

NIHAA Update

Attacks on U.S. Change Life at NIH in 2001

By Rich McManus

The transition from peacetime's reliable routine to wartime anxiety took place in only minutes as NIH employees came to work on an otherwise spectacular late summer morning Sept. 11 and discovered by 9:45—via office televisions, radio, the web, phone calls and hallway conversations—that terrorism on an almost unimaginable scale was taking place in New York City and in the heart of Washington, D.C. The workday froze as workers tuned in to the news—the World Trade Center towers in flames, and smoke rising from behind the Old Executive Office building near the White House.

In the OD Office of Communications and Public Liaison in Bldg. 31, there was a silent and unofficial suspension of activities as employees mustered near a TV monitor. No one stayed for very long—it was almost too incomprehensible—before walking back to their cubicles muttering, then returning later for confirmation. There was almost nothing said as workers instinctively covered their mouths with their hands. This couldn't have been happening.

At a meeting of the National Cancer Advisory Board in Bldg. 31, NCI director Dr. Richard Klausner, who had just surprised the group with news of his intention to resign, was handed a note—which he relayed to the group—about the World Trade Center crashes. The board did manage a standing ovation for his service before dissolving to digest the more astonishing news.

Downstairs in Bldg. 31, the hallway outside the cafeteria was deserted; most NIH'ers must have been glued to the media. What few people you did encounter were grim-faced and self-

(See *Attack*, p. 12)

Directors Come, Directors Go New Director at NCI, Directors Depart from NIMH, NIDA and NIAAA; NIH Director Still Unnamed

Dr. Andrew C. von Eschenbach was named 12th director of the National Cancer Institute by President Bush on Dec. 6. In an 11-minute ceremony at the White House attended by top NIH officials, HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson and the new director's family, Bush said, "Andy understands personally the importance of our war on cancer. He is a two-time cancer survivor, all too familiar with cancer's frightening effects.



Dr. Andrew von Eschenbach

He will bring to his new position not only expertise and talent and dedication, but also compassion for the millions of cancer patients and their families who are struggling with this disease."

Von Eschenbach comes to NCI from the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, where he was director of the Genitourinary Cancer Center and director of the

(See *Directors*, p. 11)

ACD Meeting Features Variety of Topics

By Rich McManus

Two years into her acting directorship of NIH, Dr. Ruth Kirschstein had an exemplary Results Act report card to share with the advisory committee to the director (ACD) on Dec. 6, and progress to report on making human embryonic stem cells available for research. But she also had sobering news to impart on NIH's need to beef up security, and heard calls for more resources from both a panel representing the extramural community, which wants more money for construction, and from a presidential panel on information technology, which urged NIH and HHS to take full advantage of wireless and other computing technologies to propel biomedicine to world leadership in IT.

The 83rd meeting of the ACD began like its predecessors, with a wrap-up of current affairs from the director's perspective. On the personnel front, search committees are in various stages of success in seeking directors for five

institutes—NIDA, NIMH, NIAAA, NIBIB and NINDS, a state of flux that Kirschstein cautioned was completely normal for IC directors. On the budget

(See *ACD*, p. 15)

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Two NIHAA Events Scheduled in June and November

In 2002, the NIH Alumni Association will host two exciting events. First, the annual meeting of the group will be held on Saturday, June 1, from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., at Bethesda United Methodist Church, 8300 Old Georgetown Rd. (corner of Huntington Parkway). Because of security concerns on the NIH campus, we are unable to use the Cloister this year.

The NIHAA executive committee in January selected Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, former NIH director, to receive the 2002 Public Service Award. He is being recognized for his close and long-time affiliation with NIH as well as national/international public service. See article on p. 17 of *Update*.

The NIHAA board of directors has also initiated this year a second award to be presented at the annual meeting to a current NIH individual who has made significant and outstanding contributions to NIH. The first recipient is acting director of NIH Dr. Ruth Kirschstein.

Dr. William F. Raub, former NIH official, now deputy assistant secretary of science policy, HHS, will be our featured speaker. Invitations with details of the program will be sent to local members in May.

Then, on Wednesday Nov. 13, 2002, Dr. Donald Kennedy, former FDA commissioner (1977-1979), president of Stanford University, and now editor of *Science* magazine, is the speaker for the sixth Shannon Lecture. He is an internationally recognized neurophysiologist. The many recognitions he has received include honorary degrees from Columbia, Rochester, Michigan, and Arizona Universities, and membership in the National Academy of Sciences. Details about the lecture will be in the next issue of *Update*.

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

Mark your calendar

Annual Meeting and Awards Presentation

Saturday, June 1
10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Bethesda United
Methodist Church

8300 Old Georgetown Rd.
Refreshments

The James A. Shannon Lecture Dr. Donald Kennedy

Wednesday, November 13
3 p.m.
Masur Auditorium

Bldg. 10

Reception To Follow

Update

The NIHAA Update is the newsletter of the NIH Alumni Association. The NIHAA office is at 9101 Old Georgetown Rd., Bethesda, MD 20814-1522, 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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'New Age of Knowledge' Dawning**NSF Director Rita Colwell Touts Science's Past, Future in Fifth Shannon Lecture**

By Rich McManus

Dr. Rita Colwell, 11th director of the National Science Foundation, launched her James A. Shannon Lecture on Nov. 27 by reminding the audience in Masur Auditorium that former NIH director Shannon (1955-1968) was a major advisor to the government during World War II on the topic of tropical medicine—he was decorated after the war for leading efforts to combat malaria among troops in Asia and the Pacific—and emphasizing that post-Sept. 11 America is in equally perilous times demanding Shannon-esque scientific leadership that will both protect citizens and prevent the tools of terror from reaching U.S. targets.

"Science and technology won new status in American life after World War II," she said. Society learned that a "vibrant research enterprise could equally serve the nation's needs in peacetime ... Today we are entering territory that's new and relatively unfamiliar. There are great opportunities, but also great danger... We face new times of crisis. September 11 has abruptly changed our national climate."

That war or its likelihood threaten many parts of the globe at a time of unparalleled human discovery—Colwell mentioned the Human Genome Project, advances in nanotechnology, and in high-speed computing as leading a cavalcade of achievements—only underscores the urgency she feels for both deeper scientific, and human, understanding. Such junctures of threat and promise led her to title her remarks, "Crossing Borders: Science, the Public and New Policies."

Basic research, she argues, "is the reason why the 21st century is so dif-

ferent from the way things were only 15 years ago... It is the driving force of our economy and the key to social stability. Your research has brought us this far," she said to an audience that included many alumni; the talk was sponsored by the NIH Alumni Association.

Echoing remarks made last spring by physicist Ahmed Zewail in an NIH Director's Lecture, Colwell noted that "the core physical sciences undergird all of the biological sciences," and that recent "very broad and deep discoveries" in those fields predict continued prosperity. "We are on the frontier where the living world meets the physical world, an era that will be at least as profound as the IT (information technology) revolution.

"New knowledge is the principal source of wealth creation, not manufacturing," she said. "It's the knowledge industry that's leading the way. Our nation's future prosperity depends on maintaining our momentum, now more than ever."

As examples of the new speed and depth with which research is conducted, she reported that NSF almost immediately provided funding for sequencing the genome of the anthrax strain used in recent bioterrorism incidents, and that her own research on cholera need not be hindered by her inability to be with her colleagues doing field work in Bangladesh; they are in constant touch via the Internet.

"We are standing at the threshold of new degrees of understanding of our planet and ourselves," she continued. Paraphrasing the poet Robert Frost's *Mending Wall*, she said, "Scientific enlightenment doesn't love a wall"; it

tends to overcome impediments through ingenuity. As examples she cited the Internet, which in its early stage was known as NSFnet and had not yet evolved into a common communications tool. She said that computer modeling of routine protein-folding that takes place, in vivo, in only 20 milliseconds used to require 40 months of computer time, and now takes only a day as machines capable of completing 1 trillion operations per

second are introduced. We are in the era of nano (billionth) and tera (trillion) in a century that will be marked by increasing complexity, she said.

We are just beginning to understand such complex phenomena as atmospheric modeling (to predict hurricanes), brain functions involved in cognition, and the structure of galaxies. "We are finding patterns that persist throughout living systems...The challenge is to be able to forecast the outcomes of complex interactions." Synthesis, the ability to find "a common groundwork of explanation," will improve our ability to make predictions and reduce uncertainties, she said.

Reporting on advances in her own field, Colwell said epidemics of cholera that occur "with depressing regularity in India in the spring and fall," have recently been tied to fluctuations in water temperature at the sea surface. "We're at the point where we can use satellites to predict epidemics."

Linking NSF's mission to NIH, Colwell emphasized that "biology, chemistry,



Dr. William I. Gay, NIHAA president, poses with Dr. Rita Colwell, NSF director, as she accepts lecture plaque from Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, NIH acting director.

physics, math, computer science and engineering—all of these have contributed to the growth of the biotechnology industry. We need to work even more closely with NIH in the future." She confided, "My laboratory has been funded by NIH; I think I'm the only NSF director that has been. I call that true partnership!"

Colwell explained that "scientific research and technological innovation drive one another," but warned that we must attend to the borderland where "social, political and economic realities interact with science." The natural sciences have been preeminent for a long time, she suggested; now it is time for the behavioral sciences to ascend. No less is at stake than national security, she cautioned; a recent national security report (the Hart-Rudman Commission) ranked loss of scientific leadership as second only to city invasion as a source of concern.

"We need to cross borders in a more literal sense," she said, calling for "more international collaboration...We

need ideas from a broad range of specialties, and from more regions and cultures. It has never been more important to work together.

"The world of vast differences and distances is shrinking," she observed. "We are all becoming next door neighbors," especially with the advent of video teleconferencing and wireless communications. "Science and technology can help us solve problems that seem intractable now."

Colwell urged appropriators to stay the course in science funding. "We cannot waiver in investing in basic research, even as we divert resources to security needs," she said. "We've learned that tomorrow comes very quickly."

She finished her lecture with three recommendations: ensure that our science policies remain robust, and embrace interdisciplinary science—"That's where the action is, especially for the social sciences"—in an atmosphere of international collegiality; promote not only education worldwide, but also the "science of learning"; and increase public understanding of and support for science. "We ignore the steep learning curve that the public has at considerable risk," she said, citing the recent need for citizens to be educated that anthrax is not a communicable disease.

"As we become attuned to a new age of knowledge," she concluded, "we will be better prepared for the events that may befall us in the future."

Calendar of Upcoming Exhibits and Events

Exhibits

National Library of Medicine

Continuing until **July 2002** in the NLM Rotunda, "The Once and Future Web," an exhibit that compares and contrasts the history of the telegraph and the Internet, exploring how a previous generation's enthusiasm for a new communication technology holds important messages for people living and working in the age of the information superhighway. Guided tours are available. For more information, call Jiwon Kim at 301-594-7170, or email: jiwon_kim@bkn.nih.gov.

Another exhibit on Classical Greek Medicine titled, "I swear by Apollo Physician": Greek Medicine from the Gods to Galen," is on display outside the History of Medicine Division's Reading Room until **April 26, 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

March 2002—April 2002 FAES Chamber Music Series

The Chamber Music Series, sponsored by FAES, Sundays at 4 p.m. has had to change its location. For more information and confirmation call 301-496-7976.

Mar. 10—Altenberg Trio

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

Apr. 7—Emmanuel Pahud, flute and friends

Music Lecture Series

The FAES graduate school at NIH is offering, starting Feb. 4, a performance-lecture series presenting the entire cycle of sixteen Beethoven String Quartets. The class is on Monday night from 7:30 to 9:30, but it now meets at the Washington Conservatory of Music (WCM) housed in Briggs Baptist Church, 5144 Massachusetts Ave., Bethesda. For more information, call 301-946-2311. To register, contact WCM at 301-320-2770.

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, or check <http://www1.od.nih.gov/wals/schedule.htm>.

Mar. 11 (Monday),—NIH Director's Lecture: Dr. Stephen Straus

Apr. 3—NIH Director's Lecture: Dr. Arvid Carlsson

Apr. 24—NIH Director's Lecture TBA

May 1—NIH Director's Lecture: Dr. Marianne Bronner-Fraser

June 5—GM Cancer Research Laureates Lectures

June 12—Florence Mahoney Lecture: Drs. Paul Greengard and Eric Kandel

June 26—Robert Gordon Lecture: Dr. Richard Peto

CC Grand Rounds and Great Teachers

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

Frederick Event

On **Wednesday, May 15** and **Thursday May 16, the Seventh Annual Fort-Detrick-FCRDC Spring Research Festival** will be held in Frederick, Md. Events of interest to scientists and the general public are planned from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day. This event is subject to cancellation because of security so please confirm at 1-301-846-5382 or 1-301-846-1108.

NIHAA Events

The **NIHAA Annual Meeting and Public Service Award** will be held on **Saturday, June 1**, at Bethesda United Methodist Church, 8300 Old Georgetown Rd., 10 a.m.-1:30 p.m. All members are invited. Invitations will be mailed in May (see article on p. 2).

Coming Up in the Fall

Research Festival 2002 is tentatively scheduled for **Oct. 15-18**.

The sixth **James A. Shannon Lecture** will be **Wednesday, Nov. 13**, 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium. Dr. Donald Kennedy is the speaker.

