new inductees to the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, both of which announced their 2002 honorees at the end of April.

Dr. Adriaan Bax, chief of the NMR biophysical spectroscopy section at the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, won membership to both academies. Also named NAS members were **Dr. Harvey J. Alter**, chief, infectious diseases section and associate director of research, department of transfusion medicine, Clinical Center; and **Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni**, director, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, National Cancer Institute.

In all, 72 new members and 15 foreign associates were named to NAS this year. Election to membership in the academy is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded a U.S. scientist or engineer. NAS is a private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. It was established in 1863 by a congressional act of incorporation, signed by Abraham Lincoln, that calls on the academy to act as an official adviser to the federal government, upon request, in any matter of science or technology.

Also named an AAAS fellow from NIH, in addition to Bax, is **Dr. Sue H. Wickner**, chief, DNA molecular biology section, Laboratory of Molecular Biology, NCI. Founded in 1780, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences is an international learned society composed of the world's leading scientists, scholars, artists, business people and public leaders. Its current membership stands at 3,700 American fellows and 600 foreign honorary members.

May 18 in Orlando ... **Dr. Van S. Hubbard**, director of NIH's Division of Nutrition Research Coordination and chief of NIDDK's Nutritional Sciences Branch, is the first recipient of the North American Association for the Study of Obesity's George Bray Founders Award. The award recognized his outstanding contributions in advancing the scientific and clinical aspects of understanding and treating obesity ... **Dr. Ruth Kirschstein**, NIH deputy director, recently received several honors: the "Kirschstein Awards" is the new name of the National Research Service Awards, an NIH training grants program. Sen. Tom Harkin (D-IA) announced the name, an expression of thanks to Kirschstein (who served as acting director from January 2000 to May 2001) from members of Congress; she also received from the NIH Alumni Association the group's first Award for Service to NIH, and she was also honored by FASEB when they named a garden at their headquarters in Rockville after her ... **Dr. Mark A. Klebanoff**, director of the Division of Epidemiology, Statistics and Prevention Research, NICHD, was inducted into the Johns Hopkins Society of Scholars on May 22. His research interests focus on the epidemiology of pregnancy complications, particularly preterm birth and reduced fetal growth ... **Dr. Ernest D. Marquez**, associate director for special populations, NIMH, has

received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from his alma mater, California State University, Fresno, in recognition of "his outstanding national leadership and dedication to the improvement of the quality of life for all citizens" ... **Dr. Mark Mattson**, chief of NIA's Laboratory of Neuroscience, recently received the Santiago Grisolia Chair Prize in Valencia, Spain. The award, named for a famous Spanish scientist, was given to Mattson for his contributions to the fields of aging and neuroscience ... **Dr. David Moore**, a clinical fellow in NINDS's Development and Metabolic Neurology Branch, was recently selected to receive the S. Weir Mitchell Award from the American Academy of Neurology. The award was given for his manuscript, "White Matter Lesions in Fabry Disease Occur in Prior Selectively Hypometabolic and Hyperfused Brain Regions: A Pathophysiological Model of Leukoaraiosis," which describes his recent work on the etiology of leukoaraiosis in Fabry disease. Since coming to NINDS, Moore has also received the 2001 Oldendorf Award from the American Society of Neuroimaging and the NIH Bench-to-Bedside Award in 2001 ... **Dr. Paul Nettesheim**, senior science advisor to the director of NIEHS, has been named recipient of a Humboldt Research

Award for Senior U.S. Scientists. This award recognizes his lifetime career achievements and provides for extended stays to conduct research collaborations in Germany.

