New Building Poised to Join AIDS Fight, Groundbreaking Due Soon

By Rich McManus

Even with all the construction now under way, including a new hospital, lab building, utility pipe system going in (completed in August), and with a new power plant at the heart of campus, chances are that few NIH’ers will begrudge yet another major construction project soon to begin on the lawn just east of Bldg. 37.

That’s because Bldg. 40, the new 5-story Vaccine Research Center (VRC), will become a launch pad in the quest to create an AIDS vaccine.

Shovels will be broken out late this summer on a project that has been on a blindingly fast track since President Clinton pledged, during a graduation address at Baltimore’s Morgan State University in May 1997, to launch a federal effort to make an AIDS vaccine within 10 years.

(See VRC p. 12)

NIH Appoints Two New Directors

Dr. Gerald D. Fischbach, a Harvard neurobiologist, has been named director of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, succeeding Dr. Zach Hall, who left last fall for a post at the University of California, San Francisco.

Fischbach is the Nathan Marsh Pusey professor of neurobiology at Harvard Medical School and chair of the departments of neurobiology at HMS and Massachusetts General Hospital.

He was also founding director of Harvard’s Initiative on Mind, Brain, and Behavior.

He will oversee a staff of more than

(See Directors p. 13)

Two NIHAA Events

Spotlight on Rosenberg And Butler in the Fall

This fall the NIH Alumni Association will host two exciting events. First, Dr. Leon E. Rosenberg will deliver the James A. Shannon Lecture on Monday, Oct. 26, at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium. Second, Dr. Robert N. Butler, former NIA director, will be honored with the 1998 NIHAA Public Service Award at NIHAA’s annual meeting that will be held on Friday, Nov. 13 from 5-8 p.m. at the FAES Social and Academic Center.

Rosenberg’s topic is “The Medical Research Enterprise—Only as Strong as Its Clinical Links.” His distinguished career has encompassed government, academia and industry. After graduating from the University of Wisconsin Medical School in 1957, Rosenberg completed his internship and residency at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital. In 1959, he came to
Events (continued from p. 1)

NCI as a clinical associate in metabolism (1961–1962) and later became a senior investigator (1963–1965).

From NIH, he went to the School of Medicine at Yale University to become a professor of human genetics, medicine and pediatrics. In 1984 he became dean of the medical school, a post he held until 1991, when he became president of Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute.

Rosenberg retired from Squibb in 1996 and is now professor in the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton and president of Funding First, an initiative for medical research in honor of Mary Woodard Lasker. Recently he headed the IOM committee that studied how NIH establishes its research priorities. Their report is available online at www.nap.edu.

The NIHAA selection committee felt that Rosenberg’s experiences—at NIH during the Shannon years, at Yale, and at Squibb—make him an ideal person to give a broad perspective on the issues that affect biomedical research.

Last year the NIHAA established a lecture series to promote public discussion of issues that affect the mission of intramural and extramural NIH. The lectureship has been named to honor Dr. James A. Shannon, NIH director from 1955 to 1968, a period of considerable growth and redirection for the institutes.

The second NIHAA event will honor Dr. Robert N. Butler as the sixth NIHAA Public Service Awardee. Butler is now professor and director, International Longevity Center, department of geriatric and adult development, Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

Butler won the Pulitzer prize for Why Survive? Being Old in America (1976). He is the author or editor of 11 books. Last year he was honored by IOM with the Gustave O. Lienhard Award. He recently cofounded the nonprofit International Longevity Center to focus world attention on aging and prepare society for an increasing aged population.

The NIHAA board of directors chose Butler because he more than met the two criteria for selection, a close and long-term affiliation with NIH and national/international recognition of public service, especially in the field of medical research.

Invitations with details will be sent to members in early fall.

You are Cordially Invited to the Fall NIHAA Events

James A. Shannon Lecture
Monday, October 26, 1998
3 p.m.
Masur Auditorium

Reception to Follow

Annual Meeting and Public Service Award
Friday, November 13, 1998
5-8 p.m.
FAES Social & Academic Center
9101 Old Georgetown Rd.
Light Refreshments
Research Festival '98 Slated for Oct. 6-9

By Greg Roa

Preparations are underway for the 1998 NIH Research Festival, scheduled for Oct. 6-9. This year’s organizing committee, chaired by Dr. Arthur S. Levine, NICHD scientific director, has planned a number of major symposia.

Levine, who helped design one of the first festivals, noted that the current agenda will be “a less diffuse program that goes back to its original purpose: To bring together the NIH intramural research community in all of its scientific diversity but at the same time to focus on a set of research themes that are broadly important and still emerging.”

Included in the plans for this fall’s schedule is a newly expanded all-day Job Fair for NIH postdoctoral fellows on Tuesday, Oct. 6. spearheaded by James S. Alexander and Shirley Forehand of the Office of Science Education, the fair will have industrial firms, academic institutions and other nonprofit organizations holding interviews to fill full-time positions.

Another innovation is the festival’s new, condensed Wednesday-Thursday-Friday format running Oct. 7, 8, and 9. Each morning begins with a plenary session focusing on topics of broad interest to the scientific community.

Dr. Harold Varmus, NIH director, kicks off Wednesday’s session, “The

(See Research Festival p. 4)
**Research Festival** (cont. from p. 3)

Origins of Life,” a joint NIH-NASA program exploring planetary evolution and its implications for prebiotic life, as well as the earliest events in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic evolution.

Thursday’s program, organized by Dr. Scott Whitcup, NEI clinical director, is titled “From Bedside to Bench,” featuring lectures on the interaction between clinical observations and basic science discoveries that promote our understanding of health and disease.

Dr. Story C. Landis, NINDS scientific director, chairs Friday’s session, “Apoptosis,” focusing on programmed cell death, which plays a crucial role in normal development and has been implicated in several disease states.

The morning sessions are followed each day by a series of concurrent mini-symposia (see box on p. 3 for details), six per day, for a total of 18 cross-cutting presentations that are broader in scope to attract a wider range of researchers than some previous workshop formats.

Enhancing the week’s celebratory atmosphere, the Technical Sales Association (TSA) will host three lunchtime picnics. In addition to the daily picnics, and simultaneous with the scientific program, the TSA will again run its popular Thursday-Friday Exhibit Show, which includes displays from many manufacturers of the latest laboratory equipment.

As usual, the Research Festival will include poster sessions slated for each afternoon, with themes corresponding to the day’s earlier symposia. For details, visit the festival Web site at [http://silk.nih.gov/silk/fest98](http://silk.nih.gov/silk/fest98).

NIHAA members are invited to all activities. A booklet detailing the workshop and poster titles is available either on the Web site or by contacting the NIH Visitor Information Center at 301-496-1776.

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**NIH Research Festival 1998 General Schedule of Events**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday, October 6</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Job Fair for NIH Postdoctoral Fellows</td>
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<td>Natcher Conference Center and Tent</td>
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<td><strong>Wednesday, October 7</strong></td>
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<td>8:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>The Origins of Life, a joint NIH-NASA Plenary</strong></td>
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<td>Session</td>
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<td>10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Natcher Conference Center, Main Auditorium</td>
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<td>12:30 p.m.-1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Mini-Symposia Session I</td>
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<td>1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Poster Session 1</td>
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<td><strong>Thursday, October 8</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Insight From the Bedside, a Plenary</strong></td>
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<td>Session</td>
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<td>9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Natcher Conference Center, Main Auditorium</td>
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<td>TSA Exhibit Show</td>
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<td>10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Tent in front of the Natcher Conference Center</td>
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<td>12:30 p.m.-1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Mini-Symposia Session II</td>
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<td>1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Picnic, behind the Natcher Conference Center; sponsored by TSA</td>
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<td>Poster Session 2</td>
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<td><strong>Friday, October 9</strong></td>
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<td>8:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>Apoptosis, a Plenary</strong></td>
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<td>Session</td>
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<td>9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Natcher Conference Center, Main Auditorium</td>
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<td>TSA Exhibit Show</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Tent in front of the Natcher Conference Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 p.m.-1:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Mini-Symposia Session III</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Picnic, behind the Natcher Conference Center; sponsored by TSA</td>
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<td>Poster Session 3</td>
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Calendar of Upcoming Events

Exhibits

National Library of Medicine
Continuing until Nov. 30, "Frankenstein: Penetrating the Secrets of Nature," is on view in the NLM lobby (Bldg. 38). For more information call Patricia Tuohy at 301-496-5405. A new exhibit celebrating the Bicentennial of the USPHS is located at the entrance to the History of Medicine Division, just off the NLM lobby.

DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum
Opening in October an exhibit, "Art in Medical Science: Posters at NIH 1968-1998," in the Natcher Building (Bldg. 45), which will run through May 1999. Opening in November "Researching a Disease: Dr. Roscoe Brady and Gaucher's Disease," an exhibit in the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center (Bldg. 10) lobby, to run indefinitely. For more information call Michele Lyons, curator at 301-496-6610.

NIH Events

FAES Chamber Music Series
The Chamber Music Series will be presented Sundays at 4 p.m. in Masur Auditorium (Bldg. 10). Tickets are required. For more information call 301-496-7975.

Oct. 4—Gustavo Romero, piano
Oct. 18—St. Petersburg String Quartet
Nov. 8—The Vienna Virtuosi
Nov. 15—Trio di Parma
Feb. 7, '99—Michala Petri, recorder
Feb. 14—Bruno Canino, piano & Rocco Filippini, cello
Mar. 7—Auryon Quartet
Mar. 14—Skampa Quartet
Apr. 11—Lilya Zilberstein, piano

The NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lectures are held at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium. For more information and confirmation of dates and time call Hilda Madine at 301-594-5595.

Sept. 16—NIH Director's Lecture - Dr. Stanley Prusiner - "Prion Biology and Diseases: A Saga of Skeptical Scientists, Mad Cows and Laughing Cannibals"

Sept. 23—NIH Director's Lecture - Dr. Charles J. Sherr - "Integration of Oncogenic Signals by the ARF and p53 Tumor Suppressors"

Oct. 14—Florence Mahoney Lecture - Dr. Stanley Prusiner - "Prion Biology and Diseases: A Saga of Skeptical Scientists, Mad Cows and Laughing Cannibals"

Oct. 15—The First Astute Clinician Lecture - Dr. J. Bruce Beckwith - "The Link Between Teratogenesis and Oncogenesis: Lesson from the Wilms Tumor Model"

Oct. 21—The DeWitt Stetten, Jr. Lecture - Dr. Susan L. Lindquist - "Mad Cows Meet Psi-Chotic Yeast: The Expansion of the Prion Hypothesis"

Oct. 26—The James A. Shannon Lecture - Dr. Leon Rosenberg - "The Medical Research Enterprise - Only as Strong as Its Clinical Links."

Nov. 4—The NIH Director's Cultural Lecture - Dr. Steven Pinker
Nov. 9—First Stetten Museum/NHGRI History of Genetics Lecture - Dr. James Watson
Nov. 18—The Margaret Pittman Lecture - Dr. Carol Prives - "Signaling to the p53 Tumor Suppressor Protein"

Dec. 16—George Khoury Lecture - Dr. Peter Howley

NIH Research Festival '98
Oct. 6, 7, 8, 9 at the William H. Natcher Center.

Institute Anniversaries
In 1998, NIAID marks its 50th anniversary with a Scientific Symposium on Thursday, Nov. 19 featuring Drs. Ruth L. Kirschstein, Anthony S. Fauci, Richard M. Krause, Jeffrey Bluestone, Robert Gallo, Max Cooper, Louis Miller, K. Frank Austen and R. Gordon Douglas. The program will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Natcher Conference Center Auditorium (Bldg. 10). For more information contact Karen Leighty at 301-435-8599.

NIHAA Events

On Monday, Oct. 26, the second James A. Shannon lecture will be held in Masur Auditorium at 3 p.m.

On Friday, Nov. 13, NIHAA annual meeting with Dr. Robert Butler, 1998 NIHAA Public Service Award: 5-8 p.m. at FAES Social and Academic Center.

For more information about NIH events call 301-496-1766. For more information about NIHAA events call 301-530-0567.
News From and About NIHAA Members and Foreign Chapters

Dr. Anton M. Allen, who was chief of the comparative pathology section at the Veterinary Resources Program (1955–1987), NCRR, writes that he retired from Microbiological Associates in May 1997 and is now living in Talbott, Tennessee.

Dr. Bennett Blumenkopf, who was a clinical associate in the Medical Neurology Branch, NINC (1979–1981), has left the department of neurosurgery at Vanderbilt University. He writes that he “has assumed the position of chief, division of neurosurgery at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center, as of Aug. 1, 1998.”

Dr. Mark C. Benyunes, who recently joined NIHAA as a “friend,” has joined the bioOncology Division of Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, as a senior clinical scientist.

Dr. Tibor Borsos, at NCI (1962–1988) lastly as chief, Laboratory of Immunobiology, has been named one of 15 new members of the Johns Hopkins University Society of Scholars. He was selected because of three major career accomplishments: research related to the role of the Rous sarcoma virus in the pathogenesis of cancer; studies of complement and complement-mediated lysis; and pioneering investigations on the immunology of tumors, which led to the first clinical trial of BCG in the treatment of bladder cancer. He was honored at university commencement exercises on May 21 with a diploma and a medallion on a black and gold ribbon to be worn with his academic robe.

James B. Cash, a former contracting officer at NIH (1968–1985) has returned to the Midwest. He writes that he “recently completed a book about the eight U.S. Presidents from Ohio. It is a fairly dramatic work focusing on character and culture. It is dedicated to another former NIH employee, Nat Lindsey, who died soon after retiring.” The book will be available in September 1998 in Ohio book stores or through Orange Frazer Press (800-852-9322), or on the Internet www.orangefrazer.com. He adds that he is “currently working on two other books, one fiction and one nonfiction, and a literary game.”

Dr. Gail Cassell, a member of NIH bacteriology and mycology study sections, has left her position as professor and chairman of the department of microbiology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham to become a vice president for infectious diseases at Eli Lily & Co.

Dr. Bruce Chabner, at NCI (1967–1995) lastly as the director of the Division of Cancer Treatment, is now director of the Massachusetts General Hospital Clinical Cancer Center, Boston. He recently received the Bruce F. Cain Memorial Award from the American Association for Cancer Research for outstanding preclinical investigations leading to the improved care of cancer patients. He is also professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School, chief of the division of medical hematology and oncology, and chief medical officer of Dana-Farber/Partners Cancer Care.

Dr. David Challoner, who was a research associate in the Laboratory of Metabolism at NIH (1963–1965), is vice president of health affairs at the University of Florida in Gainesville. Recently he was appointed to a 4-year term as foreign secretary of the IOM. He succeeds Dr. David Rall, former director of NIEHS and a former member of the NIHAA board of directors. As foreign secretary, Challoner works on behalf of the IOM with academies of medicine and science around the world. He will be responsible also for developing new projects in international health as well as monitoring ongoing projects in the Middle East, Mexico and the former Soviet Union.

Dr. Rita R. Colwell, a member of a microbiology training committee at NIGMS (1970–1973), as well as other NIH advisory councils, was recently confirmed as the director of the National Science Foundation. The NSF director’s term is 6 years.

Dr. George J. Cosmides, former associate director of specialized information services at NLM (1974–1995), who also worked with NIGMS and NIMH (1959–1973), writes that he is moving from Santa Barbara to Goleta, California in September and he enjoys his NIHAA membership because it allows him “to keep in touch.”
Dr. Cyrus R. “Bob” Creveling, recent director of the NIDDK Office of Technology Development who retired after nearly 40 years at NIH, is the 1998 president of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He will direct a multitude of events to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the academy, which was founded by Alexander Graham Bell in 1898. On May 7, he was honored at the combined annual banquet of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine and the FDA chapter of Sigma Xi, where he received the Emeritus Scientist Award for Distinguished Research in Pharmacology.

Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., at NCI since 1963 and former director (1980-1988), is now director of the Yale Cancer Center. He recently received the Commendatore Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy. The award was presented by the deputy consul general of Italy in recognition of his contributions to the treatment and cure of cancer.

C. Robert Eaton, who was a physicist in the Laboratory of Molecular Cardiology, NHLBI (1977-1981), writes “I now serve as executive director of MdBio, Inc., a private, nonprofit corporation that seeks to advance the growth of the bioscience industry in Maryland through a variety of initiatives that support companies, particularly those engaged in biomanufacturing. Our programs include financing for biomanufacturing-related projects, cost-sharing opportunities, communications and workforce development support. Those interested in learning more can contact me by phone (301-228-2445); fax (800-863-5994); or email (eaton@mdbio.org). Our Web site is www.mdbio.org.”

Dr. Timothy Eberlein, who was at NCI (1979-1982) as a clinical associate in the Surgery Branch, has been named interim director of the Cancer Center at Washington University School of Medicine, Barnes-Jewish Hospital and BJC Health System in St. Louis. He was named Bixby professor, head of the department of surgery, and surgeon-in-chief at Barnes-Jewish Hospital. He was the Richard E. Wilson professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School and vice chairman for research at Brigham and Women’s Hospital.

Dr. Martha “Marty” L. Elks, an NHLBI clinical associate (1980-1985), writes that she has been appointed “associate dean for educational affairs and chair of the department of medical education at Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta.”