News From and About NIHAA Members

Dr. Norman Anderson, who was the first NIH associate director in charge of behavioral and social science, and the founding director of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (1995-2000), is now professor of health and social behavior at the Harvard University School of Public Health. Recently, he was named president of the board of directors of the Starbright Foundation. The foundation, which was established in 1991, is made up of committed community leaders with a vision to combine technology, entertainment and pediatric healthcare to improve the quality of life of children living with serious illnesses.

Dr. Baruch S. Blumberg, a 1976 Nobel laureate in medicine who was in the geographic medicine and genetics section of NIAID (1957-1974), is a Fox Chase Cancer Center Distinguished Scientist and senior advisor to the Center's president. He was also director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Astrobiology Institute until last year when he was named senior advisor to the NASA administrator headquartered in Washington D.C. He received the 2001 Fries Prize for Improving Health for the discovery of the hepatitis B virus and his subsequent devotion to reducing the virus' prevalence around the world. The prize, sponsored by the Healthrac Foundation, is a \$50,000 award and a bronze statuette. The formal award ceremony will be on Feb. 27, 2002 at the annual Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Chronic Disease Conference in Atlanta.

Dr. C. Thomas Caskey, who was at NHLBI (1965-1970) left his position in 2000 as senior vice president for Merck & Co.'s West Point, Pa., facility, and his work at Merck Genome Research Institute to be CEO and president of Cogene

BioTech Ventures, LTD, a venture capital fund supporting early-stage biotechnology companies in Houston. After leaving NIH and before joining Merck, he served Baylor College of Medicine for nearly 30 years, including chairing of the department of molecular and human genetics. He continues to be an adjunct professor there. Recently, he received the Distinguished Texas Geneticist Award.

Dr. Timothy Eberlein, who was at NCI (1979-1982) as a clinical associate in the Surgery Branch, is now director of the Alvin J. Siteman Cancer Center, which is operated jointly by Washington University School of Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis. The center has been recognized as a National Cancer Institute designated Cancer Center. It is the only institution in Missouri to receive this designation.

Dr. Cyrus "Bob" Creveling, scientist emeritus in the Laboratory of Bio-Organic Chemistry, NIDDK, chair of the NIHAA program committee and a board member, was recently instrumental in adding to the collection of the Stetten Museum of Medical Research. He rescued from the trash the manometers used by Dr. Claude S. Hudson, an early NIH scientist.

At the same time, an AO Spencer polarizing microscope reflecting Hudson's later career as chief of what is now the carbohydrate section, Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry, NIDDK, was donated by R. Theodore Fletcher, NEI senior research assistant. The microscope was also used by his father, Dr. Hewitt G. Fletcher, and Dr. Nelson Richtmeyer. Fletcher succeeded Hudson as chief of the carbohydrate section and Richtmeyer was a senior investigator in the section. The present chief of the carbohydrate section is Dr. Cornelius GlauDEMans.

Claude Silbert Hudson (1881-1952) was an early leader of carbohydrate chemistry. He established a series of rules known as "Hudson's rules" having to do with the optical rotation of sugars. A Southerner, he trained to be a minister until he discovered chemistry was his calling. He studied at Princeton and in Germany, receiving his doctorate in physics. At the start of his career, he used urine analyses to test food preservatives for the Bureau of Chemistry. During World War I, he joined the "poison squad studies" and discovered how to activate charcoal to absorb poisonous gas. After WWI, he became a commercial consulting chemist and secured patents for activated charcoal, confectionary glaze and isopropyl alcohol. He worked at the National Bureau of Standards (1923-1928), until he came to NIH (then the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service), where he stayed until retiring in 1951.

Hudson was known for concentrated work in the laboratory, mentoring the "undergraduates of Hudson's University" as Richtmeyer put it, and telling good stories. One story told about Hudson by a senior NIH scientist recalls how Hudson took one of his doctoral candidates out on the town before the student's oral boards. The next day, facing the Georgetown exam board with a hangover, the student was asked, "Can you tell us what Hudson's Rules are?" The student answered, "Hudson's first rule says that any drink with gin in it is a good drink." "That's my boy!" roared Hudson from the back of the room.

If you have any more information about Hudson, Fletcher or Richtmeyer, or an instrument or photographs to donate, call the Stetten Museum curator, Michele Lyons, at 301-496-7695.

Dr. Michael A. Friedman, who was at NCI in the Division of Cancer Treatment (1970-1993) and then at the FDA as deputy director for operations, and acting commissioner for 21 months, is now senior vice president, clinical affairs, for Pharmacia Corp. Recently he was appointed to coordinate the pharmaceutical industry's efforts against bioterrorism. He was named chief medical officer for the Office of Biomedical Preparedness of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America. He said in a *Washington Post* article (Nov. 8, 2001), "A lot of people would say we won World War II with the help of a mighty industrial base. In this new war against bioterrorism, the mighty industrial power is the pharmaceutical industry."

Dr. Robert Gallo, who retired from NCI as chief of the tumor cell biology laboratory having worked at NCI for 30 years, is now director of the Institute of Human Virology at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. On Nov. 3, he was awarded the 2001 World Health Award in ceremonies held at the Imperial Hofburg Palace, Vienna, Austria. The award, recognizing "extraordinary scientific research which revolutionizes medicine and discoveries that improve our lives," was presented by one-time Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dr. Bernadine Healy, former NIH director (1991-1994), resigned as president and CEO of the American Red Cross on Oct. 26. She cited policy differences with the ARC board. In December, she was named to the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. The group has been asked to advise in four areas: fostering development and use of broadband technologies, antiterrorism efforts, energy efficiency and reviewing the nation's R & D research portfolio and its economic benefits.

Dr. Jane E. Henney, who was at NCI as deputy director (1980-1985), and also a medical oncologist (1975-1985), and most recently was FDA Commissioner (1998-2001), was honored last fall with the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center Cornerstone Award. The award is presented to individuals who have contributed in an outstanding

and highly significant way throughout their careers to the growth and development of the Health Sciences Center. From 1994 to 1998, Henney was vice president of the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center, where she supervised the medical school, the college of pharmacy and several teaching hospitals.

Last fall **Florence Mahoney** celebrated her 102nd birthday. Storm Whaley, former director of NIH's Office of Communications, has written the following commentary on a new book about her:

Any NIH alumnus with an interest in the history of the agency will find Judith Robinson's recently published book, *Noble Conspirator: Florence S. Mahoney and the Rise of the National Institutes of Health*, (The Francis Press, Washington 342 pp \$28.00—it is at the FAES bookstore), a treasury of insiders' stories. Ms. Robinson's extensive research in official records also provides contemporaneous background for the intriguing anecdotes throughout the book. Many of the revealing stories, though not a part of official history, detail Mahoney's special role in landmark events affecting NIH. As a "Noble Conspirator" she brought together leaders in biomedical research with the movers and shakers in the government who caught the scientists' vision and acted on it.

From the early chapters, Mahoney's purposeful approach is evident. She recognized the advantage that her family connection with newspapers gave her and used it throughout her active life as an advocate of biomedical research and its benefits. The book tells how she developed relationships of trust with the nation's leaders, including Presidents from Harry Truman through Bill Clinton. She identified, advised, and cajoled the assortment of powerful legislators who became champions of the NIH through critical years. She was especially effective with her warm, low key approach because she was so well informed when pressing her views. Rather than shunning her lobbying calls, it was not unusual for top leaders to seek her out for advice.

Robinson relates the fascinating saga of the highly effective teamwork of Mary Lasker and Florence Mahoney in large part by citing snippets from their many letters and telegrams. They can be seen learning the folkways and mechanisms of the legislative process on their way to becoming formidable lobbyists. Their friendship remained unshakeable although at times they differed as to means for achieving their common goal. President Truman once described Florence Mahoney and Mary Lasker as the "most tireless, consistent and effective crusaders" he had ever known.

The book cites the National Institutes of Health Alumni Association Public Service Award that was given to Mrs. Mahoney in 1997 for her "lifelong dedication to improvements in the mental and physical health of all humans" and her "effectiveness in marshaling public opinion to the importance of sound research."

"As I read the chapters of *Noble Conspirator* I felt as if I were having an end-of-the-day conversation with a very knowledgeable friend, filling me in on what was back of the events of the day," commented Whaley.

Jean Kilbourne, who was a member of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism for several years in the 1990s, writes that her book *Deadly Persuasion: Why Women and Girls Must Fight the Addictive Power of Advertising* won the Distinguished Publication Award from the Association for Women in Psychology. She received the award at the group's annual convention in Los Angeles last spring. The book was recently published by Simon & Schuster under a new title, *Can't Buy My Love: How Advertising Changes the Way We Think and Feel*.

Dr. C.J. Peters, a research virologist at NIAID studying hemorrhagic fevers at the Middle America Research Unit (1968-1973), has written the following note: "I recently (December 2000) moved from CDC (Head of Special Pathogens) to the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston. At UTMB I will be head of the biosafety level 4 laboratory that will have its ground-breaking on Jan. 25, 2002."

Dr. Gregory Reaman, at NCI (1976-1978) as a clinical associate in the pediatric oncology branch, is professor of pediatrics at George Washington University. He is also executive director of the Center for Cancer and Blood Disorders at Children's National Medical Center. Recently he was named chairman of the Foundation for the Children's Oncology Group, which is the new name of the National Childhood Cancer Foundation. The foundation supports the Children's Oncology Group, a network of researchers at 235 institutions. He is COG chairman and was also elected chairman of the foundation.

Dr. John Ruckdeschel, a staff fellow and associate at NCI (1972-1975), and a visiting scientist (1983-1985), is now chief executive officer and center director of the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer & Research Institute at the University of South Florida in Tampa. He was named the 2001 Distinguished Oncologist by the Southern Association for Oncology. The award is given to an individual who has made contributions in education, research and patient care in oncology.

Dr. Norman P. 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 Nov. 27, 2001, in a program at the Cloister. Dr. Alonzo D. Garcia, a postdoctoral fellow in the Laboratory of Viral Diseases, NIAID, received the third Norman P. Salzman Memorial Award in Virology. This was for his work titled *Vaccinia Virus Encodes a DNA Holliday Junction Resolvase that is Required for Processing of Viral Concatameric Replication Intermediate into Unit-Length Genomes*. For more information about the fund, contact the Foundation for the NIH, 1 Cloister Court, Bethesda, MD 20814 or call 301-402-5311.

Randy Schools, president of the R&W at NIH and a former member of the NIHAA board of directors, was recently elected president of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Chamber of Commerce. He also was the winner of the Giant Fantasy Sweepstakes—a prize that enabled him to broadcast with Jim Palmer a Baltimore Orioles baseball game last September.

Richard Sherbert, who retired in 1997 as executive officer for NINDS, spends time in social and charitable work. He is currently the second ranking state officer of the Knights of Columbus, a Catholic family and fraternal service organization. He will assume the chief position in July 2002 overseeing the activities of 25,000 members in 132 local units. He also serves on the board of directors for several other charitable and service organizations including NIHAA.

Dr. Maxine Singer, affiliated with NIAMD and NCI (1956-1988), is president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The institution recently celebrated 100 years of research, science and education with the opening of an exhibit titled "Our Expanding Universe: Celebrating a Century of Carnegie Science." It will be open to the public until May 31, 2002. For more information about hours, and directions to the Carnegie Institution call Tina McDowell at 202-939-1120 or see www.CarnegieInstitution.org.

Dr. Solomon H. Snyder, who worked with his "mentor" Dr. Julius Axelrod in the Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIMH (1963-1965), is now director of the neuroscience department, Distinguished Service Professor of Neuroscience and professor of pharmacology and psychiatry at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. Recently, he was awarded the Rhoda and Bernard Sarnat International Prize in Mental Health by the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. The award (a medal and \$10,000) is in recognition of the impact his research in molecular neuroscience has had on the improved understanding and treatment of many psychiatric disorders. Snyder was also awarded the 2001 Lieber Prize for Schizophrenia Research by the National Alliance for Research on Schizophrenia

and Depression, which carries a cash award of \$50,000.

Dr. James H. Steele, who worked with Dr. Charles Armstrong on brucellosis and infectious diseases (1945-1947), is professor emeritus at the University of Texas School of Public Health. Last Oct. 11, he was presented with the Distinguished Alumni Award from Michigan State University. This award is given annually to a select group of graduates who have distinguished themselves by attaining the highest level of professional accomplishment while demonstrating exemplary voluntary service. He also wrote for the *EIS* (Epidemic Intelligence Service) *Bulletin* (Fall 2001) an essay on "Before Alex Came: Evolution of a Comprehensive Program in Epidemiology" describing not only the beginnings of the EIS Program at CDC, but also his recollections about public health throughout the 20th century.

Dr. Guy B. de Thé, research director and professor emeritus, department of retroviruses, Institut Pasteur, Paris, has been elected to foreign associate membership in the Institute of Medicine. He joins 60 other foreign associates in the institute. The IOM brings together national leaders in the fields of health and medicine, social and behavioral sciences, law, administration and economics to develop solutions to a broad range of health policy issues.

Dr. J. Craig Venter, chief of the receptor biochemistry and molecular biology section, NINDS (1987-1992), resigned on Jan. 22, 2002 as president and chief scientific officer of Celera Genomics Group in Rockville. Late last year, he received two awards. The first was the life sciences award from the Takeda Foundation. The foundation has been endowed by Ikuo Takeda to

honor "techno entrepreneurs." The winners received their awards in December at a ceremony in Tokyo. The second award was the Cosmos Club's 2001 John N. McGovern Award in Science. On Oct. 3, he was presented the award at a club dinner that he also addressed.