Retirements

Elaine Price Beck, a manuscript editor with the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* retired in January 2002. She came to NIAID in 1961 and in 1963 joined the staff of *Cancer Chemotherapy Reports*, which was merged with *JNCI* in 1988. She is now enjoying time with her grandchildren and doing freelance editing ... **Jerry Elliott**, program and management analysis officer at the NIH Office of Medical Applications of Research for the past 18 years, has retired from the federal government after 40 years of service. In retirement, Elliott has many activities planned ranging from an interest in Civil War history, hiking the entire Appalachian Trail, playing racquetball and working on his boat ... **Robert MacKinnon**, NIDDK retirement specialist, is retiring himself. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, however, he is still on campus as a consultant to help NIH human resources staff deal with retirement and health benefits questions. In addition to his work at NIH, he will continue to play golf and tennis, do volunteer work in a soup kitchen and enjoy his retirement home in Ocean Pines, near Ocean City ... **Dr. Sami Mayyasi**, scientific review administrator of CSR's AIDS study section, which reviews AIDS immunology and pathogenesis grant applications, has retired. He first came to NIH in 1983 and worked at NCI. His retirement plans include traveling with his wife to Hungary, playing more tennis, visiting with his family and looking for opportunities to help others ... **Dr. David Monsees**, the scientific review administrator for the epidemiology and disease control study section 2, has retired after 24 years at NIH. He now plans to devote more time to his passion for archaeology and to take courses and join digs in the U.S. as well as abroad ... **Steven Parris**, mailroom services chief, retired recently after 39 years of service to NICHD. For almost 40 years at NICHD, Parris approached his work with enthusiasm, a strong work ethic and a desire to ensure that every-



thing was done as efficiently as possible. At the gathering for his retirement, more than 100 current and former staff at NICHD and NIH, including Cal Baldwin, the former NICHD executive officer who hired him, wished him well ... **Joan O'Brien Rodriguez**, who came to NCI in 1958 as a clerk steno, retired in January 2002 as a manuscript editor with the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*. She now spends time walking and reading poetry ... **Dr. Martin Slater** recently retired from the CSR as scientific review administrator of the microbial physiology and genetics 1 study section. He came to NIH in 1975 to join the intramural program at NIDDK and then 21 years ago he moved to head his study section. In retirement, he may explore interests in yoga and astronomy. But he intends to devote most of his time to being an artist. His drawings have appeared in local exhibits, and he has been a featured artist on the About.com drawing/sketching web page.

Deaths

M. Charlene Adamson, 62, who worked at NIAID, LMM, viral biology section, died on Feb. 28, at Johns Hopkins Medical Center, of cancer ... **Dr. Robert W. Berliner**, 86, who was NIH deputy director for science (1969-1973), and also served as NHLBI scientific director and laboratory chief, died Feb. 5 in New Haven, CT, of pulmonary complications after a severe episode of the flu. He was also former dean of Yale University School of Medicine, professor emeritus of cellular and molecular physiology and professor emeritus of internal medicine at Yale. He joined NIH in 1950 and was recruited by Dr. James A. Shannon with whom he had collaborated in New York. Berliner was named chief, Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism at the NHL. Studies in his laboratory helped establish early concepts of how potassium, sodium, hydrogen and water are transported by the kidney ... **Dr. Merton Bernfield**, 63, a pediatrician and microbiologist who researched cell structure, died Mar. 18 in Boston of complications from Parkinson's disease. He was at NIH (1963-1966) as a research associate, NHLBI and research investigator, NICHD. In 1967, he accepted teaching and hospital positions at Stanford and directed a cystic fibrosis research program. In 1989, he moved to Boston