Dr. Charles “Charlie” H. Evans, Jr., who recently retired from NCI (1971-1998) as chief of the tumor biology section, has been named to head a newly established health sciences section at the Institute of Medicine that will enhance the activities of both the neuroscience and behavioral health and health sciences policy boards. The new administrative unit will allow for long-term administrative coordination and collaboration of the two boards. He also recently participated in a fundraising effort for University of Virginia alumni, where he played a key role on the Arts and Sciences Alumni Council. He has also served on several boards, including one for Suburban Hospital.

Two retired NIH’ers met on Capitol Hill at the “Sailor of the Year” reception on July 14: James Long, a chemist with Dr. Roy Hertz in the CC (12th floor) during the 1950’s, and Mary Calley Hartman, who was at NIH (1953-1978), lastly as chief of Special Events.
Dr. Robert Gallo, who retired from NCI as chief of the tumor cell biology laboratory, having worked at NCI for 30 years, is now at the University of Maryland, Baltimore. He recently shared the 10th annual Alpert Foundation Prize of $100,000 with Dr. Luc Montagnier. Both men were honored for their discovery and isolation of HIV. Each year the Alpert Foundation recognizes "creative research that has dramatically impacted the human condition." It chose Gallo and Montagnier because of the widespread and rapid impact of their research findings.

Dr. Jane E. Henney, who was at NCI as deputy director (1980–1985) and also as a medical oncologist (1975–1985), was recently nominated by President Clinton to become commissioner of the FDA. She is vice president of the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center where she supervises the medical school, the college of pharmacy and several teaching hospitals. She also serves as president of U.S. Pharmacopeia. She was deputy commissioner for operations (1992–1994) under former FDA Commissioner David Kessler.

Hannah Sue Jackson, who was with the CC (1970–1975), ending with Special Events, sang inspirational music with her son, Britain, on Feb. 26, at a concert for CC patients and staff that was greatly appreciated and applauded. She and her son plan to tour in Europe performing international gospel music.

Dr. Edwin M. Jacobs, who was the associate and acting chief of the Clinical Investigations Branch, DCT, NCI (1976–1984), is currently clinical professor of medicine, UCSF, retired. He writes that he “donates time to the melanoma center, the head and neck center, and serves on the protocol review committee, UCSF Cancer Center.” He also reviews protocols for the John Wayne Cancer Center in L.A. He enjoys gardening, walking, San Francisco opera and symphony, collects historical records, spends time with grandchildren, Lauren (13) and Aaron (8) and is also a member of UCSF emeritus faculty association.

Dr. Allen P. Kaplan, who was a clinical associate at NIAMD (1967–1969), and head of the allergic diseases section at NIAID (1972–1978), reports that he is president elect of the International Association of Allergology and Clinical Immunology (1998–2000). He also was appointed co-director of the Asthma and Allergy Center at the Medical University of South Carolina and director of the National Urticaria Center of the Asthma and Allergy Centers of Charleston, S.C.

Terry Lierman, an NIH management intern (1971–1974) and now president of Capitol Associates, a health lobbying group, recently spoke on research advocacy during an NIH meeting. Using a vignette from his days as a staffer to Sen. Warren Grant Magnuson, he illustrated the need for advocates to evoke emotion: “Sen. Magnuson once very gently explained to Ruth (Kirschstein, now NIH deputy director, but then director of NIGMS), ‘No one ever died of general medical sciences.’” He insisted also that advocates for medical research display passion for their causes saying, “It’s the people who put a face on the disease who are effective.”

Dr. James Magner, who was a clinical associate, NIDDK (1980–1983) writes that in February 1997, he left his positions as professor of medicine, division of endocrinology, department of medicine at East Carolina University and clinical director of the diabetes program, to join the pharmaceutical division of the Bayer Corporation in West Haven, Conn. As the associate director of research for the metabolic department, he is responsible for drugs being developed in the areas of diabetes, obesity, sexual dysfunction and osteoporosis. His wife, Glenda, teaches literature at Quinnipiac College, and his daughters, Erin and Carly, love music and sports.

Dr. Fitzhugh Mullan, who was at NIH (1982–1984), and is now retired from PHS, serves as a contributing editor for Health Affairs and is clinical professor of health care sciences and pediatrics, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences. He is also a contributing writer for the Washington Post Health Magazine. He delivered the Luther Terry Lecture on June 8 at the COA Public Health Professional Conference. His talk was titled, “The USPHS-Rich Past, Potent Future.”

Dr. Aurora K. Pajeau, who was a clinical associate in the Neuroepidemiology Branch, NINDS (1991–1994), reports that “I was appointed director of the Stroke Unit at Louisiana Medical Center in Shreveport on July 1, 1998 and am also chief of the Stroke Service.”
Dr. J. Edward Rall, NIDDK scientist emeritus, recently received an award for “Outstanding Contributions in the Field of Public Health” from the Washington Academy of Sciences. The award was presented by the outgoing president of the academy, Dr. Rita Colwell, during a banquet at the Naval Officers’ Club in Bethesda celebrating the 100th anniversary of the academy, founded by Alexander Graham Bell in 1898.

Dr. John Ruckdeschel, a staff associate at NCI (1972–1975), and a visiting scientist (1983–1984), is now executive officer and director of the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute, at the University of South Florida in Tampa. Established in 1986, the center and institute has been awarded a cancer center core grant by NCI. Ruckdeschel has been executive officer and director of the center since 1992. Recently the Florida legislature passed a bill allocating $100 million over 10 years for construction of a 329,000 sq. ft. research tower at Moffitt. Another bill created a prostate cancer task force at Moffitt.

Dr. Norman P. Salzman, who died last Dec. 11, has been honored with a memorial award. His family has established a fund at the National Foundation for Biomedical Research, a foundation for the NIH, to support the Norman P. Salzman Memorial Award in Virology. The family donated $15,000 to initiate the fund, and other friends, relatives and colleagues have contributed an additional $16,117. The award will be made on a regular basis to an outstanding young postdoctoral investigator in virology at NIH. Throughout his long and distinguished career that spanned government, academia and private industry, Salzman mentored and influenced many young virologists. This award is a way to continue that legacy by supporting young scientists. Donations to the Salzman Fund can be made to the National Foundation for Biomedical Research, 1 Cloister Court, Bethesda, MD 20814, or for further information call 301-402-5311.

Dr. Richard Schilsky, a clinical associate in the NCI Medicine Branch and the Clinical Pharmacology Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment, (1971–1977), is now professor of medicine and director of the University of Chicago Cancer Research Center. The center recently received NCI designation as a comprehensive cancer center. Now basic, clinical, and prevention and control research is integrated at the center, and its role in the community is enhanced through education and information programs.

Dr. George Vande Woude, who was at NCI as chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Oncology (1981–1983), was named director of the NCI Division of Basic Sciences. He has been scientific advisor to NCI director Dr. Richard Klausner since 1995. He will serve until November 1999, when he will become director of the Van Andel Research Institute.

Albert Siepert, who was the chief administrative officer at NIH (1947–1958), wrote NIHAA former president Calvin Baldwin a letter reflecting on stories from the Spring 1998 issue of the NIHAA newsletter: I do appreciate reading about the current NIH and the major expansion of the Hatfield Clinical Center. It is difficult for me to visualize our original Clinical Center as a 45-year-old lady in need of a major facelift and new air conditioning. Considering it was the world’s largest research building of its time, I find the original cost of $40 million for the entire project completely eclipsed by what the Hatfield “addition” is costing. The removal of Tree #154 on the hill to Wilson House revives a special memory for me. Pres. Truman dedicated the Clinical Center in May 1956 in a ceremony outside the front portico. Truman (perhaps prompted by SG Scheele) wanted to meet afterwards those who had planned the Clinical Center. A small reception was arranged at Wilson House for about 12 couples who were instructed to climb the hill after the ceremony. Our excited wives took special pains to dress in their finest cocktail apparel and get their hair professionally coifed! During the ceremony, the sunny skies suddenly darkened. Just as the President finished his dedicatory remarks, the heavens opened up with a cloudburst! No one had come prepared with umbrella or rain-gear. With an appreciative gesture, Harry climbed into his waiting limo while everyone else panicked. As for all the NIH invited guests, we ran up the hill toward Wilson House, but those big oak trees provided little protection from the driving rain. Thoroughly drenched, we were cut off near the summit by an advancing cadre of Secret Service. They soon accepted our protestations that we really were among the invited guests. However, by the time we reached the Wilson House door on the north side, all of us looked as if we had bathed fully clothed in a shower stall. To our great surprise, there was no official doorman, but only Harry Truman! He was pulling each of us inside with a reassuring hug for each dripping lady and a handshake for their spouses. What followed was one of the most informal and joyful receptions Marge and I ever attended.
Research Institute, in Grand Rapids, MI. Since 1983, Vande Woude has been director of the Basic Research Program operated by NCI contractor Advanced Biosciences Laboratory at the Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center in Frederick, Md.