Dr. Robert C. Young, at NCI (1967-1988) was selected to be the national president of the American Cancer Society. He has been president of Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia for 14 years. He will continue as cancer center head during his 1-year term as president. He also serves on the board of scientific advisors of the National Cancer Institute, and is past president of both the American Society of Clinical Oncology and the International Gynecologic Cancer Society.

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. Susan Sieber, most recently director of the NCI Office of Communications, retired in September 2001. She began her work at NCI as a postdoctoral fellow in 1971. She has served as acting chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, deputy director of the Division of Cancer Etiology, deputy director of the Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, acting director of the Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, and associate director for special projects in the Office of the Director. Sadly, Sieber died Jan. 22 of breast cancer at the Casey House hospice in Rockville.

Marc Stern, longtime Office of the Director News Media Branch maven, has retired after 34 years of federal service. He joined NIH part-time to be founding editor of *The Pulse*, a newsletter published by NIH's Recreation & Welfare Association. In May 1967, he covered the visit of President Johnson to NIH and four months after his story appeared, he was hired full-time in the news office and continued onward and upward. He spent his entire career in OD news offices in Bldg. 31, serving with verve and authority as a spokesperson for the NIH information community. Now retired, he plans to travel even more than he has done in the past and will continue to visit and enjoy his family of grown children and grandchildren. He is going to resume hobbies of photography, coin collection, and reading stories to children at county libraries.

A Letter from NIHAA President Dr. William I. Gay

A belated Happy New Year. This year's burden is security. If you don't have to go through it, you can expect to wait somewhere while the rest line up to go through it. We are all adjusting to it, and I am sure it will eventually become routine. See Resolution below passed on Jan. 24 on the proposed NIH security fence.

Bioterrorism has received a 3-fold increase in the federal budget for this year. The \$1.5 billion budget contains \$289 million for NIH and includes a \$75 million line item for a facility "for dangerous pathogens." Clearly NIH will be in the bioterrorism business for the foreseeable future. I hope that you have seen Dr. Tony Fauci on television explaining what the NIH/PHS is doing about it. We are fortunate to have such a well-informed spokesman.

The Hatfield addition to the NIH Clinical Center mentioned in last year's letter is moving along and on schedule. It is about 50 percent complete and will be finished in fall of 2004. It appears to have reached its roof level and its massive size is very evident.

Our most generous alumna Onie Powers Adams has contributed again to NIHAA and part of her donation supports this issue of *Update*. Our annual meeting is scheduled for June 1. Our 2002 president-elect Dr. Cyrus "Bob" Creveling has made arrangements for us to meet off campus at the Bethesda United Methodist Church. We look forward to seeing many of you there for our program.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the September 11 terrorist attacks have created the need for greater security everywhere, but particularly on Federal reservations; and

Whereas, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) quickly implemented security measures related to vehicular traffic entering and parking on its campus; and

Whereas, the National Institutes of Health must now consider undertaking security measures related to pedestrian traffic entering campus, including the installation of a fence surrounding the campus; and

Whereas, a fence could reduce the academic ambiance of the National Institutes of Health and create an impression that the campus has become Fortress NIH, thereby reducing the ability of NIH laboratories to recruit and retain fellows and staff; and

Whereas, the wrong style of fence (such as a 9-foot cyclone fence) or its placement could offend many residents of communities surrounding NIH, as well as current and prospective NIH staff.

Be it therefore,

RESOLVED that the NIH Alumni Association is, on principle, opposed to the erection of a fence around the NIH campus. But if authorities deem that such a fence is necessary for security reasons, the NIHAA further resolves that NIH planners should erect a fence that is not only attractive and unobtrusive, but also behind the buffer zone called for in the NIH Master Plan rather than on the edges of the Campus.

**NIH Alumni Association
Volunteer Program**

The NIH Alumni Association (NIHAA) is embarking on a Volunteer Program initiative in 2002. Many opportunities exist at the NIH in Bethesda and in Montgomery County where NIH alumni can make a difference. Currently our program is targeting retired or soon to be retired NIH'ers in the local metropolitan area.

Retirement can be thought of as 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 NIH Alumni Association has compiled a directory of opportunities such as volunteering at the Children's Inn and assisting in the Montgomery County public schools. We invite our retirees to become involved. There will be a meeting in late April for all NIH alumni interested in the Volunteer Program.

Are you giving back to your community? If not, now is the time to contact the NIH Alumni Association. Please contact Maggie Heydrick at 301-663-6043 or send e-mail to heydrick@mail.fred.net and join the Volunteer Program. Visit our website at www.fnih.org/nihaa.html.

Directors (continued from p. 1)

Prostate Cancer Research Program. He has also served as vice president for academic affairs at M.D. Anderson and as executive vice president and chief academic officer, leading a faculty of almost 1,000 cancer researchers and clinicians.

He thanked Bush for "bestowing on me the greatest honor and responsibility of my life...I will be devoted to nurturing and promoting the paradigm of discovery through basic research." He said that "scientific discovery, although essential, is not sufficient. We cannot rest until we translate our new understanding of cancer into interventions that will detect cancer, new drugs that will treat and even prevent cancer. Only then can scientific discovery result in saved lives and reduced suffering."

A native of Philadelphia, von Eschenbach earned his M.D. from Georgetown University in 1967. He completed residencies in general surgery and urology at Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, then was an instructor in urology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. He served as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy Medical Corps. He went to M.D. Anderson for a fellowship in urologic oncology in 1976 and was invited to join the faculty the following year.

Von Eschenbach has contributed more than 200 articles, books and chapters to the scientific literature. He is an editorial board member of four leading journals and serves on the board of the National Coalition for Cancer Research. He was a founding member and leader of the National Dialogue on Cancer and, prior to his appointment as NCI director, was president-elect of the American Cancer Society.

Elsewhere at NIH, several leadership changes will result in new directors for three institutes: the National Institute of Mental Health, whose director has

decamped for Harvard; the National Institute on Drug Abuse, whose director has accepted the top job at the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, whose director is retiring as the only one who ever led NIAAA.

Dr. Steven Hyman, director of NIMH for the past 5-1/2 years, is returning to Harvard University as provost. He will help shape academics and policy at the university, where he once was profes-



Dr. Steven Hyman

sor and director of research for the department of psychiatry at Massachusetts General Hospital. He re-started at Harvard on Dec. 10. "As excited as I am to be returning to Harvard, I feel a deep sense of loss in leaving NIMH," Hyman said. "My sadness in leaving is tempered by the recognition that NIMH has an incredibly strong cohort of leaders and staff who share high standards, a deep knowledge of science, and a firm commitment to our public health mission. We have accomplished more together than many could have imagined."

After nearly 8 years as the director of NIDA, Dr. Alan I. Leshner left at the end of November to become chief executive officer of the AAAS and publisher of its journal, *Science*.

He says his new position at the world's largest general scientific organization will give him the opportunity to bring science closer to the American public.

"I am proud to have been involved in



Dr. Alan I. Leshner

bettering prevention and treatment practice and influencing public understanding of drug abuse and addiction and resultant policies," he said. "I look forward to expanding the public's appreciation for all aspects of science."



Dr. Enoch Gordis

After 15 years at the helm of NIAAA, Gordis is retiring as director. He arrived in 1986 when the institute was a component of the former Alcohol, Drug Abuse,

and Mental Health Administration. He supervised the institute's transformation into a comprehensive research institute and its integration into NIH, and sought throughout his tenure to ensure that the institute's research programs reflected the highest standards in the biomedical and behavioral research communities.

You will receive a 2002-2003 renewal notice this spring. **PLEASE** pay promptly. Dues are an important source of our income, and we need your support.

Attack (continued from p. 1)

enclosed. No one exchanged hallway greetings, everyone hurried. There was only pent-up tension.

In the office of the NIH associate director for communications, all hands surrounded a TV set tuned to the disaster. No one spoke except perfunctorily; talking seemed a violation of something private and solemn. Across the hallway in Wilson Hall, a meeting had devolved into bystanding at a TV monitor. Someone ran up the hall saying the government was soon going to shut down. And it did, within 20 minutes.

Over in 31, a supervisor went to each door like a 21st century Paul Revere: "Everyone out of the building within 10 minutes. Take your ID cards and don't come back until you are informed otherwise." In the parking lot, workers took to their cars quickly but gingerly, as if tiptoeing on eggshells. They were wondering how much more violation the beautiful morning could withstand.

On an emptying campus where only essential employees remained, NIH played host to emergency emails, most sent to vacant desks. In an all-hands emergency notification from CIT at 10:45 a.m., new limitations on entry to campus were first posted, along with the require-

ment to wear ID. Later e-mails from both NIH and the department clarified security procedures, but few were here to read them. A call for blood donors went out

at 1:23 p.m. Sept. 11, and by 12:56 p.m. the following day, the Clinical Center's department of transfusion medicine was warning donors that its short-term stor-



Jersey barriers block Wilson Dr. at Rockville Pike campus entry.

age capacity had been exceeded. Almost 400 units of blood had been collected.

The next morning, after President Bush had assured the world that the federal government would reopen without delay, NIH'ers nearing the campus by car were astonished to encounter traffic backups a mile from NIH in every direction. Restricted entryways and vehicle inspections turned the morning commute into a minor ordeal. Using everything from parked vans, to backhoes, to jersey barriers, NIH security officials blocked all but four entrances to campus. Still, most employees reported to work.

In the hallways, it seemed that every conversation one overheard was about some aspect of the tragedy. A melancholy preoccupation descended, and only several days later, when you began to hear laughter through a cubicle wall, did you realize how you hungered for normalcy, for warmth and ease.

NIH'ers read emails of concern and support from HHS Secretary Tommy Thompson and NIH acting director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein. They learned of the availability of grief counselors. On Thursday, Sept. 13, the President declared that the following day would be a national day of prayer and remembrance. NIH observed the occasion with an ecumenical service at noon in Masur Auditorium, offered by the CC's spiritual ministry department.

The prayer service drew a standing-room-only crowd; people were standing six deep at the entrance to participate. Lipsett Amphitheater was supposed to accommodate the overflow from Masur, but the audio feed there failed, so some inspired NIH'ers, including Oscar Sweet, improvised their own prayer service,



Flag flies at half-mast in tragedy's wake.

which was just as moving as the one in Masur. Another overflow site in the Visitor Information Center was jammed; employees in the Cybercafe, too, leaned in to participate.

Even the R&W weighed in via all-hands email with its condolences and support, offering contacts for a Unity



A guard at the entrance to Bldg. 31A checks all IDs in the wake of the Sept. 11 airliner hijackings.

Wall in Bethesda, a listing of local prayer services and a link to a Montgomery County roster of attack victims from the area.

Lectures such as the NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lecture series, and the first talk in a series dedicated to NIA social scientist Matilda White Riley were postponed, as was NINR's 15th anniversary symposium scheduled

for Sept. 20-21. There were dozens of other cancellations due to both travel restrictions and new security concerns on campus. For example on Sept. 14, NIH officially suspended most after-hours and weekend events, including use of the fitness centers.

On Sept. 17, ORS activated a special web page consolidating all of the security information relevant to employees and visitors; this complemented a series of all-hands e-mails updating workers. A message that day warned that delivery trucks driving over grass to avoid barriers would be met by "an aggressive response from NIH Police."

"It is my belief that the NIH responded quickly and appropriately to (the) terrorist attacks," said Richard Shaff, chief of the Emergency Management Branch, Division of Public Safety, ORS. "Within minutes after the realization that the incidents were, indeed, terrorist acts, the NIH Fire Department and the Police Department immediately recalled all off-duty personnel, and the Division of Public Safety began strategic planning for how to deal with this disaster in consultation with the associate director for research services, the NIH director and DHHS officials. The NIH Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), developed to ensure that the mission-critical functions of the NIH remain operational, was acti-



Overflow crowd from the interfaith prayer service in Masur packed entire Visitor Information Center; people in the Cybercafe (not shown) also watched from their balcony. The half-dozen speakers in the program represented Christian, Jewish and Muslim traditions.

vated and, within 45 minutes, the COOP Operations Center was staffed and working. This center was staffed overnight on Tuesday, and still remains operational each day during working hours, with people available on an on-call basis after hours."

Shaff continued, "The NIH Police quickly determined how to appropriately enhance the level of security at NIH facilities in response to the attack and received approval from ORS Director Steve Ficca and Dr. Kirschstein to implement those enhancements, with the support and cooperation of many other NIH entities. The Crime Prevention Branch brought in dozens of contract guards to assist the police in searching vehicles entering the campus and in checking identification badges in buildings."

There were twice-daily conference calls that had been held among Kirschstein and senior NIH staff, other DHHS agency heads and senior DHHS officials that dwindled to one, but daily briefings still were conducted with ORS program managers to discuss issues of concern and strategic planning initiatives.

"The vast majority of the NIH population has been cooperative and supportive of these security enhancements, which are certainly necessary at this time," Shaff said. "I think the NIH acted prudently and expeditiously to protect our employees, visitors and patients, and the facilities, in light of these terrorist attacks."

More on Post-9/11 NIH Web

Because of space limitations we cannot print interesting and informative articles from the *NIH Record* covering NIH's continuing response since 9/11/01.