where he was chief of newborn medicine at Boston Children's Hospital and also chief of the hospital's joint program in neonatology at Harvard Medical School ... **Judith Binstock**, who worked for NCI in the Division of Cancer Prevention for 21 years, died Mar. 15. She entered government service in 1979 with the PHS at the Parklawn Bldg. as a clerk typist and moved to NCI in March 1981. She served with the Chemoprevention Branch and most recently with the breast and gynecologic cancer research group ... **Paula Ilene Bondy**, 48, a nurse practitioner in occupational health who worked at NCI's research facility at Fort Detrick, died Mar. 20 of breast cancer at her home in Frederick ... **Francis Isabel Cantrell Brill**, 92, an administrative assistant at NIH, died Mar. 26 at Reston Hospital Center of a pulmonary embolism. She worked at NCI and NHI in the 1950s and 1960s ... **Dr. Bernard Brookman**, a retired grants administrator at the DRG (1957-1966), died Nov. 13, 2001 in Watsonville, CA. After leaving NIH in 1966, he joined the Hoover Foundation in San Francisco. He retired in 1971 and volunteered in a variety of service programs ... **Dr. Paul Carbone**, 70, a nationally recognized cancer researcher and advocate of cancer detection and prevention, died of an apparent heart attack on Feb. 21 while in Singapore. He had served as associate director of medical oncology at NCI (1960-1976). In 1972, he shared the Lasker Prize for Medicine for his work in the treatment of Hodgkin's disease, development of chemotherapy drugs and breast cancer treatment. After leaving NIH, he became head of human oncology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, then became the second director of the cancer center (1978-1997). Even after retiring, he was doing research involving clinical studies and trials related to chemoprevention of cancer. He had been in Singapore since last December, where he had been asked by the National University of Singapore to advise about a comprehensive cancer program ... **Kathryn Burke Cotter**, 91, who worked at NIAID (mid-1950s to 1970), died May 26 of a heart attack at the Sycamore Acres group home in Derwood. She was an administrative assistant and committee management officer who helped run a peer review committee at the institute ... **Doris Mayhugh Chaney Dawes**, 85, who was managing editor of the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, died of lung cancer July 5 at her home in Bethesda. She

began as an editorial clerk with the PHS in 1945 and rose to be managing editor of *JNCI*. She retired in 1975 ...

Dr. Peter Frommer, 70, former deputy director of the NHLBI, and a leader in biomedical engineering, died Mar. 7 after a heart attack and stroke. He had been battling pancreatic cancer for 3 years. He was a pioneer in biomedical engineering who also helped create programs in myocardial infarction and new approaches to research that brought together basic and clinical studies. He was involved in the methodological aspects of clinical trials. He served as NHLBI deputy director for 20 years—the cap to a distinguished 36-year career that included an appointment as a PHS assistant surgeon general, or rear admiral. He retired in 1997, but continued to be involved in various projects as deputy director emeritus, including service on the NIHAA board of directors ... **Dr. Earleen Elkins-Lebo**, 68, who retired from NIH in 1996 after having served both NIDCD and NINCDS in extramural program leadership roles, died of a brain hemorrhage Jan. 26 at a hospital in Ft. Myers, FL. She had served as deputy director of the Division of Extramural Affairs and chief of the Scientific Review Branch at NIDCD after years on the staff of the then NINCDS. She had come to NIH in 1976 after working at the Department of the Army and at the Veterans Administration. Her final job included managing research grants, career development awards and contracts to public and private research institutions and organizations ... **Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson**, 77, former NIH director, died June 7 (see p. 30) ... **Leola R. Hamill**, 89, who was a secretary at NIH in the 1960s and 1970s, died of respiratory ailments June 17 at Sibley Memorial Hospital ... **Dorothy T. Hanks**, 85, a medical history librarian at NIH who retired in 1987 after a 28-year career, died of breast cancer Jan. 20 at her home in Washington. She worked at the NLM. Her honors there included the Award of Merit and the Director's Honor Award ... **Dr. Chester J. Herman**, 59, a professor of pathology at Emory University School of Medicine, who was at NIH (1970-1979) where he was a section chief in quantitative cytology in the Laboratory of Pathology at NCI, died Sept. 2 from a bacterial infection of an artificial heart valve at Emory Medical Center. He had just returned from a sabbatical leave at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle. His research work was in the field of