Dr. John H. Weisburger, formerly a PHS officer at NCI (1949–1972) in the carcinogen bioassay program, is senior member emeritus, American Health Foundation, Valhalla, N.Y. He is involved with the second international scientific symposium on tea & health that will be held on Monday, Sept. 14, 1998 at the USDA Jefferson Auditorium. The meeting will review the latest findings and research in progress—both clinical and epidemiological—on the role of drinking tea in disease prevention. For information call 212-941-1795 or send your name, address, telephone and fax number by email to: Tisgood4U@aol.com.

Dr. Samuel Wells, Jr., a clinical associate in the Surgery Branch, NCI (1964–1966), has become the new director of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. For the past 17 years, he has been chief of the department of surgery at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. He is also chairman of the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation and a member of the NCI Board of Scientific Advisors. He has recently organized the Surgical Oncology Group, an NCI-funded cooperative of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons that will conduct clinical trials in cancer therapy.

Dr. Gary Williams, at NCI in the Etiology Division (1969–1971), is director of the Naylor Dana Institute, American Health Foundation in Valhalla, N.Y., which sent information about the foundation’s 6th International Course on the Safety Assessment of Medicines, Part I Basic and Regulatory Aspects. The course will be held Nov. 8-13, 1998 at the Crowne Plaza in White Plains, N.Y. For a brochure and registration information contact Nancy Rivera at the American Health Foundation, 1 Dana Road, Valhalla, NY 10595-1599 tel: 914-789-7144 or fax: 914-592-6317 or email Nriversa2@ix.netcom.com.

Dr. H. Rodney Withers, who was at NCI (1966–1968), is the recipient of the Charles F. Kettering Medal for contributions to the diagnosis or treatment of cancer. The prize carries a cash award of $250,000. Withers, chair of the radiation oncology department at UCLA, devised the therapeutic concept of hyperfractionation to deliver higher doses of radiation over shorter intervals to solid tumors. This approach—based on the observation that tumor cells grow faster than normal cells and are thus more vulnerable to the effects of radiation—has improved patient outcomes and decreased the side effect of radiation therapy, particularly for patients with head and neck cancers.

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 20814-1616
The NIH Alumni Association Takes to the Waves

The NIHAA joined Continuing Education, Inc. of St. Petersburg, Fla., to cosponsor an educational cruise of the Norwegian fjords aboard Holland America’s new ship, the Rotterdam VI. Former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop gave the keynote address, “The Physician Perspective: Today’s Doctor.” Joining Dr. Koop on the faculty were Dr. Harald Loe, former NIDR director; Dr. Roy Schwarz, former vice president of the AMA; Dr. Peter Greenwald, director of cancer prevention, NCI; and Dr. James E. Hartfield, dean, continuing medical education, University of South Florida. In 1998-1999, Continuing Education, Inc. will sponsor the following University at Sea™ education cruises in conjunction with Holland America Lines:

- Hawaii, **Cardiology Update**, November 1998
- Panama Canal, **Infectious Diseases**, November 1998
- South America, **Aging and New Issues in Gerontology**, March 1999

For more information, NIHAA members should call Continuing Education, Inc. at 800-926-3775 or 813-526-1571.

Some of the participants who were on the cruise are (from l) Betty Koop, Alan Friedman, Peter Greenwald, Wilho Tommila, Harriet Greenwald, C. Everett Koop, Mary Calley Hartman, Gene Stollerman, Calvin Baldwin and Betty Baldwin. Not included in the photo are Harald and Inga Løe, James and Brigitte Steele and Ardyce Asire.
VRC (continued from p. 1)

"This is the fastest-moving project I've ever been involved with," said Nancy Boyd, VRC project officer for the Office of Research Services and member of the Division of Engineering Services, Design Construction and Alteration Branch's Team 4 Research West. "People say they have never seen anything in the government move so fast."

Though the effort has been spearheaded by the Office of AIDS Research (OAR) and two institutes—NCI and NIAID—many interests are involved. OAR's former head Dr. William Paul (now back at NIAID) was particularly forceful in leading the initial effort, said Boyd, as were the NIH immunology and virology communities, whose research needs, Boyd learned, are disparate.

Three different working groups are also involved, enlisting the expertise of the campus' foremost movers and shakers in both the construction and scientific arenas.

Their labors will beget an 84,600-square-foot facility about the same height as Bldg. 37 (which itself is undergoing an 8-year modernization, both inside and out). With its glass "curtain wall/precast concrete" exterior, the VRC will resemble its neighbors Bldgs. 35, 36 and 37.

The first floor will have an education/conference center—deemed essential for international communication with other scientific groups, said OAR, which is paying for this portion of the VRC with French American AIDS Fund money—featuring state-of-the-art audiovisual teleconference facilities, including a 100-seat conference room and a library.

The rest of the facility, funded from appropriated dollars, includes a vivarium on the first floor. Above this floor will be a four-floor research tower of flexible "open lab" space accommodating some 150 researchers, along with their offices and meeting spaces. The top lab floors will have specialty labs including a biosafety level-3 containment facility and a process area that could be converted to a small GMP (good manufacturing practices) facility, which is a mini-vaccine production plant where a potential vaccine could be assembled, as in a pharmaceutical company; FDA advice has been helpful in planning this space.

The VRC will share with Bldg. 37 contact with a new electrical vault to be built between them, but otherwise won't touch any of its neighbors; there will be no passage from 40 to 37, Boyd said.

When the President made his announcement in Baltimore just over a year ago, the thinking was that a "center without walls" would be adequate. It was later decided that an actual, physical center would be needed to concentrate the effort.

"It was also clear that the facility wouldn't be limited just to work on an AIDS vaccine—it is to be used for crafting vaccines against other illnesses as well," Boyd noted.

ORS was asked how quickly it could come up with a VRC. "We said about 2½ years after the program was defined," Boyd recalls. NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus then appointed a working group of 12 NIAID and NCI scientists representing the program needs of such a facility and set them to work with DES construction planners.

"We met many times in the first 60 days—we interviewed the scientists intensely during this period," said Boyd. The firm of Spaulding and Slye was named development manager on Oct. 30, 1997, bringing with them a team including Clark Construction Group as general contractor and Hansen Lind Meyer—the same firm that designed Bldg. 50—as architect/engineer. "We came up with a program report in December 1997, then proceeded to schematic drawings and design development," Boyd explained.

A design was completed at the end of July, with construction set to begin in mid to late August, she said. Construction will wrap up in May 2000, with occupancy scheduled for late summer 2000.

As the fast-track project moves along, Boyd reports to the VRC executive committee any significant milestones attained, as well as any conflicts that need resolution. "So far, it's gone pretty smoothly," she said.

Because the project will affect many neighboring buildings, particularly Bldg. 37, Boyd has presented construction plans to their occupants, alerting them to anticipated disruptions. As is done on other large projects, Boyd will create a listserv email network for broadcasting the latest pertinent information on construction to those with a need to know.

"It's a very exciting job," she says, "and it's been really nice for me because everyone knows the importance of maintaining the schedule and meeting all deadlines, so they are really putting in the effort to make decisions expeditiously. The cooperation has been outstanding."

This is one building virtually everyone hopes will succeed, no matter how much dust it kicks up.
Directors (continued from p. 1)

700 and an annual budget close to $800 million.

"I am very pleased that Dr. Fischbach will be joining us at the NIH," said NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus, who made the appointment. "At a time when our understanding of the biology of the brain and nervous system is beginning to offer great opportunities to transform medical practice, it is important to have a distinguished physician and scientist at the helm of the NINDS. Dr. Fischbach's collaborative skills will make him an effective partner with the other NIH components involved in the neurosciences, and his leadership skills will benefit all of the NIH."

Fischbach responded, "This is a remarkable time in the field of neuroscience. Exciting discoveries at all levels of analysis from molecules to mind have led to a more profound understanding of the normal and diseased brain. It is an honor to be asked to serve as director of NINDS at this time, and it is a welcome obligation to help the NIH remain the world's most important force promoting biomedical research."

Fischbach is an internationally renowned neuroscientist who throughout his career has studied the formation and the maintenance of connections between nerve cells and their targets. He developed methods for growing nerve and muscle cells outside of the body, and he has used such tissue cultures to study small molecules and proteins that alter synaptic efficacy.