There are stories on Ground Zero, Security, Bioterror and Anthrax that may be of interest to *Update* readers. Please check them out: <http://www.nih.gov/news/NIH-Record/archives.htm>

Oct. 30 - "NIH'ers Respond to Tragedy in NYC," p. 1.

Nov. 27— "Crowd Jams Special Grand Rounds on Bioterror," p. 1, "NIEHS Aids Cleanup at World Trade Center," p. 5.

Dec. 11 — "Current, Future Security Measures Weighed at Town Meeting," p. 1.



Plainclothes security officers search under the hood and in the trunk of cars parking under the Clinical Center.

Post-Sept. 11 Security Measures Mimic NIH Response after Pearl Harbor

By Dr. Victoria A. Harden

Many of the procedures put into place after the national emergency on Sept. 11 recalled the response of NIH the last time America was directly attacked. That, of course, was at Pearl Harbor, on Dec. 7, 1941. In both cases, NIH was required to shift quickly from an open campus with scant security to a controlled environment while attempting to maintain a collegial environment for research.

Memorandum to Chiefs of Divisions,
and Others Concerned,
National Institute of Health.

Effective this date, no person other than an employee of the National Institute of Health is to be admitted to buildings or grounds during working hours without a pass obtained from the guard on duty at the entrance to the grounds. Such pass must be surrendered to the guard upon leaving the grounds. Cooperation of all employees is requested in reporting the presence of unauthorized persons upon the reservation and in seeing that visitors accompanying them receive a pass for admission.

On Monday, Dec. 8, 1941, Dr. Lewis R. Thompson, the NIH director, sent a memo (see above) regarding security to all NIH division chiefs "and Others Concerned," regarding identification for staff and visitors. Only visitors with a pass obtained "from the guard on duty at the entrance to the grounds" were to be admitted. The campus at this time was comprised of Bldgs. 1-6 plus the officers quarters on Cedar Lane and the original buildings of the Wilson family that now make up the Bldg. 15 group. The only entrance to Bldgs. 1-6 was via Wilson Drive.

A little over a week later, Thompson consulted with the supervising engineer of the federal government's Public Buildings Administration about installing access doors to roofs of NIH buildings and incinerators in case of incendiary bomb fires. Without such access, NIH firemen would have to fight any fires that might endanger the buildings via "attic dormer windows and a series

of ropes fastened to chimneys...which, of course, is extremely perilous."

On Dec. 19, Thompson wrote (see below) to the chief of the Protection Division of the Office of Buildings Management regarding his need to arm the guards at NIH. "As we do not have a pistol range on which to hold target practice for these men," he asked if the NIH guards could use their range "for such times as it might be free for this purpose."

Thompson himself remained as NIH director only until Feb. 1, 1942. On that date, Surgeon General Thomas Parran shifted him back to the central Public Health Service staff and appointed Dr. Rolla

E. Dyer, then director of the Division of Infectious Diseases, as NIH's wartime director.

Between September 1939, when Germany invaded Poland and launched war in Europe, and Dec. 7, 1941, the U.S. remained officially neutral, so preparations for wartime activity were kept to a minimum. The 3-year pre-war period was also the time that NIH built and moved to its Bethesda campus from the campus at 25th and E Streets, N.W., in Washington, D.C.—near today's Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—where it had been housed since 1904. On Oct. 31, 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt came to Bethesda to dedicate the new campus buildings. His speech linked NIH research to American defense: "We cannot be a strong nation unless we are a

healthy nation. And so we must recruit not only men and materials but also knowledge and science in the service of national strength. That is what we are doing here."

In September 1940, Japan signed a mutual-assistance pact with Germany and Italy that turned the European struggle into a global war. In that same month, President Roosevelt signed the bill creating the first peacetime draft in U.S. history, even though Roosevelt was running for reelection in November on a promise to keep American boys out of war. Establishing a military draft required the Selective Service to evaluate the physical condition of potential recruits. NIH worked with the Selective Service and found that 43 percent of the examined men were unfit for general military service. The most common cause of rejection was defective teeth. Many of those rejected also had syphilis or other preventable health problems. Surgeon General Parran

Sir:

Due to the recent turn of events it becomes necessary to arm the guards of the National Institute of Health at Bethesda, Maryland.

As we do not have a pistol range on which to hold target practice for these men, I am wondering whether we could secure, for short periods of time, the use of your range for such times as it might be free for this purpose. Anything you can do for us will be appreciated.

pointedly stated that "American manpower is going to waste in the worst crisis in our history because of neglect of medical, dental or surgical care."

The health problems of Americans highlighted in World War II were not forgotten after the war, when the National Institute of Dental Research, the National Heart Institute, and National Institute on Mental Health were created by Congress, and the original divisions at NIH were reorganized into the National Microbiological Institute and the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute.

ACD Meeting (continued from p. 1)

front, as of the ACD meeting, NIH was still operating under a continuing resolution fixing NIH expenditures at the FY 2001 level, but again Kirschstein counseled that "this is not unusual. Last year, deliberations on the budget did not finish until the end of December."

The advisors launched into their first opportunity for debate when Dr. Wendy Baldwin, NIH deputy director for extramural research, reported on NIH's compliance with a request from Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR) that the Office of Technology Transfer determine NIH's role in developing what eventually became blockbuster (sales of a half billion dollars or more) drugs; Wyden was mainly concerned about drug prices for aged Americans, not in recouping NIH's investment in basic science, explained visitor Dr. David Korn of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Baldwin conceded that tracking NIH's role in the emergence of new drugs "is very difficult to do," and announced that in January NIH will begin monitoring grantee and intramural scientists' invention reports that result in patent issuance and products. But the matter irked some ACD members.

"This represents a dangerous attempt to quantify the value of research," warned Dr. Cecil Pickett of Schering-Plough Research Institute. "The expectation of deliverables (following NIH investment) may lead to expectations that can't be met by NIH, which could harm programs and funding." Declared Dr. William R. Brody, president of Johns Hopkins University, "I find this whole discussion very disturbing and dangerous. I understand NIH's responsiveness to Congress, but this is going to drive behavior in a certain way that is against the mission of both NIH and science...This is a path we don't want to go down."

The phrase "NIH has substantially exceeded the goals" characterized the agency's GPRA (Government Performance and Results Act) annual report card, delivered by Hopkins cardiologist Dr. Myron Weisfeldt. The evaluation focused on seven major goals including progress toward an AIDS vaccine by 2007, development of genomic resources, and basic research on stem cells, in addition to advances in disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment. The report was glowing, particularly in Weisfeldt's specialty, wherein the mortality rate for patients with acute cases of heart disease dropped from 25 percent to only 5 percent in the past few years, largely due to NIH-sponsored basic research on statins. "In only 5 years, we went from prescribing digitalis and diuretics (for acute heart disease) to prescribing statins. This is a remarkable achievement."

"This [report] is a remarkable dissertation of achievement," said ACD member Philip L. Williams, former vice chairman of the Times Mirror Co. "There's got to be a way to publicize this to the American people."

NIH's Baldwin updated members on the new stem cell registry and web site, and explained its workings, declaring that the agency's theme is to bring the research quickly into the mainstream of typical NIH research support. "Do these cells grow?" wondered Dr. Thomas Cech, president of the Howard Hughes Research Institute. "When you ask for them, do they come in a form that can be propagated?"

"Some are very readily available, and for some we don't know whether anyone has asked for them yet under NIH support," said Baldwin. "It's not like Amazon.com; the whole field is very variable, but fast-moving and fast-changing." NIGMS director Dr. Marvin Cassman noted that in the spring, NIH will convene a major conference to understand the fun-

damental biology of human embryonic stem cells, chaired by Dr. James Thomson, the University of Wisconsin researcher who pioneered this field.

Next came tales of flood and terror as Baldwin recounted the harm to studies and research animals that followed the 36 inches of rain that fell on Houston over several days last June. She said a 5-foot wall of water hit the Texas Medical Center, killing some 30,000 animals and ruining whole careers' worth of work at the University of Texas Health Science Center, University of Houston and at Baylor College of Medicine. NIH answered the disaster with major construction awards to rebuild or repair damaged facilities; NIH also extended receipt dates for applications from scientists at harmed programs, and learned to coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency on future disaster response.

Closer to home, Kirschstein reported on campus security in the post-Sept. 11 world, and declared, "Life at NIH will never be the same again as it was before Sept. 11—there's just not any doubt about that." She recounted how, in the past, NIH "had tried, without much success, to have people wear ID badges. Scientists are a very independent group, and some resisted. But Sept. 11 changed absolutely everything." The General Services Administration decides how federal facilities are to be made secure, and NIH has had to comply with its directives, she said.

With obvious reluctance, she said "a perimeter fence will have to be built around this beautiful, open campus. We'll try to make it attractive and not too difficult to manage. It will take some time to do. But there is no question we're an attractive target—we're the world's premier biomedical research institution."

She acknowledged traffic delays in the neighborhoods around NIH, and a lack of funds to boost security measures, but emphasized that NIH is coping. "It

has been a very big change. It did make use of identification badges mandatory—because you're not going to get anywhere if you don't have them. But it's not something that we like. The campus atmosphere was wonderful."

Kirschstein noted that there were two NIH grants active in the World Trade Center, and 27 in close proximity, totaling some \$14.6 million. "The people were safe," she reported, "but everything they were doing was lost."

The ACD heard reports presented by the heads of two panels: Dr. Larry Smarr and Hopkins' Brody.

Smarr, who is director of the California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology at UC, San Diego, reviewed a report of the President's information technology advisory committee presented last February that stated the U.S. lacks a national vision of how IT will transform health care.

"You're predigital," he said. "Biology and medicine haven't yet fully made the transition to a digital science. There are not enough, by one or two orders of magnitude, cross-trained professionals in public health and information science...IT is still a cottage industry as applied to medicine...I really think that NIH is moving more slowly than it ought to for its own good."

Brody decried the underfunding of "bricks and mortar" for the nation's academic medical centers. The meeting ended with his diagnosis that extramural construction funding needs a boost. "We are tremendously underfunded in capital facilities for the national research infrastructure," he said, estimating a shortfall of \$5 billion to \$15 billion. "There needs to be a significant investment in research facilities...NIH is going to have to step up to the plate." He offered three recommendations: direct grants, federal loan guarantees to build facilities; and accelerated depreciation schedules on loans used for construction.

President Signs 2002 Budget for NIH

NIH will get nearly \$3 billion more in fiscal year 2002 than it did in 2001, thanks to an appropriation bill signed by President Bush on Jan. 11. House and Senate conferees approved a \$23.285 billion budget for 2002 (14.7 percent above 2001), but the final program level settled at \$22.888 billion (14.4 percent increase) after \$100 million was taken out for a global AIDS/malaria/tuberculosis fund and other taps. The increase marks the fourth payment on an effort, begun in 1998, to double the NIH budget within 5 years.

The budget bill emerged after eight continuing resolutions (CRs) had kept the agency funded—at the 2001 level—since the beginning of the 2002 fiscal year last fall. "That's well short of the record 21 CRs required before NIH got its 2001 appropriation," said Anne Houser of NIH's legislative office. She added that the 2002 bill "is the first since FY 1998 for a Labor, HHS, Education appropriation—other recent years have been omnibus bills including many other appropriations bills."

The largest individual appropriations among the institutes and centers went to NCI (\$4.19 billion), NHLBI (\$2.576 billion) and NIAID (\$2.37 billion). The buildings and facilities budget—the real foundation beneath all those construction towers seen on campus—is just under \$310 million, but \$75 million of that is to be transferred to the global AIDS fund. The B&F appropriation also includes \$26 million for the John Edward Porter Neurosciences Research Center, and "full scope language" for first and second phases of the center's construction.

NIH's newest institute, the National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, gets \$112 million.

The appropriation bill, public law 107-116, also includes these particulars: NCRRC gets \$110 million for extramural facilities construction grants, including a \$5 million earmark for a chimpanzee sanctuary, and \$272 million is provided for General Clinical Research Centers; the NIH director retains the authority to transfer 1 percent of the budget for emerging needs, the bill retains identical human embryo language from the FY 2001 Labor, HHS, Education appropriations bill, the Office of the Director received \$235.5 million, which \$53.5 million goes to the Office of AIDS Research, \$10.3 million is for the Office of Rare Diseases, and \$17 million for the Office of Dietary Supplements. OD also gets funds to buy 29 new passenger cars, for replacement of an aging fleet.

With respect to bioterrorism, a separate appropriation from the Department of Defense provides \$2.5 billion to the HHS Public Health and Special Services Emergency Fund, of which \$85 million is for bioterrorism-related research and development at NIAID, \$70 million for construction of biosafety laboratories at NIAID, and \$71 million for improving laboratory security at NIH and at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

President Releases 2003 Budget for NIH

President Bush on Feb. 4 unveiled an increase in the NIH budget for fiscal year 2003 to \$27.335 billion, an increase of 15.7 percent. This amount completes the five-year plan to double the NIH budget. For details see http://www.nih.gov/news/budget_2003/2003NIHpresbudget.pdf

Landmark Study Recruits Third Generation Framingham Heart Study Enters New Phase

The Framingham Heart Study (FHS)—which helped give the world the term “risk factor” to describe behaviors or conditions that increase the chance of disease—is about to enter a new phase by recruiting its third generation of participants. FHS scientists expect the Third Generation Study to yield even more breakthroughs about factors that promote the development of cardiovascular and other diseases.