cytometry—a way of examining the structure and function of individual cells. A memorial fund at the CAP Foundation has been set up in his name at the College of American Pathologists, 325 Waukegan Road, Northfield, Ill. 60093 ... **John Paul Jones**, 76, an NIH employee, died on Mar. 29 in Delaware, OH, where he resided with his niece and sister while recovering from surgery. He had served as a mail clerk with the Division of Support Services, ORS. He joined NIH in 1968 after having served in the U.S. Navy. His combined military and federal service totaled 45 years. Of special note was his participation in the blood donor program donating over 100 pints and his volunteer work for Alcoholics Anonymous throughout his 34-year tenure with NIH ... **Ann Landers**, 83, the celebrated syndicated advice columnist, died of multiple myeloma June 22 in Chicago. Her real name was Ester Pauline Friedman Lederer. She actively supported the National Cancer Act of 1971 in her column. In 1980, she was appointed to a 6-year term on the National Cancer Advisory Board and also served on the advisory committee to the director, NIH ... **Dr. David Larson**, 54, a psychiatrist who sought to link faith and wellness, died Mar. 5 at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital after a heart attack. He was an NIH senior researcher in the 1980s and early 1990s before he left to found his research center. In 1991 he was named president and principal founder of the National Institute for Healthcare Research that last August was renamed the International Center for the Integration of Health and Spirituality ... **Margaret Layton**, 83, who worked at NCI (1947-1984) in the Office of Cancer Communications as a public information specialist, died June 6 ... **Dr. Donald Moore MacCanon**, 77, an NIH branch chief, died Mar. 24 at Washington Hospital Center after a heart attack. He joined NIH in 1971 and retired in 1988 as chief of the research training and development branch in the NHLBI's Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases ... **Eleanor Gartner Maloney**, 81, a former NIH employee, died Feb. 28, from complications of Alzheimer's disease. She worked for 33 years at NIH at the NCI, the office of the Surgeon General, and the last 13 years as an executive assistant to the director of the NLM ... **Dr. Nathan Mantel**, 83, a renowned biostatistician at NCI (1947-1974) who did groundbreaking work that brought new tools to medical research, biostatistics and epidemiology, died

May 25 at his home in Potomac after a massive heart attack. Among cancer researchers, he is known for the development of the "Mantel-Haenszel Procedure," which was originally used to assess associations between an environmental exposure and cancer risk. His paper on this procedure was published in the *Journal of the National Cancer Institute* in 1959 and has since influenced the design and analysis of subsequent epidemiological studies. He also devised methods to measure the safety of varying doses of drugs, evaluate diagnostic tests and assess exposure to radiation. After he retired from NCI he was a research professor at various academic institutions both here and abroad ... **Elwyn L. Meenen** who was at NIH (1957-1963) as an administrative officer in Plant Engineering and Grants, died Jan. 20 ... **Dr. Kenneth Melmon**, 67, who was at NIH (1961-1964) as a senior assistant surgeon and clinical associate at the Heart Institute where his interest in medical research was initiated, died Apr. 8 of a heart attack at his home in Woodside, CA. After leaving NIH, he taught at the University of California San Francisco where he was chief of the division of clinical pharmacology and co-authored the first definitive text on clinical pharmacology. In 1978, he returned to his alma mater Stanford where he was professor of medicine and chairman of the department of medicine. Both at UCSF and Stanford he mentored and trained numerous scientists and physicians ... **Dr. Walter Mertz**, 79, a nutrition researcher, died of cancer June 28 at his home in Rockville. He came to NIH in 1953 from his native Germany to work on nutritional aspects of liver disease, diabetes and the trace element chromium as it relates to the action of insulin in regulating blood sugar. He left NIH in 1961 and worked at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. In 1969, he joined the Department of Agriculture where he ultimately became director of the Human Nutrition Research Center, a position he held until his retirement in 1993 ... **Dr. Stephen Newman**, 61, a physician who had a practice in internal medicine and oncology, died of prostate cancer Feb. 15 at his home in Potomac. In 1968, he served 2 years as a public health officer at NINDS. He received an oncology fellowship from NCI after he finished his residency at Georgetown University Hospital. He was on the medical staffs of Suburban Hospital, Casey House of Montgomery Hospice and Shady Grove Adventist Hospital. Recently,