Among many honors, Fischbach is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Medicine, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

After interning in medicine at the University of Washington, he worked at NIH for 8 years, first with NINDS, and later as a staff fellow at the then National Institute of Child Health. Between 1973 and 1981, he was associate professor and later full professor of pharmacology at Harvard Medical School. In 1981, he became chairman of the department of anatomy and neurobiology at Washington University School of Medicine. Fischbach was also director of Washington University’s Jacob Javits Center for Excellence in Neuroscience, and the John S. McDonnell Center for Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology.

Nathanson to Lead OAR

Dr. Neal Nathanson has been named new director of the Office of AIDS Research. A world leader in viral pathogenesis, he has a broad background in virology, epidemiology and public health, and is a member of the NIH AIDS vaccine research committee.

"Dr. Nathanson brings a powerful scientific intellect, great compassion, and long administrative experience to the task of leading the NIH AIDS research program at this critical time," said NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus, who made the appointment. "He will have a central role in our continuing efforts to develop an effective vaccine, improve treatments for HIV disease, and prevent transmission of HIV."

OAR coordinates the scientific, budgetary, legislative and policy elements of the NIH AIDS research program, as well as the promotion of collaborative research activities in domestic and international settings.

OAR has made HIV vaccine development a high priority. Varmus said, "The recruitment of Dr. Nathanson will further enhance our deep commitment to vaccine research."

Early in his career, Nathanson spent 2 years at the CDC where he headed the polio surveillance unit. Later, at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, he was professor and head of the division of infectious diseases in the department of epidemiology.

He then chaired the department of microbiology at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Center for 15 years, finally serving for 2 years as vice dean for research and research training. In recent years, his NIH-sponsored work has included studies of the mechanisms by which HIV causes disease.
Stetten Fellow Examines History of Tobacco Control at NIH

By Carla Garnett

Back in 1926, prominent NIH scientist Dr. Wilhelm Hueper wrote: “We may eliminate the inhalation of cigarette smoke as a causative factor for this increase [in lung cancer incidence and deaths]...cigarette smoke may only have a contributory influence, if at all.”

By the 1950’s, when the issue began coming to a public head, Hueper was staunchly defending his position, even in the face of mounting scientific evidence to the contrary.

A pathologist who in 1948 was appointed chief of environmental cancer research at NCI, Hueper also routinely discouraged—in word and deed—launching public health efforts to warn the American people about the potential dangers of smoking.

With today’s hindsight, Hueper’s active skepticism seems suspect. In the current climate, his motives would be questioned, his bank books examined. Most likely, the public would speculate, he was being paid off by the powerful tobacco industry.

But before mentally pillorying Hueper (and a few of his esteemed colleagues in the Public Health Service who agreed with him), take a look at the beliefs that drove his actions.

Reviewed in the context of a short history lesson, Hueper’s position and actions may seem more honorable—or at least more understandable, according to medical history scholar Dr. Mark Parascandola, who spoke at the Mar. 26 mini symposium, “Evidence and Action: How Epidemiologists Make Decisions About Science and the Public’s Health.”

Cosponsored by NCI’s Division of Cancer Prevention and the DeWitt Stetten, Jr., Museum of Medical Research, the lectures focused on how epidemiologists progress from observation to inferences about disease causation to public health recommendations.

“There were substantial challenges to enacting a strong public health response to tobacco—but they did not come solely from the tobacco industry,” said Parascandola, who is the 1997-98 Stetten memorial fellow in the history of 20th century biomedical sciences and technology.

“Differences in values and goals among members of the scientific and public health community led individuals to very different responses, even though they were working from similar evidence. Understanding their motivations can help us better understand and identify assumptions and concerns—often hidden or unacknowledged—that drive current public health debates.”

Battle Lines Drawn

It was at the beginning of one such contentious and widely publicized public health debate, one which will rage probably well into the 21st century, that Hueper found himself coincidentally aligned with—and not financially rewarded by—the tobacco industry, explained Parascandola in his talk, “Cigarettes and the NIH in the 1950’s.”

Historical documents reveal that Hueper believed a public health intervention against smoking would unnecessarily draw the nation’s attention and resources away from what were, to his way of thinking, far more pernicious cancer-causing agents—asbestos, road tar and other workplace carcinogens that thousands in the U.S. workforce were being exposed to involuntarily.

By 1953, when the powerful Tobacco Industry Research Committee was formed, a triangular debate about lung cancer and public health was already well documented: Hueper was using epidemiologic evidence to condemn occupational exposure to asbestos and environmental toxins as the more important causes of increased lung cancer morbidity and mortality; the asbestos industry was using similar population studies both to deflect criticism and to implicate smoking and the tobacco industry; and the tobacco industry was citing Hueper’s testimony and journal articles to refute the asbestos industry’s claims about the role of cigarettes in lung cancer.

“Hueper’s strong opposition to one public health problem blinded him to another,” said Parascandola,
explaining further that Hueper’s stridency and conflict of interest may be understandable, given that era—before workplace hazards were reported or regulated fully, and before creation of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

A colleague and friend of Hueper’s, Dr. Harold Stewart joined with his fellow NCI pathologist in early and vocal skepticism about the link between smoking and lung cancer. Stewart’s reasons were not nearly as cut and dried as Hueper’s, said Parascandola. A pipesmoker himself and an outspoken champion of basic research, Stewart—who was instrumental in getting Hueper hired at NIH—publicly disagreed that it should be within a federal scientist’s purview to launch public health campaigns and offer medical recommendations to the citizenry at large.

“Stewart was opposed to making any sort of official statement to the public about possible dangers of smoking,” noted Parascandola. “And he was opposed to the Surgeon General directing research from above. Stewart was particularly incensed by the moralistic tone of administrators and public health officials.”

More Than Science

Hueper’s and Stewart’s stories were just two among several that Parascandola used to make his point: More than in other sciences, whenever epidemiologic evidence is considered in a public health debate, often a number of ancillary factors—some less scientific than others—combine to influence the argument.

Questions that factored into both NIH’s and the Public Health Service’s response to cigarette smoking in the 1950’s include: Is a government scientist’s role to tell the public how to behave (i.e., “don’t smoke”), if their behavior could have an impact on their health? Should federal researchers speak out against a public health threat if speaking out could harm industry, which in turn could undermine public and congressional support of scientific research? Why target science in any particular direction, when, according to several prominent NIH officials at the time—including Stewart and NIH director Dr. James Shannon—true scientific breakthroughs occur chiefly as a result of the “unguided” efforts of researchers? Laboratory science, clinical research and epidemiologic analysis are all clearly acknowledged as important weapons in public health, but what is the most effective balance among them?

“Epidemiology presents unique challenges compared with other biomedical sciences,” concluded Parascandola. “Epidemiologic evidence seems particularly contentious because, more so than any other science, its claims have direct impact on public health. The fact that such extra-scientific values play a role in the move from evidence to action is not something to be ashamed of. After all, we are talking about human life, and decisions that affect human life should consider values other than scientific truth. But we should also be aware and explicit about such influences, as the real danger comes when interested individuals attempt to disguise themselves as objective observers.”

Dr. Wilhelm Hueper (l) and his friend and colleague Dr. Harold Stewart held strong opinions about the role of federal scientists and the danger of tobacco to public health.
Strategy for Preventing Periodontal Disease

Preventing two key cytokines from attaching to their natural receptors on cells may stop the progression of periodontal disease, say scientists supported by the NIDR. The findings confirm that IL-1 and TNF—two proteins made by immune cells—are major players in periodontal destruction. Blocking their activity may inhibit periodontal bone loss by as much as 60 percent.

Working in a primate model, the researchers were able to prevent IL-1 and TNF from attaching to cell receptors by injecting soluble receptors to the proteins into the gum area. Instead of locking onto their natural receptors on cells, IL-1 and TNF clung to the soluble receptors, which prevented them from making contact with cells and signaling the start of the destructive inflammatory process. The scientists note that 6 weeks after the injections there was a drastic decrease in the number of inflammatory cells in the gum and alveolar bone area, demonstrating that the soluble receptors effectively interfered with the disease process.

How Influenza Viruses Become More Deadly

NIAID-supported scientists have discovered why some influenza viruses are uncommonly deadly. In a paper published in the Aug. 18 issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA, they describe an unusual molecular mechanism that amplifies the disease-causing power of influenza A virus.

This mechanism could be a new marker for scientists to examine when attempting to predict the potential for a newly emergent influenza A virus to cause a pandemic. Though still to be proved, their discovery may explain the long-time mystery of how the virus that caused the 1918 influenza pandemic caused more than 20 million deaths worldwide.

The researchers discovered that this human influenza A virus is more virulent because it employs a more ubiquitous enzyme, plasmin, to help chop hemagglutinin in two.