Begun in 1948, FHS is part of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI). The new phase was announced by NHLBI and Boston University, which has been associated with the study since 1971. Boston University faculty have worked closely with FHS scientists, including providing guidance on research directions.

FHS plans to recruit about 3,500 grandchildren of the study’s original enrollees. Recruitment of the original group of 5,209 men and women began in 1948. In 1971, the Framingham Offspring Study was created, adding 5,124 more men and women—children of the original participants—along with their spouses.

“The expansion to a third generation opens up the chance to explore important new questions about disease risk, especially those related to genetics,” said NHLBI Director Dr. Claude Lenfant. “We’ve come a long way in our understanding of what influences the disease process since the study began,” continued Lenfant. “That knowledge has contributed to dramatic declines in deaths from heart disease and stroke over the past 30 years. The death rate from heart disease has declined by more than 50 percent and that from stroke by more than 60 percent. “But these are complicated diseases and many questions remain unanswered,” he added. “With

the help of another generation of participants, FHS may close in on the root causes of cardiovascular disease and, so, develop new and better ways to prevent, diagnose, and treat cardiovascular disease.”

“Boston University has been honored to participate in this landmark epidemiological study,” said Dr. Aram Chobanian, provost, Boston University Medical Campus, and dean, Boston University School of Medicine. “Our researchers have helped change people’s basic habits and, in doing so, have improved the health and well-being of countless lives. Boston University School of Medicine looks forward to its leadership role in advancing research and making more discoveries in the next phase of this important study.”

“Researchers at Boston University have led the way in FHS studies of various manifestations of aging, including stroke, dementia, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, and visual and hearing loss,” said Dr. Philip A. Wolf, professor of neurology at Boston University School of Medicine and principal investigator of the FHS contract. He added that the Third Generation Study’s participants will make vital contributions to scientists’ understanding of the role of genetics in the development and progression of these aging-related diseases.

Framingham, MA, is about 20 miles inland from Boston. According to FHS Director Dr. Daniel Levy, it was chosen as the site for the FHS—the first, long-term, population-wide epidemiological study—in part because of its proximity to major medical centers and its participation in an earlier government study on tuberculosis.

Participants undergo periodic medical examinations, including a physical, an

electrocardiogram, and such laboratory tests as blood pressure and blood cholesterol measurements.

Scientific analyses of the data from those examinations have led to such medical breakthroughs as showing that cigarette smoking, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, obesity, and diabetes increase the risk of heart disease.

“Back when the study began, the notion of ‘risk factors’ for disease was unheard of,” said Levy. “But their identification led to a new approach to disease—one that enables people to take action to reduce their chance of getting heart disease.

“When the Framingham Offspring Study began,” Levy continued, “it allowed us to begin to explore family patterns in the occurrence of cardiovascular disease, including the effects of genetics on high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity, diabetes, and asthma. The new Third Generation Study is vital to that investigation.”

Key goals of the Third Generation Study are to:

- Identify new risk factors for cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases
- Identify genes that contribute to good health and to the development of cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases
- Develop new imaging tests that can detect very early stages of coronary atherosclerosis in otherwise healthy adults.

“The collaboration between FHS scientists and participants has been remarkable,” said Levy. “The study has been possible only because of the participants’ dedication. All of our discoveries are their gift to the world.”

Information about FHS is available online at www.nhlbi.nih.gov/about/framingham.

Former Director's Memoir

Fredrickson Reflects on Politics of Recombinant DNA Research

By Rich McManus

Among the privileges of being an esteemed ex-director of NIH are that you can deliver a lecture in Lipsett Amphitheater wearing a comfortable pair of sneakers, and that, a quarter century after the fact, you can let the world in on your savvy political machinations—including hard-sell tactics that verged on the questionable—that enabled science to tread in new directions despite Frankensteinian fears in the public imagination at the time.

No, we're not talking about human embryonic stem cell research here, though Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson's talk on Dec. 11 was quite consciously a lesson in introducing to the public scientific advances that laymen initially found almost unpalatable. Rather, he was describing the advent of recombinant DNA research, which grew out of discoveries on the West Coast in the early 1970s, before Fredrickson became director of NIH in 1975. His recollections, given as a History of Genetics Lecture, form the basis of his new book, *The Recombinant DNA Controversy: A Memoir*, available in the FAES bookstore.

"It's not to be forgotten that we're 3 months into a war," he began, "but we're also 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," he recalled of his 6 years as NIH director, "and it was the most enjoyable period of my life, I think."

Relying on memory and on anecdotes from the book, Fredrickson, 77, traced the labyrinthine 5-year journey from when he first learned about restriction enzymes and molecular biology's ability

to cut and paste segments of DNA, to eventual creation of HHS guidelines governing recombinant DNA research, and establishment of a recombinant



Dr. Donald Fredrickson speaking on Dec. 11 with a slide of Dr. Paul Berg, chair of the first study committee, in the background.

DNA advisory committee (RAC) that exists to this day. Though the means to these ends was somewhat tortuous, Fredrickson argues that science's success in being able to use this new tool, in the face of initial public alarm, was due to two things: keeping the public, via Congress, fully informed, and maintaining, intact, what he called a sort of "Jeffersonian social contract" between intellectual leadership and society at large whereby mutual respect and openness, not harsh regulation, rule the day.

The talk was a kind of primer for new

NIH directors: here's what to do when history throws you a curve you didn't see coming. Fredrickson, a heart disease expert with a sort of unselfconscious patrician air (he could not bring himself to use the word "protests" to describe much-publicized anti-recombinant DNA research uproars in Ann Arbor, Paris and Cambridge, Mass.; he called them "manifestations"), had no idea what recombinant DNA research was all about when he took office on July 1, 1975.

Two years earlier, at a Gordon conference on nucleic acids, Dr. Herbert Boyer, in whose laboratory the first restriction enzyme capable of cleaving DNA—EcoRI—had been discovered, had informed molecular biologists that the technique had evolved to the point that "we can put any pieces of DNA together that we want," Fredrickson recounted. Realizing immediately that the public would fear creation of new and dangerous chimeras, scientists including then NCI biologist Dr. Maxine Singer urged that a letter be drafted to the National Academy of Sciences, and published in *Science*, that would alert the world to the new recombinant science, and propose rules for its application.

"A group formed to decide what it all meant, and (Stanford biologist) Paul Berg was named chair," Fredrickson said. The group agreed on four immediate goals: institute a world moratorium on the research, to allay public fears of the creation of new genes; consider what might happen if novel genes were set loose; ask the NIH director, then Dr. Robert Stone, to appoint a committee to draft guidelines and perform risk assessment; and hold an international meeting very soon with all the leaders in the field to discuss guidelines.

Back at NIH, Stone quickly formed a 15-person study section—the first RAC, all of whom were biological scientists save one layman. The big international meeting was held at Asilomar, Calif., a favorite retreat destination for Stanford’s science faculty, to which Berg belonged; interestingly, Fredrickson would not visit Asilomar for another 25 years. At this meeting, scientists from many nations and scientific specialties hammered out concerns about containment and crafted a framework for guidelines, only to be deflated late in the meeting with news, from lawyers, about liability issues.

“A fear arose that the government would take it all over,” Fredrickson said. Indeed, the NIH representative to the meeting, Bill Gartland, was told by the vice chairman (Dr. David Baltimore) at the meeting’s end, “Tomorrow, it will all be yours.”

“Little did I know what was coming,” said Fredrickson, who succeeded Stone. The new director relied on advice from eminent NIAID virologist Dr. Wallace Rowe to get up to speed on the new science of recombinant DNA. From what he learned from Rowe and other prominent intramural scientists, Fredrickson

set three goals: the public must have a say and be kept informed on the guidelines; the guidelines must be just that, not regulations holding the force of law; and NIH should be the venue for establishing the guidelines, as well as the principal source of funding of the new science.

Fredrickson quickly hired what he dubbed “my kitchen RAC”—lawyer and physician Dr. Joseph Perpich, who “knew the choreography of Capitol Hill” from having worked on Sen. Ted Kennedy’s staff, and Dr. Bernard Talbot, then an NIAID scientist and now a medical officer at NCRR, who was asked to go out and recruit intramural specialists who could advise Fredrickson.

The details of how Fredrickson’s management team shepherded a livable version of the recombinant DNA research guidelines through NIH’s parent agency HHS, its leader Joe Califano, while at the same time recruiting support from Congress through some key personal contacts form much of the book.

In one episode, Fredrickson writes about a session at the Navy hospital bedside of an important congressional leader who happened to be a diabetes patient and amputee to whom



In June 1980, recently appointed RAC chairman, former Congressman Ray Thornton, listens as other RAC members discuss industrial gene-splicing technology.

Fredrickson suggested, within earshot of several influential congressmen, that the new research could lead to production of human insulin; conceded the author, “I guess I was unscrupulous.”

Other chapters chronicle how Fredrickson’s team avoided the pitfalls of regulation, dealt with court cases (Mack v. Califano, Friends of the Earth, et. al.), witnessed public approbation (one “manifestation” near Harvard included the banner “Stop DNA Research—There are already more forms of life in Harvard Square than the world can stand”) and negotiated that all-time work albatross, the Environmental Impact Statement.

Fredrickson says he is “quite sure” that NIH’s strong effort to keep the public informed saved recombinant DNA research, but he allows that the agency’s methods didn’t keep everyone happy. He doesn’t seem to care, as long as NIH came out respectfully.

“The guidelines are still alive after 25 years,” he declared, and so is the RAC, despite one of Fredrickson’s successors’ efforts to redesign it. “In all, it was a good reflection on NIH, and certainly brought great credit to the scientists who participated.”



Dr. Victoria Harden (l), NIH historian, and Dr. Francis Collins (r), NHGRI director, who co-sponsored the lecture, present Dr. Donald Fredrickson with a commemorative poster.

For Your Information

What's In History Office Files?

Have you ever wondered how NIH began? Have you wanted to find out more about the history of the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Mental Health, or the original uses of the land that NIH now inhabits? Well, you're in luck. The NIH History Office maintains an extensive collection documenting the history of NIH's institutes and NIH as a whole. The office, located in Bldg. 31, Rm. 5B38, holds information from all of the institutes, even those that don't exist anymore. The NIH historian, Dr. Victoria Harden, assisted in establishing the History Office because she recognized the need for preserving the history of the institution. Though not an official archive, the History Office performs many of the roles of a traditional archive including seeking out information from institutes and centers, organizing the records for reference use, and providing access to researchers.



What kinds of material might you find in this collection? There are biography files on key NIH scientists and administrators, files on each institute, general NIH history files, a special collection of materials on the NIH intramural response to AIDS, and files documenting NIH's 1987 centennial celebration. The collection also holds audio tapes of oral histories with NIH staff, videotapes of selected events, and books on subjects such as the histories of infectious diseases, genetics and public health.

The NIH History Office depends largely on the generosity of NIH employees to pass along items for the collection. For example, the collection of NIH phone books, which have helped researchers locate staff members since 1950, was donated by an employee who had kept his phone books during his entire career. It turns out that no one else preserved

them, so the NIH History Office now holds a unique resource.

Many different types of researchers use the collection. Scientists often call about material for a talk on the history of their laboratories. Communication directors seek assistance in preparing for institute anniversaries. Administrators ask for material related to speeches or congressional presentations. Other employees want to pin down when their relatives worked at NIH. Currently, the office files are being used by contractors of the National Academy of Sciences for a study and report on the historic and current organization of NIH.

If you would like to use the archival collection or donate records, contact archivist Brooke Fox at 301-496-6610.

First Woman Added to 'Profiles in Science'

Nobel laureate Dr. Barbara McClintock, who made a name for herself in genetic research, is the first woman to be featured on the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) "Profiles in Science" Web site, <http://www/profiles.nlm.nih.gov>. The site, which chronicles the lives and works of 20th century biomedical scientists, features detailed information and often unpublished scientific works by each scientist. The online exhibit includes laboratory notes, correspondence, unpublished manuscripts, and lecture notes, as well as photographs of McClintock. "Profiles in Science," launched in 1998, is a continuing project. NLM announces each new collection as it is added.



NIH Security Update

A new Web site about NIH security procedures for visitors is now available at <http://www.nih.gov/about/visitorsecurity.htm>. These procedures include information on how to access the Bethesda campus, where to park, information on building accessibility and specific information for Clinical Center patients. The site also provides many other links and contacts for more information as well as detailed maps.

NIGMS Publishes Science Booklets

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences has recently published three new science education booklets: *The Chemistry of Health*, *The Structures of Life*, and *Genetic Basics*. They are geared toward an advanced high school or early college-level audience and include questions testing comprehension at the end of each chapter.

The Chemistry of Health (66 pages) describes how basic chemistry and biochemistry research can encourage a better understanding of human health. The booklet also features interviews with a number of chemists and biochemists.



The Structures of Life (60 pages) focuses on structural biology. The booklet contains a general introduction to proteins, a chapter each on X-ray crystallography and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, and a chapter on structure-based drug

design. It also features "Student Snapshots" designed to inspire young people to consider careers in biomedical research.

Genetic Basics (68 pages) includes descriptions of how genes work, "strange but true" exceptions to the rules of genetics, why basic research is important and worthwhile, some of the connections between genes and diseases, and the excitement of genetics research in the 21st century.

All three publications can be found on the NIGMS web site. Single, free copies of these publications are also available by calling 301-496-7301 or emailing pub_info@nigms.nih.gov.