the executive committee of Shady Grove Adventist Hospital established a patient education oncology library in his honor ... **Barbara Coe Oxenham**, 52, who was a contracting officer in the procurement unit at NIH, died of renal failure and leukemia July 2 at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital. She retired this spring ... **Dr. Richard James Dick** Podolsky, 78, an internationally renowned muscle physiology researcher who made major contributions in the fields of muscle physiology and muscle structure, died Oct. 10, 2001, in Boston. At NIH, he served as chief of the Laboratory of Physical Biology for more than 20 years. The lab was formerly part of the then National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases but moved to the new National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases in 1986 ... **Dr. Harvey D. Preisler**, 61, who was a staff associate in the NCI clinical trials medical branch in 1967, died of lymphoma May 19 in Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center. He was director of the Rush Cancer Institute in Chicago and a leading researcher in leukemia ... **Hazel Rea**, 91, who rose to the second highest position in NIMH intramural leadership, died on May 18 at her home in Bethesda. She had retired in 1995. She was with IRP for 46 years starting as an administrative assistant in 1949 and was the first woman named as an executive officer of an institute. Over the years her administrative and analytical abilities led to increasing levels of responsibility and her appointment as deputy director in 1983. She was senior advisor to the scientific director from 1991 to 1995. She was involved in all aspects of life at NIH and was one of the founding members of the R&W ... **Thelma P. Robinson**, 90, a retired librarian at NIH, died May 12 at ManorCare Nursing Home in Fair Oaks. She had dementia. From 1954-1962, she worked as a medical librarian. She helped Rachel Carson in her book, "Silent Spring" ... **Leona Ruth M. Scherr**, 86, who worked at NIMH (1963-1972), and retired as a grants management specialist, died of lung cancer Feb. 16 at her home in Silver Spring ... **Dr. Stanley F. Schneider**, 79, a psychologist and NIMH official, died May 9 of congestive heart failure at his home in Kensington. He began at NIMH in 1963 as a training specialist in psychology and retired in 1995 as associate director in NIMH's neuroscience and behavioral science division where he ran a program on federal grants for

the training of research psychologists. He also helped develop in the last decade NIMH's AIDS research. His wife, Iris Byer Schneider, an NCI official, died in 1996 ... **Dr. Susan M. Sieber**, 59, a 30-year veteran of NCI, died Jan. 22 in Rockville of breast cancer. She joined NCI as a staff fellow in 1971. In 1980, she was appointed acting chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. Over the next two decades, however, her interest in developmental toxicology, biochemical epidemiology and cancer in women and special populations led to roles in a wide variety of NCI offices including the Division of Etiology and the Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics. After serving as associate director of special projects in the late 1990s, she was appointed director of NCI's Office of Communications in 2000. She retired from that position late in 2001 ... **Guerry Riggles Smith**, 93, who worked for more than 10 government agencies before retiring from NIH in 1968 as chief of the grants management branch of the DRG, died Feb. 17 at his home in Arlington after a heart attack. He began working for the federal government in 1927 as a copy puller for the superintendent of documents at the Government Printing Office. He took accounting courses and took up various accounting positions in the government. He joined NIH in 1963 ... **Dr. Harold Stanley** died Nov. 10, 2001 in Florida where he had retired. At NIH, he was assistant chief (senior dental surgeon), Clinical Investigation Branch, NIDR in 1949 and 1953-1968. He was professor emeritus, University of Florida College of Dentistry. In the spring 2000 issue of *Update* he wrote about his experience with the first use of the drug tetracycline ... **Dr. Harry G. Steinman**, who was at NCI from 1938-1977, died Apr. 11, 2001 ... **Dr. Katherine Duncan Tebow**, 88, a retired medical research grants administrator at NIH (early 1960s-1987), died of pulmonary disease Feb. 8 at Suburban Hospital. At NIH she worked for what is now the Office of Human Research Protection. She then volunteered at the office—which is now a part of HHS—four days a week until 2000 ... **Andrew Theodore**, 96, a retired statistician who worked at CDC as chief of the tuberculosis research branch, died of sepsis July 22 at Suburban Hospital. After he retired from CDC and moved to the area, he continued to work as a volunteer with Greek heart patients at the Clinical Center ... **Dr. Terry Lynn Duel Thomas**, 53, a senior staff scientist