They studied a virus descended from the strain that caused the 1918 pandemic and adapted it to grow in mice. They found that its NA molecule has two distinct structural features that enable it to bind and trap plasminogen, a precursor to plasmin, and thereby accelerate HA cleavage and promote widespread infection of cells.

The investigators tested 10 other human, swine and avian viruses, and found no evidence of the same mechanism at work, indicating that the ability to sequester plasminogen and thereby enhance HA cleavage was a unique property of this particularly virulent strain of human influenza A virus.

The existence of this mechanism was not known. Now, two additional markers can be examined when a peculiar flu outbreak occurs. Any strain with an neuraminidase molecule possessing these two features, they add, should be regarded as potentially dangerous.

Scientists have known for years that certain bacteria, such as group A streptococci, contain plasminogen-binding proteins that make it easier for these bacteria to infect tissues. But this is the first example of a virus that contains a plasminogen-binding protein. It is highly likely that such proteins will be found in other pathogenic viruses as well.

A Thank You From Melissa Klein

I have returned to the NIH Historical Office for another summer to continue my research on the associates who came to the NIH to fulfill their military service requirement.

I want to thank all of the physicians who participated in my research project on the “yellow berets.” I was thrilled with the number of responses to my inquiry and benefited greatly from the information they provided. Those responses, as well as the interviews that I conducted this summer, proved to be extremely helpful in piecing together the history of the NIH Associate Training Program.

Additionally, just before returning to the University of Michigan last fall, I discovered that a card catalogue of physicians who participated in the program was located in the NIH Office of Education. These cards have been scanned onto a CD ROM and are now the primary source of information on the participants in the program.

I have used information from the database and personal testimonies of several “yellow berets” in a publication I am developing for submission to a professional journal.

Once again, I would like to thank those individuals who contributed to my study. Without their help this paper would not have been possible. I hope this publication will highlight the NIH Associate Training Program’s contributions to academic medicine.
A Bird's Eye View of CRC Construction

The best way to appreciate the scope of work on the new Clinical Research Center is to see it whole from the top floors of the neighboring Clinical Center, from which it will extend. In the photos on this page, progress is plain on the formerly wooded and verdant site. The area west of West Dr. can be seen at upper left. Below that, a trailer sits where Bldg. 20 once stood; the former apartment house has been replaced by a sward on which grass now grows. At bottom left, one of two storm-water retention ponds abuts the woods adjacent to the Children's Inn. At top right, the clearing for CRC and new Center Dr. construction reaches due west of Bldg. 31. Below that, a second storm runoff pond stands adjacent to an old basketball court on which the children of NIH'ers once played. At bottom right, the site extends to the brink of the inn playground.
**NIHAA Update**

**For Your Information**

**Duchess Visits CC**

The Duchess of York, Sarah Ferguson, recently visited the Clinical Pathology Department while at the Clinical Center attending a meeting on women’s health issues. Also while at NIH, the Duchess met with, among others, Dr. Ruth Kirschstein (l), deputy director of NIH, and Dr. Vivian Pinn (r), director of NIH’s Office of Research on Women’s Health.

**Clinical Research Training Boosted By NFBR Grants**

Pfizer Inc., a research-based health care company, recently committed $1.6 million over the next 3 years to the National Foundation for Biomedical Research (NFBR) to sponsor 16 clinical research training fellows at NIH. In addition, a $35,000 grant from the Ruch family foundation in New York will support one fellow in the Clinical Research Training Program, which is a partnership developed between the foundation and NIH to attract medical students to clinical research early in their careers.

Pfizer donated $572,000 for support in the 1998-1999 year, and will support up to 15 students in the next 2 years, for a total of $1.6 million. The Ruch family—the first donor to the program—has committed $35,000 for the coming academic year in honor of Mrs. William McCormick Blair, Jr., a foundation board member.

Acknowledging the funds, NFBR chairman Dr. Charles A. Sanders, said, “With this generous grant from Pfizer, the foundation and the NIH will be launching a program that will assure the education and training of a talented pool of young clinical researchers for the future.” The program focuses on third-year medical and dental students and brings them to the NIH campus for a year of didactic and practical hands-on experience. The students are selected in a competitive process by an advisory committee of experts in clinical research.

NFBR supports the NIH mission through public-private partnerships and is launching initial programs focused primarily on education and training. For more information call Dr. Anne Alexander, executive director, at 301-402-5311.

**Rabson Room Dedicated at Clinical Center**

Dr. Alfred Singer (l), chief of NCI’s Experimental Immunology Branch, presents a plaque to NCI deputy director Dr. Alan Rabson, for whom a new conference room in the Clinical Center was formally named on Apr. 8. Located in Rm. 4B51 of Bldg. 10, the Alan S. Rabson Conference Room will be used primarily by NCI’s Metabolism Branch and the EIB, which was formed 10 years ago with Rabson’s encouragement and support.

“It’s entirely appropriate that this seminar room—where science will be discussed and hard questions will be asked—be dedicated to Alan Rabson,” noted NCI director Dr. Richard Klausner.

“Alan Rabson has always been a genuine friend and dedicated supporter of the EIB,” added Singer, who also serves as one of EIB’s principal investigators. Completely surprised, Rabson said, “This is absolutely overwhelming.” Joking that the words of praise and admiration—delivered by everyone from NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus to former and current protégés—were usually reserved for deaths or retirements, Rabson quipped, “I really have no intention of dying and I want to assure you all that it’s not my intention to ever retire either.”
**NIH Notes—February 1998 to August 1998**

**Appointments and Personnel Changes**

Christina Bruce has joined NCI as director of Diversity and Employment Programs. She will develop a comprehensive diversity program and oversee the operation of NCI’s EEO office. Susan Cornell recently joined NIH as director of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Office. She was with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, where she was legal counsel to one of the commissioners. As she joins NIH, new departmental regulations treat email as official agency records under FOIA. Her office is part of the Office of Communications, OD.

Dr. Robert Croyle, a professor of psychology at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, has been appointed associate director for behavioral research in the Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, NCI. The program, newly established with the creation of DCCPS, will develop and implement a comprehensive program of behavioral research. Croyle’s research interests have been in the areas of genetic testing for cancer susceptibility, the impact of genetic screening, cancer risk perception and coping with the disease and its treatment. Dr. Robert Desimone has been named the next scientific director at NINDS and director of NIH’s Intramural Research Program. He was appointed chief of NIMH’s Laboratory of Neuropsychology last year.

Dr. Gerald Fischbach, chairman of neurology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, has been named chief of the NINDS Director’s Office of AIDS Research. (See longer story on p. 1).

Dr. Kenneth H. Fischbeck, a professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, was named NINDS director (see longer article on p. 1). Dr. Kenneth H. Fischbeck, a professor of neurology at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, has been named chief of the Neurogenetics Branch at NINDS. As chief of this recently established branch, he will oversee and coordinate all intramural research programs related to neurological disorders thought to have a genetic component. Alan Graeff has been named the first chief information officer of NIH. He heads the newly formed Center for Information Technology (CIT), which combines the Division of Computer Research and Technology, the Office of Information Resources Management in OD, and the Telecommunication Branch in ORS. He will work with the NIH community to develop a vision and to set goals for information technology (IT), establish an integrated IT architecture, implement investment planning for IT, and develop long-term strategies for making the best use of IT resources at NIH. Dr. Eugene G. Hayunga formerly with the Office of Research on Women’s Health, recently joined the Office of Alternative Medicine to serve as extramural research program officer. He will oversee and administer portions of OAM’s grant portfolio, research training awards, and serve as the office’s legislative liaison. Dr. Robert A. Hiatt, who was with the Northern California Cancer Center, has been named deputy director of NCI’s new Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences. Kevin E. Kirby recently joined NINDS as its new executive officer. Before joining NIH, he was deputy chief of the Army Research Laboratory in Adelphi, Md.

Dr. Neal Nathanson, vice dean for research and research training at the University of Pennsylvania Medical Center, has been named director of the Office of AIDS Research. (See longer story on p. 1). Dr. M. Janet Newburgh, who in recent years has been an independent consultant for various government and private organizations, has returned to NIH. She is now an assistant chief in the CSR Division of Receipt and Referral. Her scientific expertise is in biochemistry. Dr. Susan Sieber, former deputy director of the Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, was named NCI associate director for special projects in the Office of the NCI director. Dr. Shelia Zahm, deputy chief of the Occupational Epidemiology Branch, Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics, has been appointed deputy director of the division.