Research Festival - Past and Future

The 2001 Research Festival attracted a record number of visitors. The attendees had a richness of choices to pick and choose from. There was a kickoff keynote ad-



Dr. David E. Dobbins (I) of NIAMS explains his poster on gene localization to Dr. Lutz Froenicke of NCI-Ft. Detrick.

dress, two plenary sessions (Proteomics, and IC directors on the future of biomedical research), twenty-four mini-symposia and over 300 posters. At the start there was the job fair and a huge Technical Sales Association vendor show ended the 4-day event.

Research Festival in 2002 is tentatively scheduled for the week of Oct. 15-18.

NIHAA Board of Directors Passes Membership Resolution

Whereas, the NIHAA Membership Committee voted unanimously that the association send a letter to all members delinquent in dues payments to warn them that their membership would end January 1 if the delinquent dues had not been received;

Whereas, the NIHAA president sent such a letter, obtaining more than 100 positive responses, with 50 letters undeliverable;

Whereas, many who are delinquent chose not to respond and are therefore an expense and burden to the association;

Therefore be it resolved that:

The NIHAA will drop immediately from its rolls all delinquent members who have not responded, except for those whose letters were undeliverable and who will be the subjects of additional research by NIHAA staff.

NIH Notes August 2001 – December 2001

Appointments and Personnel Changes

Dr. David Bartlett, senior investigator in the surgery branch at the Center for Cancer Research at NCI, was appointed chief of the division of surgical oncology at University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute and associate professor of surgery at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine ... **Dr. Francisco O. Calvo**, who first joined NIH in 1987, has been appointed chief of the Review Branch, NIDDK, where he has served as deputy chief since 1999. Recently he was appointed to the editorial board of *Biology of Reproduction* ... **Stacy Charland** was recently appointed chief information officer of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences. She is a database and application design expert who comes to NIGMS from DBA Software, Inc. ... **Dr. Alicia Dombroski** has become the new scientific review administrator for the microbial physiology and genetics 1 study section at the Center for Scientific Review ... **Dr. Caswell Evans** at NIDCR recently received the Surgeon General's Medallion, the highest honor bestowed by the Surgeon General, for his "outstanding efforts in promotion of the health of the public as executive editor for *Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General*. The document was the first-ever Surgeon General's Report on oral health ... **Joyce Gibson** recently joined the Center for Scientific Review as chief of the cardiovascular integrated review group, overseeing its eight study sections and related special emphasis panels. She will also serve as the scientific review administrator of the pharmacology study section. Prior to coming to CSR, she was executive director of metabolic and cardiovascular disease research at Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp. in New Jersey ... **Dr. Martin H. Goldrosen** was recently appointed chief of the Office of Scientific Review at the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine, which is responsible for the peer review of all grant applications assigned to NCCAM. Since 1991, he was a health scientist administrator within the Grants Review Branch of the Division of Extramural Affairs, NCI ... **Dr. Enoch Gordis**, NIAAA director since 1986, retired Dec. 31. Dr. Raynard S.

Kington, NIH associate director for behavioral and social sciences research and director of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences, has been named acting director. He will retain both positions ... **Dr. Patricia Greenwel** has joined the Center for Scientific Review as scientific review administrator for the alcohol and toxicology subcommittee-1 scientific review group ... **Dr. Glen R. Hanson** has been named acting director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse effective Dec. 1, 2001. He has served as director of NIDA's Division of Neuroscience and Behavioral Research since 2000, while also serving as advisory director of the University of Utah's Addiction Research and Education Center, which he founded in 1999. He also holds an appointment as professor in the department of pharmacology and toxicology, College of Pharmacy, University of Utah. He has served on a number of NIH study sections ... **MaryAnn Guerra**, NCI deputy director for management/executive officer, has left the institute. She also worked at NIAID and NHLBI. She is now at Matthews Media Group in Rockville as executive vice president and director, commercial division ... **Dr. Eugene G. Hayunga** recently joined the Office of Scientific Affairs, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, as chief of the Extramural Project Review Branch, where he will be responsible for overseeing the scientific review and technical evaluation of research grants and contracts for the institute. Formerly, he held a variety of review, program and policy responsibilities at NIH, and conducted laboratory research at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, and the Naval Medical Research Institute ... **Dr. Anthony Hayward** has been named associate director of clinical research at NCRR. He comes to NIH from the University of Colorado Health Sciences Center in Denver where he was professor of pediatrics, microbiology and immunology and associate director of the university's Pediatric General Clinical Research Center. At NCRR, he oversees several national clinical research programs ... **Dr. Steven Hyman**, director of the National Institute of Mental Health since 1996, has left to become provost of Harvard University and senior university-wide academic officer. He will focus on planning and policy matters with an

emphasis on activities that extend across several Harvard departments. The acting NIMH director is Dr. Richard K. Nakamura. He has served as deputy director of NIMH since 1997 and as a senior program scientist at NIMH before that ... **Anthony "Tony" Ittelag** former NIH deputy director for management is now a consultant to NIH acting director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein ... **Charles "Chick" Leasure** has been named NIH deputy director for management, succeeding Ittelag. Leasure, who joined NIH in 1965, had been associate director for administration at NHGRI since 1998. Prior to that he was the executive officer of NIEHS for 14 years and worked earlier at NCI ... **Dr. Alan Leshner**, head of the National Institute on Drug Abuse since 1994, has left to become the new chief executive officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. AAAS is the world's largest general science society and publisher of its journal *Science*. Leshner is a psychologist and neuroscientist who has been a national spokesperson on drug abuse prevention and treatment ... **Dr. Alfred C. Johnson** has been appointed director of scientific programs and operations, Office of Loan Repayment and Scholarship, OD. He has been director of the Undergraduate Scholarship Program since January 2000 and will continue as UGSP director. He joined NCI in 1994 as a postdoctoral fellow and worked in the Laboratory of Molecular Biology ... **Dr. Jane F. Kinsel**, former director of NIAID's Office of Policy Analysis, has been appointed associate director for science policy and operations at NCCAM. In this position, she serves as senior advisor to NCCAM's director on science, science policy and other strategic issues, as well as overseeing planning for and evaluation of the center's scientific initiatives and operating programs ... **Dr. Richard D. Klausner** stepped down as NCI director on Sept. 30. He had served more than 6 years. He was named the founding president of the Case Institute of Health, Science and Technology launched by the Case Foundation. In December, however, he left that job when the institute was dissolved and was named senior fellow and special adviser for counterterrorism at the National Academies. He will continue to cochair the Committee on the Science and Technology Agenda for Countering Terrorism ... **Dr. Dushanka V. Kleinman**, NIDCR deputy director and assistant surgeon general, PHS Commissioned Corps, has been named the 15th Chief Dental Officer, USPHS. She

is the first woman to hold the position since its establishment in 1923. In this capacity, she will coordinate PHS dental programs for the Office of the Surgeon General and advise the surgeon general on issues related to dental practice and personnel in the PHS. A rear admiral in the corps, she will serve as Chief Dental Officer in conjunction with her position at NIDCR. Kleinman was named NIDCR deputy director in 1991. Since that time she has assumed the role of NIDCR acting director twice during transitions between directors. Most recently, she spearheaded the development of the first-ever Surgeon General's Report on Oral Health ...

Dr. Barry R. Komisaruk recently joined NIGMS as a program director in the Division of Minority Opportunities in Research. He comes to NIGMS from Rutgers, where he was a professor in the department of psychology and director of the university's Minority Biomedical Research Support program. His research interests include the neurophysiology, pharmacology, and endocrinology of reproductive behavior, and analgesia in laboratory animals and humans ...

Dr. Henry McFarland, chief of the NINDS Neuroimmunology Branch, was recently named the institute's clinical director and director of the Clinical Neuroscience Program. He is a world-renowned leader in the field of neuroimmunology, with particular expertise in multiple sclerosis ...

Dr. Richard Okita recently joined NIGMS as a program director in the Division of Pharmacology, Physiology, and Biomedical Chemistry, where he will administer grants in the areas of drug metabolism, transporters, eicosanoids, pharmacokinetics, toxicology, drug delivery, and formulations. He comes to NIGMS from Washington State University in Pullman, where he was associate chair of the department of pharmaceutical sciences in the College of Pharmacy and a professor of pharmaceutical sciences ...

Dr. Mary Frances Picciano has been named to the newly created position of senior nutrition research scientist at NIH's Office of Dietary Supplements. She joins NIH from Pennsylvania State University, where she was professor in the department of nutrition, Graduate Program in Nutrition and Integrated Graduate Program in Biosciences. Her research has focused on dietary requirements for iron, folate and selenium, and the bioavailability of these nutrients in pregnant women and children ...

Dr. Judith A. Salerno has been appointed NIA deputy director. Prior to coming back to NIH (she

was here from 1989-1992 as senior clinical investigator at the Laboratory of Neurosciences, NIA, and a guest researcher (1992-1995), she was chief consultant for geriatrics and extended care at the Veterans Health Administration ...

Dr. Michael Schaefer recently joined the Center for Scientific Review as a scientific review administrator. He will coordinate the review of fellowship applications for the genetic sciences integrated review group before assuming responsibility for the SSS-Y study section. The section evaluates applications for Small Business Innovation Research grants in the areas of genetics, genomes and nucleic acid technology. He comes to NIH from the University of Missouri in Kansas City ...

Dr. Elaine Sierra-Rivera has joined the Center Scientific Review as scientific review administrator for the new pathology C study section in the oncological sciences integrated review group. This section reviews grant applications related to events that initiate malignancies, tumor suppressor genes, cell cycle and apoptosis. She comes to NIH from Vanderbilt University School of Medicine where she was an assistant professor in the department of radiation oncology. Sierra-Rivera also developed a program to teach medical students how to speak and relate to Spanish-speaking patients ...

Dr. Robert Wittes, NCI deputy director for extramural science and director of the Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis, will leave Mar. 1, 2002, to become physician-in-chief at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Dr. Ellen Feigel has been named acting director of DCTD ...

Christy A. Thomsen recently joined the NCCAM as director of the Office of Communications and Public Liaison, where she will develop initiatives to disseminate science-based information on complementary and alternative medicine research. She began her NIH career in 1986. Prior to coming to NCCAM, she served for 7 years as chief of the Cancer Information Service, an NCI national information and education network ...

Dr. Rocky S. Tuan, former director of the orthopedic research laboratory at Thomas Jefferson University of Philadelphia, recently joined the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases as chief of its new Cartilage Biology and Orthopedics Branch. He will develop a multidisciplinary research program that focuses on skeletal biology, cartilage diseases such as osteoarthritis, and orthopedics, fields in which he has extensive and widely recognized expertise.

Awards and Honors

Dr. Peter Bennett at NIDDK has received a Novartis Award in Diabetes for his work in research, education and clinical practice that has had a major impact on the diabetes field. He was recognized for his career-spanning study of the epidemiology of type 2 diabetes in the Pimas of the Gila River Indian Community. His ongoing studies have provided a longitudinal look at the natural history of diabetes, highlighting the role of obesity, raised insulin levels and insulin resistance in the progression of the disease and its complications ...

Dr. Faye Calhoun, NIAAA's associate director for collaborative research activities, received the 14th annual Seixas Award from the Research Society on Alcoholism for her leadership in developing and overseeing numerous national and international partnerships and collaborative research efforts; and in interagency efforts to bring diverse resources to alcohol research ...

Dr. Anthony Fauci, NIAID director, received the 2001 Frank Annunzio Award in the Humanitarian Field from the Christopher Columbus Fellowship Foundation. He was recognized for his work in understanding the pathogenesis of HIV/AIDS. He has been "instrumental in developing strategies for the therapy and immune reconstitution of patients and the research and development behind a vaccine to prevent HIV infection" ...

Dr. Victoria Harden, NIH historian, has been named to the executive council of the American Historical Association ...

Dr. Jay Hoofnagle, director of NIDDK's Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, received the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Distinguished Achievement Award on Nov. 12. The award honors individual researchers for their sustained scientific contributions to the field of liver diseases. Hoofnagle also recently received the Gold Medal from the Canadian Association for the Study of the Liver for contributions to liver disease research. His research has provided the scientific underpinnings of now standard treatment for many people infected with hepatitis C ...

Dr. Albert Z. Kapikian, head of the epidemiology section of NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, recently received the Award of Distinction of the Cornell University Weill Medical College Alumni Association during commencement exercises in New York City. He was recognized for his outstanding lifetime scientific contributions in the fields of

Grantees Win Nobel Prize

Two long-time NIH grantees have won Nobel Prizes: Dr. Leland H. Hartwell, president and director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle and professor of genetics at the University of Washington, also in Seattle, was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in October for his discovery of genes that control the cell division cycle; over the past 35 years, NIH has provided him more than \$41 million in grant support. Winning the Nobel Prize for Chemistry was Dr. K. Barry Sharpless, who is the W.M. Keck professor of chemistry at the Scripps Research Institute at La Jolla, a grantee of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences who was honored for his discovery of "chiral catalysts"—molecules that enable researchers to selectively control chemical reactions. Over the past 26 years, NIGMS has provided him more than \$7 million in research grant support.

Of the 79 American Nobel laureates in physiology or medicine since 1945, 60 either worked at or were funded by NIH before winning the prize. During the same period, 123 scientists worldwide have won the prize, 70 with support from or work experience at NIH prior to receiving the honor.