since 1999 at NCI's Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, died of cancer Mar. 3 at her home in Silver Spring. She was a leading contributor to studies of radiation health effects in the former Soviet Union. Her epidemiologic studies also included work on occupational cancers, the effects of Agent Orange on Vietnam War veterans, and the health of submariners ... **Rosemary Tobin**, 78, a retired NIH employee, died of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease Mar. 22 at Forest Glen Rehabilitation Center. She came to Washington and worked for DHEW and NIH before retiring from NIH in the mid-1980s as an executive assistant ... **Virginia A. Vogel**, 83, a retired secretary who worked at NIH in the 1970s, died May 26 at Montgomery General Hospital. She had scleroderma. After she left NIH, she was a volunteer in the White House communications office ... **Virginia M. "Ginger" Wantling**, 63, a secretary at NIH in the 1970s and 1980s, died Jan. 10 at Kent and Queen Anne's Hospital in Chestertown, after a stroke. She joined the staff of Frances Humphrey Howard at NLM. She also worked for Dr. Vincent DeVita when he was director of NCI ... **Dr. Vaman S. Waravdekar**, a retired NCI scientist, died Feb. 4, 2002. He joined NCI in 1948 as a PHS fellow to work with Dr. Murray J. Shear in the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology. In 1957, he left to join the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India, as a professor of biochemistry. He rejoined NCI in 1972 to work in the Office of Program Planning and Analysis until retiring in 1983 ...

Charline Lovelle Jordan Weaver, 74, died June 16 from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma at Casey House hospice in Rockville. She was a secretary in the grants management division of NIDA ... **Dr. Richard Jed Wyatt**, 63, chief, Neuropsychiatry Branch, NIMH, died June 7 after a long battle with cancer. He was a schizophrenia researcher who was one of the early pioneers in the intramural research program. He joined NIMH as a clinical associate in 1967. While at NIMH, he created a model program in biological psychiatry research, led studies of schizophrenia, mood disorders, Alzheimer's disease, brain grafts for Parkinson's disease, neurochemistry, sleep and neuroplasticity. He also mentored and trained many of today's leading neuroscientists ... **Virginia E. Johnson Zakotnik**, 77, who worked at NIMH as a nurse, died of stomach cancer Jan. 6 at a nursing home in Ormond Beach, FL.

Mrs. Mary Calley Hartman made a contribution to NIHAA in memory of **Dr. Donald M. MacCanon, Hazel Rea and Dr. Vaman S. Waravdekar**. An anonymous contribution has been made in memory of **Dr. Robert Berliner**. Those wishing to make similar memorial contributions should contact NIHAA.

Memorial Program for Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson

A memorial program to honor Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, former director of NIH (July 1975 to June 1981) and internationally renowned authority on lipid metabolism and its disorders, is scheduled to begin Oct. 18, 2002, at 9:30 a.m. in the Natcher Conference Center. There will be coffee/refreshments at 9:30 followed by the 10 a.m.-11:30 a.m. program, ending with the reception/buffet.