**Honors and Awards**

Dr. Nancy Alexander, who is with the Office of Technology Transfer, was presented with the 1997 Alan Guttmacher award, the highest honor bestowed by the Association of Reproductive Health. She was recognized for her work in fertility regulation methods, sexually transmitted disease, and HIV/AIDS. Dr. Henning Birkedal-Hansen, director, Division of Intramural Research, NIDR, and Dr. Mark Hoon, a scientist in NIDR’s Oral Infection and Immunity Branch, were both honored with awards at the American Association for Dental Research. Birkedal-Hansen was honored for his research accomplishments in the field of oral science, his originality and creativity in research, and his outstanding record of achievement. Hoon was honored for co-authoring with Dr. Nicholas Ryba the best paper published in the AADR’s Journal of Dental Research.

Dr. David R. Davies, chief of the section on molecular structure in...
Tabors Win Mentoring Award

The Association for Women in Science, Bethesda chapter presented its Annual Award for Excellence in Mentoring to Dr. Celia Tabor and Dr. Herbert Tabor, both of NIDDK, during a recent meeting in the Cloisters chapel at NIH.

The Tabors are senior scientists who have worked as a team in pursuing excellent science, in raising a family of four children, and in mentoring researchers in their own laboratory group. They have served as role models by treating each other and those around them fairly and equally.

Importantly, they also mentored and encouraged young, independent scientists in the Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology during the many years that he was laboratory chief. Many of these scientists now hold senior positions at NIH and elsewhere. They include Matthew Rechler, Reed Wickner, Achilles A. Demetriou, George D. Markham, Anthony Furano, Robert T. Schimke, David Korn, Claude Klee, Nancy Nossal, Edith W. Miles, Christian R.H. Raetz, Allen Minton, Michael Klabsun and Deborah Hinton.

Celia and Herbert Tabor received M.D. degrees in the early 1940's from Columbia and Harvard, respectively. He started working at NIH in 1943, whereas Celia first worked at George Washington University School of Medicine as a research associate and a clinical instructor and then came to NIH in 1952. He has served as editor of the Journal of Biological Chemistry since 1970 and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1977.

The Tabors are the foremost authorities on the microbial biosynthetic pathways of polyamines. They have jointly received two prestigious prizes for their research: the 1986 Hillebrand Prize from the Chemical Society of Washington (a division of the American Chemical Society) and the 1996 Rose Award from the American Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology.

Dushanka V. Kleinman, deputy director of NIDR, was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in the PHS. Dr. Y. Peng Loh of the Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology, NICHD, has won the 1998 Women in Endocrinology Mentor Award. Her scientific achievements also led to a recent promotion to the Senior Biomedical Research Service, a rank reserved for the most outstanding scientists in the federal government. She has conducted pioneering research and continues to be a leader in the field of protein trafficking and processing.

Dr. Robert L. Martino, associate director of the Office of Computational Bioscience and chief of the Computational Bioscience and Engineering Laboratory in the newly formed Center for Information Technology, has been named NIH Engineer of the Year. The award recognizes his engineering achievements, academic accomplishments, professional and technical society participation, and civic and humanitarian activities.

Dr. Henry McFarland, chief of NINDS's Neuroimmunology Branch, recently received the John Jay Dystel Prize for Multiple Sclerosis Research at the annual American Academy of Neurology meeting in Minneapolis.

Dr. Ken Olden, NIEHS director, recently received the 1997 Presidential Executive Rank Award, the highest honor for the government's 7,000-member Senior Executive Service.

He was recognized for his role in reorganizing the institute and tackling the difficult scientific
questions of how environmental factors affect health. Dr. Robert Purcell, head of the hepatitis viruses section at NIAID, received the 1998 King Faisal International Prize for Medicine in a special ceremony in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on Feb. 14. He shares the prize with Dr. John L. Gerin, director of the molecular virology and immunology division at Georgetown University Medical Center. They have collaborated over the years and were key developers of the hepatitis A vaccine that is now in use worldwide. They have also developed a hepatitis E vaccine that is now in preclinical studies. Dr. Matilda White Riley, senior social scientist at NIA, has been named scientist emeritus by the NIH board of scientific directors. She will still be based at NIA and will continue to develop the Program on Age and Structural Change. She will also collaborate with NIA’s director and deputy director, as well as other staff. Dr. Barbara K. Rimer, director of NCI’s Division of Cancer Control and Population Science, was named sixth recipient of the Herbert J. Block Memorial Lectureship Award from the Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center and its James Cancer Hospital and Research Institute. In her award lecture, she discussed the issues involved in helping individuals make decisions about genetic testing for the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. Dr. James F. Taylor, director of the NIH Office of Animal Care and Use, has been elected president of the council on accreditation for the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International, a private nonprofit organization promoting responsible treatment of animals in science through voluntary accreditation and assessment programs. Dr. Leslie Ungerleider, chief of NIMH’s Laboratory of Brain and Cognition, delivered the G. Burroughs Mider Lecture on Feb. 25. Her topic was “Neural Mechanisms of Human Cognition: Insights from Brain Imaging Studies.”

Retirements

Philip Amoruso, director of the Office of Extramural Management, NCI, has retired after 31 years of federal service, all with NCI. Vincent Cairoli, chief of the NCI Cancer Training Branch, has retired after 19 years with the institute. In 1976, he joined NIH as an executive secretary in the former DRG, and then moved to NCI in 1979, as program director in the Organ Site Program. He is moving to Florida. Andrew Chiarodo, chief of the Organ Systems Coordinating Branch in the NCI Training and Resource Program, retired on Aug. 1. He began working at NIH 25 years ago as grants associate in DRG and moved to NCI in 1978. Dr. Cyrus “Bob” Creveling, director of NIDDK’s Office of Technology Development, retired on Jan. 2 after nearly 40 years at NIH. He joined NIH in 1956 as a Ph.D. candidate and a student in the Heart Institute in the laboratory of Dr. Sidney Udenfriend. He went to Harvard University and returned to NIH to the Laboratory of Chemistry, now the Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry, under the direction of Drs. Bernhard Witkop and John Daly. In 1989, he became the director of the rapidly growing technology development field in NIDDK. He has been appointed scientist emeritus and will also continue as a senior member of a cancer biology group, the Cancer CUBE. F. William “Bill” Dommel, Jr., director of education in the Office for Protection from Research Risks, retired Jan. 2 after 37 years of federal service. For 20 years, he worked in NIH OD, helping to develop agency, departmental and federal policy on medical ethics topics. In retirement, he plans to establish Dommel and Associates, a consulting firm, and devote more time to volunteer work and relaxation. Patsy Frye, deputy administrative officer with the Division of Intramural Research of NHGRI, has retired after 36 years at NIH. She also worked in DRS, NIDDK and joined NHGRI in 1995. Once retired, she plans to take it easy (she had a 100-mile roundtrip commute between NIH and her home), spend time with her family, garden, read and travel. Geoffrey Grant, a 25-year NIH veteran and director of the Office of Policy for

Honors for NIH Scientists from AAAS and NAS

Three NIH scientists are among 146 fellows elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences on Apr. 17; they will be formally inducted in ceremonies Oct. 3 in Cambridge, Mass. They are: NHGRI director Dr. Francis Collins; Dr. Reed B. Wickner, chief of the Laboratory of Biochemistry and Genetics, NIDDK; and Dr. Carl Wu, chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Cell Biology, NCI. The academy, founded in 1780 by John Adams and other leaders of the young republic, was created as a learned society to “cultivate every art and science which may tend to advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free independent and virtuous people.” It addresses important national issues through interdisciplinary and collaborative projects and publications, including its quarterly journal, Daedalus.

Dr. Susan Gottesman, chief of the biochemical genetics section of the NCI Laboratory of Molecular Biology, and Dr. Malcolm Martin, chief of the NIAID Laboratory of Molecular Microbiology, were recently elected members of the National Academy of Sciences in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research. A private organization of scientists and engineers dedicated to the furtherance of science, NAS was established by a congressional act of incorporation in 1863, and its members act as official advisors to the federal government in matters of science and technology. Election to the academy is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded a U.S. scientist or engineer. The 1998 election brings the total number of active NAS members to 1,798.
Extramural Research Administration, retired in June. On July 1, he became associate vice president for research administration at Stanford University. Sandy Kamisar, team leader of the publications production and tracking team, recently retired from NHLBI after 42 years of service. “I’ve seen the heart institute mature over 40 years. It’s been an absolutely exciting place to be,” she said. “I’ve enjoyed what I’ve done, and I feel I’ve had a full career.” Future plans include continuing her community service and Judaic studies, participating in elder hostels, enhancing her computer abilities, and enjoying some travel. Toni Kuhn (nee Abbaticchio) has retired after 25 years in the Contract Management Branch at NIAID. Shortly thereafter, the chief of the branch, Lew Pollack, retired after 21 years in the institute. Together they saw NIAID grow from one of the smallest institutes to one of the largest. Once retired, Kuhn plans to improve her golf game using the course near her house in New Market, Md. Pollack and his wife, Rhoda, plans to focus their attention on ballroom dancing, their cats, their two married children, their grandkids, and travel. Carl J. Lauter, a biochemist at NINDS, has retired after a 42-year government career. In 1956, he joined NIH as a biochemist in the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Metabolism, NHL. In 1960, he moved to the Laboratory of Neurochemistry, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Blindness (now NINDS), where he remained for 38 years working on experiments and laboratory maintenance. In retirement, Lauter, who is married with two adult children, plans to travel with his wife, Astrid, work in his garden and continue working as a volunteer with the Chesapeake chapter of the National Ataxia Foundation, of which he is president. Sheila Merritt, NHLBI associate director for administrative management, retired after 34 years of government service. All of her service was with NHLBI, working both as a chemist and as an administrator. In retirement, she plans to travel. She and her husband also will continue their involvement in volunteer work with seniors and the disabled.