NIGMS has supported 24 of the 29 Nobel laureates in chemistry funded or employed by NIH since 1954.

Five NIH intramural scientists have won the Nobel Prize.

epidemiology, virology and vaccinology ...

Dr. Yvonne T. Maddox, NIH acting deputy director, was among 65 federal employees and one of only three in HHS to receive the 2001 Presidential Rank Award for Distinguished Executives. Maddox, who also serves as NICHD deputy director, was cited for providing "leadership to a large and diverse program that supports research on maternal and child health, the population sciences and medical rehabilitation. Through her vision and effective management of resources, major advances in the health of mothers and children have been realized" ...

Dr. Lawrence Nelsnn, a fertility researcher at NICHD, has received "The Art of Listening Award" from the Genetic Alliance for his ability to listen carefully to his patients when evaluating their conditions ...

Dr. Jennifer Read, medical officer in the Pediatric, Adolescent, and Maternal AIDS Branch, NICHD, received the 2001 Young Investigator Award from the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society recently at its awards ceremony during the Pediatric Academic societies annual meeting in Baltimore. Her research has focused on the role of cesarean section in the prevention of mother to child HIV transmission, and more recently, on the prevention of such transmission among mothers who breastfeed ...

Dr. Paul M. Yen, a senior investigator in NIDDK's Clinical Endocrinology Branch, received the \$30,000 Abbott Thyroid Research Mentor Award. Two fellows in his lab, Dr. Prina Rotman-Pikielny and Dr. Shinichiro Ando, each received a \$1,000 Abbott Thyroid Research Clinical Fellowship Award.

Retirements

Dr. Luigi Giacometti, scientific review administrator for the visual sciences A study section, has retired from the Center for Scientific Review after 28 years at NIH. Retirement gives Giacometti many choices. He will travel to Italy, enjoy his family, or work on one of many writing projects and pursue his particular interests in the history of

Christianity and medicine. He has just joined the NIHAA... **Sandy Lange**, director of the National Toxicology Program Liaison Office and assistant to the Environmental Toxicology Program director, has retired after 33 years with NIEHS. She has long-range plans for her free time in retirement: Duke University's Institute of Learning in Retirement, her church's outreach project, a 2-year academy focusing on spiritual formation and personal growth ...

Mary L. Miers, chief of the NINDS Science Policy and Analysis Branch, recently retired from the federal government after 34 years of service, 31 with NIH. Although she has retired from government service, she is continuing her career as an assistant dean for planning in the health sciences division at Columbia University in New York. She will work closely with Dr. Gerald Fischbach, former NINDS director, now at Columbia ... **John Tyner** has retired after 40 years of service. He was chief of the CSR travel and reimbursement section. He has been active in his community and will continue that ... **Dr. Eugene Vigil**, scientific review administrator in the cell development and function integrated review group, has retired. He intends to pursue independent business interests with the hope of developing a foundation to help people.

Grantees Win Lasker Award

Two long-time NIH grantees, **Dr. Mario Capecchi** and **Dr. Oliver Smithies**, have received the 2001 Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research. The award is "for the development of a powerful technology for manipulating the mouse genome with exquisite precision, which allows the creation of animal models of human disease," according to the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation. Sharing the award with Capecchi and Smithies was Dr. Martin Evans of Cardiff University in Wales.

NIGMS has supported Capecchi's work since 1969 and Smithies' work since 1973. Capecchi also has current grant support from NICHD, and Smithies has current support from NHLBI.

"The tools these investigators have developed are both elegant and powerful," said NIGMS director Dr. Marvin Cassman. "They epitomize the goal of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences—to stimulate progress in the treatment and cure of disease through an understanding of basic biological processes."

The foundation honored two other scientists as well: Dr. Robert G. Edwards of Cambridge University, for a technique for producing "test-tube babies" and Dr. William H. Foege of Emory University for leadership in improving worldwide public health.

The Lasker Award is one of the most prestigious science prizes in the United States. According to the Lasker Foundation, more than half of those honored with the Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research since 1962 have later received the Nobel Prize.

Deaths

Dr. John Abrell, former section chief in the Grants Administration Branch, Division of Extramural Activities, NCI, died Dec. 2 at a shock trauma center in Baltimore following a car wreck on Dec. 1. He had served NIH in several intramural and extramural scientific capacities ... **Dr. Howard L. Andrews**, who was a Radiation Safety Officer (1942-1965) at NIH, died in Provide, R.I. on Dec. 19, 2000 ... **Dr. John Dowling Campbell**, 79, a social psychologist who retired in 1981 from NIMH, died Oct. 9 at Shady Grove Adventist Hospital after a fall at his Gaithersburg home. He joined NIMH's socio-environmental studies section in 1956. He was involved in studies of children and also co-invented a portable data-processing device that researchers could use in the field. After he retired, he was a consultant to NIH ... **Warren Childers** died in Jacksonville, Fla. on Oct. 2. He was a classification officer in the Office of Personnel, OD, in the late 1950s and 1960s. He retired because of disability ... **Harold Webb Curran**, 91, who retired in 1974 as executive officer of NIH's Division of Research Grants, died of sepsis Oct. 23 at Bethesda Naval Hospital. From 1950-1955, he did budget work at NIH, then left to become executive officer of the PHS Indian Health Bureau for four years before returning to NIH ... **Virginia Holles DeNike**, 94, a grants review officer in the 1950s for NIH, died of congestive heart failure Dec. 19 at an assisted-living facility in Casco, Maine ... **Dr. Lydia B. Edwards**, 96, a Public Health Service physician who retired in 1973 from NIH, where she guided tuberculosis research operations, died of cardiac arrest Nov. 7 at a retirement facility in Bedford, Mass. ... **Dr. Victor J. Ferrans**, 64, a researcher who worked at NHLBI, died Oct. 26 of complications from diabetes at Georgetown University Hospital. For the past seven years he was chief of the pathology section at NHLBI. He first joined NIH in 1969 as a medical officer for research in the pathology branch of the electron microscopy laboratory. From 1977-1994, he was chief of the ultrastructure section of the pathology branch. He lost his vision to diabetes. At NHLBI he worked on cardiovascular pathology, heart disease, artificial valves and other related topics. Ferrans had a long bibliography and was the recipient of many honors and awards ... **Dr. Bernard Fox**, 83, a retired NIH scientist (1973-1982),

died of pulmonary fibrosis at a hospital in Boston on Oct. 9. He specialized in the causes, origins and control of cancer during a 50-year professional career, about half of which was spent at NIH. He was manager of social science for the field studies and statistics program in NCI's Division of Cancer Control and Rehabilitation, and was a pioneer in researching and studying the psychological role involved in cancer risks. After leaving NIH in 1982, he was professor of psychiatry at Boston University School of Medicine (1983-1999) and adjunct professor of public health at University of Massachusetts at Amherst (1984-1987) ... **Dr. James Robert Gillette**, 73, who worked at NHLBI's chemical pharmacology laboratory (1954-1994), the last 22 of those years as lab chief, died Dec. 26 at Suburban Hospital. He had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. His expertise was enzyme drug interaction. He studied how drugs break down as they work through the body. The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics created in his honor the James R. Gillette best-paper award ... **Dr. Pietro M. Guillo**, 82, a host-tumor researcher who worked at NCI (1954-1985), died on May 28, 2001, in Saluzzo, Italy. He was chief of the Laboratory of Tumor Pathophysiology (1973-1985) and served as chairman of the U.S. Presidential Task Force on Breast Cancer (1975-1979). After retiring from NIH, he returned to Italy and served as professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Torino ... **John Ernest Henderson**, 49, a facility operations manager for NIH, died of liver disease Nov. 28 at Holy Cross Hospital. He had served six years in the army before retiring as a staff sergeant in 1977. He then worked for the General Services Administration central heating plant at Washington Navy Yard. In 1980, he joined NIH and worked as a utility systems repair operator. The last 10 years, he was in charge of maintenance for the Quarters, Bldg. 60 and the Children's Inn. Tragically, a week before his death his wife Suzanne M. Henderson died in a car accident ... **Norma Tir Hadary**, 85, who worked as an information officer at NIH (1964-1979), died Nov. 23 in Rockville at the Hebrew Home of Greater Washington, where she had been treated for the past two years. She had Alzheimer's disease. She retired from NICHD ... **Mabel Edith Heckard**, 93, who was at NIH for 32 years before retiring in the mid-1970s, died Jan. 5, 2001 of renal failure at Suburban Hospital. She worked as an

administrative assistant in the travel office ... **Dr. Jeffrey M. Isner**, 53, died Oct. 31 in Boston. He was a world-renowned physician who made major contributions in cardiology. From 1977 to 1979, he was a staff associate at NHLBI where he learned cardiopathology from Dr. William Roberts. He was a professor of medicine and pathology at Tufts and was chief of cardiology at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Boston ... **Dr. Mary Jane Jesse**, 83, a pediatrician and a cardiologist, died Nov. 7 in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1976, she joined NHLBI to head the Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases — the first woman physician to hold this position. She left NIH in 1980 to return to the University of Miami. She later was president of the American Heart Association ... **Dr. Nancy Melton Jones**, 86, a research statistician at NCI who retired in 1981, died of respiratory failure Sept. 8 at the Kensington Park assisted living facility. She had Alzheimer's disease ... **Dr. Edward S. Josephson**, 86, a research scientist who worked at NIH (1946-1954) on chemotherapy for malaria and other tropical diseases, died of congestive heart failure Oct. 30 in a hospice in Providence, R.I. He was a pioneer of radiation sterilization of food, a technique now being used to protect the mail from anthrax spores ... **Dorothy B. Kipnis**, 86, who was at NIH as an administrative assistant, died of a heart attack Aug. 24 at the Hebrew Home of Greater Washington in Rockville. From 1968 to 1980, she worked in the office of cancer communications, which administered a hot line for cancer patients ... **Dr. Leonard T. Kurland**, 79, a neurologist who was also an epidemiologist, died on Dec. 4 of a heart attack at his home in Rochester, Minn. He first came to NIH in the mid-1950s to work on multiple sclerosis. He became chief of the epidemiology branch at NINDS. He did studies in Guam and Japan and throughout the U.S. Concurrently with his NIH work, he was involved with the Rochester Epidemiology Project at the Mayo Clinic that he led for 35 years. He left NIH and joined the Mayo Clinic in 1964 as chair of the department of medical statistics, epidemiology, and population genetics, where he stayed until his retirement in 1995 ... **Benedict "Dick" J. Latteri**, 59, acting deputy director, Division of Intramural Clinical and Biological Research, NIAAA, died of a heart attack on Aug. 7. He had many years of service at NIAAA and NIMH as an administrator and program manager ... **Gerald Jennings Lawson**, 54, a social

worker and hospital chaplain at NIH in the early 1980s, was killed Oct. 30 in a single-car accident in Brookeville, MD. ... **Marie M. Lech**, 85, a PHS nursing supervisor at NIH (1953-1980), died Aug. 3 at the Manor Care nursing home in Silver Spring. She had Alzheimer's disease. She came to Washington when she joined the PHS. She was a PHS Captain who worked as an administrator in the arthritis and metabolic diseases branch at NIH. She published articles about infection control practices, metabolic balance studies, and nursing aspects of clinical research ... **Daisy C. Lewis**, 91, a statistician at NIH, died Aug. 12 at Washington Hospital Center of heart disease. In 1968, she retired from NIH and began working as a real estate broker and was active until her death. She operated the Daisy C. Lewis Real Estate agency specializing in residential property ... **Dr. Kenneth G. Lutterman**, 72, a former health science administrator at National Institute of Mental Health (1968-1999), died of a heart attack Dec. 2 at his home in Ann Arbor, Mich. Since 1999, he was assistant dean for research at the University of Michigan school of social services. While at NIMH for 31 years, he was a leader in supporting social science research related to social work, nursing and psychiatry. To bridge the gap between science and service, he worked with organizations, universities and graduate schools to develop research on health care for the mentally ill and to set up research training programs ... **Frances Mark**, 81, a retired government librarian, died of a heart ailment Dec. 21 at Washington Adventist Hospital. She worked at NLM (1958-1964). She had been imprisoned at Terezin concentration camp during World War II and came to this country in 1948 ... **John Medina III**, 59, died on June 17 at Casey House Hospice in Rockville. He had lung cancer with metastasis to the brain, diagnosed only 4 weeks before his death. In June 1994, he joined NIH as the Hispanic Employment Program manager in the Office of Equal Opportunity, where he remained until February 2000, when he accepted a position as grants management specialist in NHLBI ... **Dr. Harry M. Meyer, Jr.**, 72, a pediatric virologist at NIH (1959-1982), died of lymphoma Aug. 19. Please see a remembrance by Dr. Paul Parkman on p. 27 of *Update* ... **Perola Zaltzman Nirenberg**, 76, a biochemist at NIH and wife of Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, died Sept. 30 at their home in Bethesda. She had Alzheimer's disease. She had come to NIH in 1956 as a postdoctoral

student with Dr. Sidney Udenfriend ... **Robert Guy Owens**, the former NIEHS deputy director of extramural programs, died July 18. He retired in 1983, after 16 years at NIEHS ... **Dr. Paul Q. Peterson**, 89, who retired in 1972 as assistant U.S. surgeon general and as a rear admiral in the PHS, died of pneumonia Oct. 9 at Virginia Medical Center, Arlington. He joined NIH in 1958 after working as a PHS commissioned officer. He directed a health mission to the Far East in the early 1950s. After that (1958-1961), he was assistant director, NIAID and chief of the Public Health methods office. After he left the government, he was the founding dean of the public health school of the University of Illinois at Chicago and director of the Illinois public health department. He was a member of NIHAA's board of directors for six years ... **Francis Eugene Purcell**, 70, a consultant and corporate executive, died of pulmonary fibrosis Dec. 24 at Inova Fairfax Hospital. He came to Washington in 1957 and worked at NIH for two years before joining the Martin Corp. ... **Gloria T. Riley**, who was NIH personnel specialist in the Labor Management Branch (1962-1981), died Oct. 12. She had Parkinson's disease ... **Phyllis Salter**, 78, who worked at NIH in the Regional Medical Program (DRMP) lived in Virginia, and died last year ... **Dr. Nava Sarver**, 50, NIH researcher and AIDS activist, died Aug. 3 at Suburban Hospital. She had myasthenia gravis. She had worked at NIH since 1988 and had been chief of the targeted interventions branch of the AIDS division since 1996 ... **Dr. Herschel Sidransky**, 76, who was postdoctoral researcher in pathology (1958-1961) at NCI, died of cancer Nov. 4 at the Washington Home hospice. He was pathology department chairman at George Washington University (1977-1999). Prior to that he was a pathology professor at the University of Pittsburgh medical school and then pathology department chairman at the University of South Florida in Tampa. He was also president of the Washington Academy of Medicine from 1996 to 1999 and chairman emeritus of George Washington University medical school's pathology department ... **Alice Reid Simpson**, 88, a secretary in the office of material management at NIH in the 1970s, died Aug. 1 at her home in Fairfax of complications related to dementia ... **Dr. Roger Lee Shapiro**, 75, a Washington psychiatrist who was also a former National Institute of Mental Health official (1958-1973), died Dec. 9 at Sibley