Please save the date and join the scientific community, friends and family in honoring him for his years of professional dedication, scientific excellence and outstanding public service. Dr. Thomas Malone, former deputy director and acting director of NIH, will serve as master of ceremonies. The program will include remarks by speakers who will describe different phases of his career and a video illustrating his life. A reception/buffet will be held following the program in the foyer area of the Natcher Conference Center where there will be posters with highlights of his life and career. A commemorative booklet prepared for the program will be provided to all attendees.

Former NIH Director Fredrickson Mourned

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, 77, an authority on lipid metabolism and its disorders who was NIH director for 6 years (July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1981), died on June 7 at his home in Bethesda. Only 6 days earlier, he had accepted the NIH Alumni Association's 2002 Public Service Award in a ceremony at Bethesda United Methodist Church. And he had given a public lecture at NIH last December on a topic for which he became famous: legitimizing recombinant DNA research at a time when public fears threatened to proscribe that avenue of investigation.

He said on Dec. 11, 2001, "We're ... in the midst of a revolution and we have been for the past 30 years — and it's the most important one in the history of medicine and biology. I was in the first phase of it, and it was the most enjoyable period of my life, I think." His remarks capsulized a book he had recently published, *The Recombinant DNA Controversy: A Memoir*. The book's jacket reads, "In this fascinating memoir, Donald Fredrickson tells the story of the controversy over recombinant DNA and its revolutionary impact on modern science. ... Relying on vast archives of hearing records, correspondence, and extensive personal records and diaries, Dr. Fredrickson recalls the numerous personalities from microbiology, molecular biology, and other scientific disciplines, as well as the leaders among Congress, the administration, and government agencies, environmentalists, and many others, who had a role during this challenging period."

Said former NIH deputy director Dr. Thomas Malone, "I was privileged to have served as Don's deputy from 1977 through 1981. This appointment was one of the most fulfilling during my 20 years at NIH. Following a superb and productive period of bench research, he made the transition to the administrative sector with ease and grace. He tackled head-on the questions generated by the new technologies. For example, he was at the center of the recombinant DNA controversy and its solution. He was equally at home with science as he was with the great writers and philosophers, past and present. He was a superb writer and speaker. I shall always remember his genius and wit and will be forever appreciative that he passed my way."

Fredrickson was born Aug. 8, 1924, in Canon City, Colo. He received both his B.S. (1946) and M.D. (1949) from the University of Michigan, and was certified by the American Board of Internal Medicine in 1957. He did postgraduate work at Peter Bent Brigham and Massachusetts General Hospitals and Harvard Medical School prior to coming to NIH in 1953.

In that year, he joined the scientific staff of the then Na-

tional Heart Institute as a clinical associate. He was among the first cadre of house staff for the then new Clinical Center.

Fredrickson held numerous positions at NIH, several in the heart institute simultaneously. From 1955 to 1961 he was a member of the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism. He then served as clinical director (1961-1966), while continuing his research as head of the section of molecular diseases, Laboratory of Metabolism (1962-1966). He was appointed institute director in 1966, serving in that capacity until 1968. He combined this responsibility with research as chief of the Molecular Diseases Branch (1966-1974), and as director of intramural research (1969-1974).

His earliest research interests centered on the metabolism of sterols. Later he focused on the structure of the plasma lipoproteins, their importance in the transport of fats, and the genetic factors regulating their metabolism and concentration in blood. It was during this period that he discovered two new genetic disorders: Tangier disease (absence of high density lipoproteins) and cholesteryl ester storage disease, a lysosomal enzyme deficiency.

In 1965, he and his coworkers introduced a system for identifying and classifying blood-lipid abnormalities on the basis of plasma lipoprotein patterns. From this work came recognition of new causes of hyperlipidemia. The system was adopted by laboratories around the world.

Fredrickson and his colleagues also discovered several previously unknown apolipoproteins, and uncovered new knowledge including descriptions concerning the structure and function of various apoproteins.

Before becoming NIH director, he served for 1 year (1974-1975) as president of the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. He was a member of numerous professional societies in addition to NAS and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was honored with 10 honorary doctorates and authored more than 270 publications. He left the NIH directorship to return to NAS as a visiting scholar.

In 1983, he joined the Howard Hughes Medical Institute as vice president, rising to president and CEO in 1984; he left HHMI in 1987, and became a scholar at the National Library of Medicine. His CV notes whimsically that, for 25 years, he was physician to King Hassan II of Morocco.

Burial took place in The Netherlands. He is survived by his wife, Henriette, and two sons, Eric of Columbus, Ohio, and Rurik, an NIAID employee, of Bethesda. A memorial service at NIH is scheduled for Friday, Oct. 18 in Natcher Conference Center.

NIH Retrospectives: 5 Decades of History



Summer 1952

NIH is featured in the Aug. 30 issue of *Collier's* magazine. The story, "They're Adding Years to Your Life," by Frank Holeman, is based on material gathered at NIH. The article with illustrations describes the research activities of the institutes as well as the grants program ... The NIH library has obtained a number of books on medical research written by PHS and NIH scientists. Among them are: Dr. R.C. Williams' history, "The United States Public Health Service 1798-1950," Dr. W. F. Von Oettingen's new treatise, "Poisoning," and two books were published: Dr. Theodore Von Brand's "Chemical Physiology of Endoparasitic Animals," and Dr. John R. McGibony's "Principles of Hospital Administration" ... There are peculiar stirrings in the Hamster department. With the first days of summer comes word that plans are beginning to jell for the next Hamster show. No hints yet as to what it will be.



Summer 1962

On Friday, May 11 a tree planting ceremony took place on the grounds of the National Library of Medicine. The tree was grown from a slip of a famous Oriental plane tree on the Greek island of Cos. According to legend, it was under this tree that Hippocrate's instructed his pupils in the fifth century B.C. [The tree

is still flourishing and can be seen on Center Dr. across the street from NLM] ... The Aug. 28, 1962, issue of the *NIH Record* presented changes in format. The *Record's* distribution has increased from 4,800 to 11,300 ... Congress authorized the establishment of two new research institutes at NIH—the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences [Both institutes celebrate their 40th anniversary this year].



Summer 1972

NIH withstood the effects of Hurricane Agnes nicely according to Thomas Cook, chief of the maintenance and landscaping section, Plant Engineering Branch ... In addition to the present no-smoking ban in public conference rooms and auditoriums, a similar restriction has been placed in cafeteria and work areas. The department has directed that "no-smoking areas are to be established in cafeterias under contract to DHEW in Department-controlled buildings."



Summer 1982

On July 6, Dr. Claude Lenfant was appointed director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute by NIH director Dr. James B. Wyngaarden ... In June an NIH working group was formed to aid in controlling the current epi-

demiof acquired immunosuppression, opportunistic infection, and Kaposi's sarcomas—a disease which began among homosexual males but is now affecting other segments of the population. Since first detected 2 years ago, 485 people in 24 states and 8 foreign countries have been infected. There are 187 deaths in the U.S. as of July 23. There were representatives from each institute and liaisons from the CDC and FDA ... To mark its 20th anniversary the National Institute of General Medical Sciences is inaugurating an annual lectureship named in honor of Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr.

The NIH Record

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Summer 1992

William Donald Schaefer recently became the first governor of Maryland to visit NIH in an official capacity. He visited several labs, a patient-care unit, and the Children's Inn ... In July 1992, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health (ADAMHA) Reorganization Act, amended by the PHS act provides for the inclusion of three ADAMHA research institutes—NIMH, NIHAA, and NIDA—into NIH effective Oct. 1, 1992 ... Dr. Lance Liotta, chief of the tumor invasion and metastases section in the Laboratory of Pathology, chief of the Laboratory of Pathology, and codirector of the Anatomic Pathology Residency Program in the Laboratory of Pathology, NCI, has been named deputy director for intramural research effective July 6.