Memorial Hospital after hip-replacement surgery. He was also a clinical professor at George Washington University's medical school since 1978, and was a training and supervising analyst at the Washington Psychoanalytic Institute ... **Samuel V. Stiles Jr.**, 75, a Public Health Service policy administrator, died of cancer Aug. 3 at the Casey House hospice in Rockville. He moved to the Washington area in 1961 and worked for one year at NIH ... **Gertrude Rikala Tedrow**, 89, died Nov. 26 at the Myrtle Beach Manor, Myrtle Beach, S.C. In the 1960s, she was an administrative assistant in the NIH Library ... **Dr. Joe Hin Tjio**, 82, a research biologist who worked at NIH (1959-1997), died Nov. 27 in Gaithersburg, Md. Before he came to NIH, he was a visiting scientist at the University of Lund, Sweden, and while there he did the first correct count of the number of chromosomes in human cells. His accurate count of 46 paved the way for significant work in biology related to chromosomal abnormalities. At NIH, he continued his chromosomal studies and worked in the laboratory of experimental pathology of what was then the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. He was named scientist emeritus in 1992 and continued to keep his laboratory space until 1997 when he moved to Asbury Methodist Village ... **Otto H. Ulrich, Jr.**, 65, died of cancer Sept. 12 at the Hospice of Northern Virginia. He had worked for 25 years as a medical indexer at the National Library of Medicine ... **Adele Jones Van Devanter**, 88, died Sept. 3, at St. Mary's Hospital. She lived in California, MD. She worked at NIH in the 1950s and served as administrative assistant to Chris A. Hansen who was the director of the Division of Research Services. She retired from the government in late 1968 and worked with Hansen when he went to Georgetown University ... **Dr. Mario Werner**, 69, an emeritus professor of pathology at George Washington University's medical school, died Aug. 17 at his home in Washington. He had Lou Gehrig's disease. He was an expert in clinical chemistry, enzymology and medical decision-making practices. In 1961-1962, he was a fellow in the NIH metabolic disease branch.

Mrs. Mary Calley Hartman made a contribution to NIHAA in memory of **Harold Curran**, **Dr. Paul Peterson** and **Adele Van Devanter**. Mrs. Harriet Greenwald made a contribution in memory of **John Henderson**.

Remembering Dr. Harry M. Meyer, Jr. (1928–2001)

By Dr. Paul D. Parkman

My colleague and friend of 40 years, Harry Martin Meyer Jr., died of lymphoma on August 19, 2001 at the home of his stepson in Kenmore, Washington. He was 72.

He received his B.S. degree in biology from Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas and his M.D. from the University of Arkansas School of Medicine in Little Rock. At these institutions, he acquired his lifelong interest in virology and infectious diseases. After his internship at the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D.C., he became a research medical officer at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) assigned to the Department of Virus and Rickettsial Diseases. There he became known as Hank (rather than Harry) to avoid confusion with Harry Dascomb, who was also to spend his life in the study of infectious diseases. Because Hank felt the need for more clinical training, he completed a residency in pediatrics at the North Carolina Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill and later became board certified.

I first met Hank while stationed at WRAIR in 1961. In 1959, he had returned to the Washington, D.C. area and began his career in the U.S. Public Health Service. He had been hired by Dr. Joseph Smadel, then NIH's scientific director, for a position at the Division of Biologics Standards (DBS), the forerunner of the FDA's present day Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. I moved across town in 1964 to work in Hank's Laboratory of Viral Immunology (LVI) there to continue studies on rubella virus, which Ed Buescher, Mal Artenstein and I had discovered in 1961.

We developed a wonderful partnership. At that time, Hank was already an accomplished medical virologist with an intense interest in vaccines and the practical issues surrounding their development; he was a great teacher. He strongly believed that research should play an important role in the regulation of biological products, and acted on this principle throughout his career. The laboratory and clinical studies that came from LVI provided the scientific information to end the debate about the use of this live virus vaccine, paving the way for the approval of the first commercially available rubella vaccines in 1969. Such vaccines later proved highly effective in eliminating rubella epidemics and preventing the birth defects consequent to rubella infection in pregnant women.

Starting with the DBS's transfer to the FDA in 1972, Hank directed the research and regulatory programs for all biologi-

cal products including vaccines, blood products, and allergenics. Later after becoming director of the combined Center for Drugs and Biologics in 1982, he was responsible for regulating drugs as well. Hank's strong and steady leadership and his ability to devise imaginative scientific and regulatory approaches were widely recognized both in the U.S. and abroad and led to his participation in many consultative groups within the U.S. government and the World Health Organization.

Hank retired from government service as assistant surgeon general in 1986, with the rank of rear admiral. From then until 1993, as director of the medical research division at American Cyanamid in Pearl River, N.Y., he was responsible for the company's pharmaceutical development. He retired to his home near Friday Harbor, on San Juan Island north of Seattle.

Hank received many honors and awards ranging from the Chevalier de l'Ordre National, Republic of Upper Volta Africa (for his studies on the safety and effectiveness of measles vaccine in that country, and subsequently when administered in combination with other vaccines in expanded studies in what was then French West Africa) to the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation Award for Distinguished Scientific Research (in recognition of his work on rubella).

He had many interests outside of his professional career. These included, at various times, duck and quail hunting, fishing, photography, spelunking, wild flowers, German shepherds, orchid cultivation (including a new species he discovered during his travels in Africa), raising cows and Tennessee walking horses, scuba diving, bay and ocean sailing, celestial navigation, marathon running, kayaking, cross-country skiing, collecting and consuming wild mushrooms, bird and whale watching and perhaps other activities I

have forgotten. Hank was serially intensely focused on each of these topics, moving from one to another, but never forgetting any single detail. He learned a great deal about each, and gloried in regaling friends and colleagues with the details of his newly acquired interests!

Hank was a great friend, a wonderful mentor and colleague, and a major proponent of science and its role in the enlightened regulation of biologics. We will all miss him.



Drs. Harry M. Meyer, Jr. and Paul D. Parkman

Goodbye to Bldg. 35, New Site of NRC

Demolition of Bldg. 35, undertaken to make way for construction of the John Edward Porter Neuroscience Research Center, began on Sept. 5, and by late November had resulted in complete leveling of the structure by a concrete “muncher” machine. The “jaws” of the muncher can be seen at right against the late fall sky.

In the photos below, the building skeleton appears as it was in late October, after asbestos and lead had been carefully removed, along with steel, copper wiring and tubing and concrete, which were recycled.

The new NRC (model shown below) will be built mostly of glass, and will feature an atrium visible in the center of the photo.

Bldg. 35 used to host a cafeteria, preschool program, and, in its basement, some squash courts, among other facilities. The muncher bit it into small chunks of concrete, then shook the pieces until they pulverized. In the photos at right below, the well-chewed remains of Bldg. 35 make it look more like war-torn Kandahar than the NIH campus.

Eventually, Bldg. 36, from whose roof some of the photos were taken, will also be razed to make way for the 560,000-gross-square-foot NRC.



W I N T E R 2 0 0 2

BALLOT

National Institutes of Health Alumni Association

PLEASE TEAR OUT AND RETURN WITH YOUR VOTE

In accordance with the bylaws of the NIHAA, alumni members of the association are to elect one-third of the board of the association. The nominating committee, appointed by President William I. Gay, has nominated the alumni members listed below, each of whom has agreed to serve on the board of directors if elected, to occupy positions on the board left open by expiring terms of office of present members. Each alumnus(a) member may vote for four (4) of these nominees. Please note that associate members (current NIH employees) are not eligible to vote in this election.

NOMINEES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Please vote for up to four (4) and return your ballot to the NIHAA office by April 5.

<u>Nominees</u>	<u>Former NIH Affiliation</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Alexander Adler*	DRG, <i>NIH Record</i> founding editor
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Artrice Valentine Bader*	NCI, NIGMS scientist/administrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Edwin Becker*	NIDDK scientist
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. William Branche	CSR scientific review administrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Cyrus R. Creveling*	NIDDK scientist
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Samuel S. Herman*	NEI, NCI, NIEHS scientist/administrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. Jane Sundelof Jones*	OD personnel
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. John Landon	NCI scientist
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Carl Leventhal*	NINDB, NCI, NIAMD, NIDDK, OD scientist/administrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Terry L. Lierman	NIH management intern program
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Kathleen McCormick*	NIA scientist
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Vince Oliverio	NCI scientist/administrator
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Karl Piez*	NIDR scientist
<input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Michael Walker	NINDS scientist

*CURRENT BOARD MEMBERS WHO ARE ELIGIBLE FOR A SECOND TERM

NIH Retrospectives: 5 Decades of History



Winter 1952

Dr. H. Trendley Dean, NIDR director, and Dr. Frederick S. McKay, former NIDR consultant, are joint recipients of the 1952 Lasker Award. They are the first dentists to be so honored by the foundation "for leadership in the development of programs for caries control through fluoridation of water supplies" ... The NIH library has been making detailed plans for its move to the Clinical Center in 1953, where it will occupy several wings on the fifth floor ... Dr. James A. Shannon has been appointed associate director of NIH. He succeeds Dr. Norman H. Topping, whose appointment as vice president in charge of medical affairs at the University of Pennsylvania became effective Nov. 1.



Winter 1962

The 75th Anniversary of infectious disease research in the U.S. Public Health Service was observed with an all-day program in the Clinical Center auditorium, featuring brief talks by leading medical researchers. In the anniversary announcement, Dr. Justin M. Andrews, NIAID director, pointed out that the first bacteriological laboratory in the present Public Health Service was established in 1887—75 years ago—in a single attic room at the Staten Island Marine Hospital, forerunner of the PHS Hospital. "This early Laboratory of Hygiene," he said, "was in fact the nucleus of the present National Institutes of

Health, and most particularly, the progenitor of today's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases" ...

The NIH telephone directory has a new look. Now included are a complete list of the abbreviations used at NIH, an alphabetical personnel listing, an organizational listing, and full information on the Government Interdepartmental Dialing System. The new directory also contains a complete and revised classified section that contains all kinds of information, from laundry service to legislation.



Winter 1972

Ten physicians and scientists from the People's Republic of China visited the NIH campus in October. The group, the first to visit the U.S. from Mainland China since the early 1950s, were the guests of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Medical Association ... Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, chief of the Laboratory of Chemical Biology, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, Digestive Diseases, has been announced co-winner of the 1972 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. He shares the prize with Drs. Stanford Moore and William H. Stein, both of the Rockefeller University.



Winter 1982

On Jan. 17, 1982, the wind-chill factor was -44° F, which was the coldest day in 50 years and it occurred in the middle of the worst snow storm to hit the area in years ... President Reagan nominated Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, chairman of the department of medicine, Duke University, to be the 12th NIH director in March. He became director on Apr. 30, 1982.



Winter 1992

Dr. Leland Hartwell, an NIGMS grantee and advisory council member, is the recipient of the 1992 Gairdner Award. Since 1957, 39 winners of the Gairdner Award, which is given to those who exhibit excellence in medical science, have gone on to receive a Nobel Prize (see p. 24 of *Update*) ... In October, the National Institute of General Medical Sciences celebrated its 30th anniversary. NIGMS supports primarily basic biomedical research that is not targeted to the solution of particular diseases or to specific life stages. This has been true since the institute's inception. The authorizing legislation, passed on Oct. 17, 1962, established the institute for the "conduct and support of research and research training in the general or basic medical sciences and related natural or behavioral sciences that have significance for two or more other institutes of NIH or are outside the general areas of responsibility of any other institute."