Mary Jane Miller retired Jan. 2 as administrative assistant to the director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, OD. Her first NIH position, almost 22 years ago, was in the Office of Extramural Programs at NLM. She then moved to NIDDK to work in the Pancreatic Diseases and Arthritis Programs, before joining OD, where she worked for the Office of Science Policy and Legislation and the Office of Science Education before her promotion to OBSSR. Dave Songe, DCRT assistant director for engineering and programs, has retired after 30 years working on the development of information technology at NIH. His career spanned a time when computing technology grew at an extraordinary pace; he distinguished himself by being at the forefront of new developments as an engineer, organizer and manager. He plans to work in the private sector. Dr. Barbara Underwood, an authority in the field of nutrition and the biochemical aspects of vitamin A, retired from NEI on Feb. 27. She joined NEI in September 1982 as a special assistant to the director, with responsibility for nutrition research and international programs. Marianne Wagner, chief of the NCI Human Resources Management and Consulting Branch, retired Mar. 31 after more than 34 years in human resources at NIH. In retirement, she plans to take it easy, play some golf, travel and resume her interest in art and photography. Barbara Weldon, NIAMS writer/editor in the Office of Scientific and Health Communications, has retired. Four generations of her family have worked at NIH. She began her NIH career in 1977 and for the past decade has been the NIAMS contact for questions about lupus or arthritis. In retirement, she plans to volunteer her talents to health care organizations. She would also like to edit a newsletter and learn to play golf.

Deaths

Helen Ruth Johnson Abbott, 58, who had been with NIH for 24 years and was an administrative officer in the NIDCD extramural program, died on May 27 at her home in Gaithersburg. She began working as a secretary in the Division of Digestive Disease and Nutrition, an extramural program at NIDDK. She was also a secretary in the computer science section, Biometry Branch, NCI. In 1989, she joined NIDCD as an administrative assistant and was then promoted to administrative officer for four of the institute’s components.

Sylvester R. Brown, 53, who retired in May as a lieutenant in the NIH Police Department, died June 20. A native Washingtonian, he attended District of Columbia public schools. At age 18, he joined the Army, serving in a German hospital during the Vietnam War. In 1967, he began a career with the Federal Protective Services. He joined the NIH Division of Public Safety as a private in 1987. Dr. LeRoy Edgar Burney, 91, who was U.S. Surgeon General (1956-1961) during the Eisenhower administration, died July 31 at a hospital in Park Ridge, Ill. He made the first federal government statement identifying smoking as a cause of lung cancer. On July 12, 1957, he issued a report saying, “It is clear that there is an increasing and consistent body of evidence that excessive cigarette smoking is one of the causative factors in lung cancer.” He also oversaw the establishment of NLM and the National Center for Health Statistics, approved the Sabin oral polio vaccine for use in the United States and established a national influenza surveillance system at CDC.

Dr. James W. Carbonara, 51, the business affairs director of the Office of Naval Research, who had worked for NIH in the 1970’s, died June 6 at Inova Fair Oaks Hospital after a heart attack.

Dawn Sooy Chicchirichi, 52, died June 11 at the Potomac Valley Nursing and Wellness Center in Rockville after a lengthy illness. She first worked at NIA and later for NEI. She served as a secretary in the eye institute’s intramural research program until her retirement in 1994.

Dr. Sidney S. Chernick, 77, a USPHS officer and biochemist who retired in 1987 after 35 years with NIDDK, died of a heart attack Apr. 21 at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Before joining NIH in 1953, he had been a research assistant at the Manhattan Project and a professor of physiology and pharmacology at North Dakota State University. From 1969 to 1974, he was a liaison for the PHS on scientific cooperation between the United States and Eastern Europe.

Evelyn W. Cope, 71, a secretary at NIH for 15 years, died of cancer May 19 at Holy Cross Rehabilitation and Nursing Home in Burtonsville. She joined NIH in 1963 and retired in 1978.

Francis T. “Tom” DeKorte, an NIH employee in ORS, died May 3 after a short illness. He had worked at NIH since 1970 when he transferred from the Navy Shipyard in Washington, D.C., to work as an electrician in the maintenance engineering section. In 1982, he was promoted to electrical engineering technician in the office of the chief of the
maintenance engineering section. He had completed 43 years of federal service when he retired on Feb. 1, 1998 ... Dr. William D. Dewys, 58, who joined NCI in 1978, died May 16 at Manor Care nursing home in Bethesda. He had diabetes. At NCI, he performed research in cancer therapy, served as associate director of the institute’s prevention program and helped initiate and direct its computerized oncology database for use by practicing physicians. In 1983, he left NCI, and until he retired in 1995, worked as a physician in the Falls Church office of the Capital Permanente Medical Group ... Charlotte Ann Dunning, 53, a clerk at NIH for 31 years, died Mar. 8 at her home in Bethesda after a heart attack. She joined NIH in 1966 and was working in the Biometry and Field Studies Branch of NINDS at the time of her death ... John W. Finn, 78, an accountant, died June 10 at Suburban Hospital after a stroke. In 1956, he began working at NIH as financial management chief. He left in 1967 to become central accounting division chief of the Agency for International Development ... Dr. Mischa “Mitty” Friedman died Mar. 8 after a short illness. He worked at NIH for 18 years in DRG, and at the time of his retirement in 1988, was associate director for referral and review and chief of the Referral and Review Branch ... George Giles, 74, died Mar. 30 after a heart attack. He retired after 33 years of service at the Wilson Estates at NIH. He worked for Mrs. Helen Woodward Wilson and her son and daughter-in-law, Luke and Ruth Wilson ... Dr. David Aaron Goldenson, 64, an educational psychologist, who worked at NIH (1963-1968), before becoming a high school science teacher, died July 27 at Suburban Hospital after a heart attack. During the summer months, he conducted neuropsychology research at NIMH ... Dr. Howard C. Goodman, former NIH scientist, died Feb. 6 in Key Colony Beach, Fla. He joined the NIH in 1953 and then worked at several institutes and was chief of the clinical immunology section, NIAID. He also served as director of tropical disease research at the World Health Organization. After NIH, he spent 8 years at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health where he was director, Tropical Medicine Center, and professor, department of immunology and infectious diseases ... Dr. William Manning Haenszel, 88, an epidemiologist who had been chief of the Biometry Branch of NCI (1962-1976), died Mar. 13 at his home in Wheaton, Ill. He had Parkinson’s disease. He retired from NCI in 1978, and became professor of epidemiology at the University of Illinois. His NIH career began with NCI in 1947 as head of the biometrics section, and 5 years later he was named assistant chief of the Biometry Branch. He started the SEER cancer registry system. One of his best known studies was an ongoing examination of individuals with similar genetic makeup in different environments. For example, he compared Japanese living in Japan with Japanese living in Hawaii ... Margie L. Hench, 73, a retired NIH employee, died June 10 at Atlantic General Hospital in Berlin, Md. She lived in Fenwick Island, Del. She was a grants management specialist at NIH for almost 30 years ... Dr. Jeffrey Michael Hoeg, 46, a research scientist who had worked at NIH since 1980, died of renal cancer July 21 at his home in Potomac. Since 1980 he had worked with the molecular disease branch of NHLBI, where he was a medical staff fellow and senior investigator. In 1991, he became a section chief of cell biology ... Anne Golden Kantor, 86, a statistician who retired from NIH in the 1960’s, died of a heart attack May 17 at her home in Silver Spring, Md. While at NIH, she worked on a national report on prenatal care ... Margaret Kremer King, 82, an NIH researcher from the mid-1950’s until the 1970’s, died of cancer Mar. 5 at her home in Bethesda ... Eveline Ogterop Kringold, 88, a teacher, died of a heart attack May 19 at Columbia Reston Hospital Center. She had worked at NCI in the 1940’s as a statistician for tobacco and cancer studies ... Glenn Graham Lamson, Jr., 83, a retired NIH grants administrator, died of cardiac arrest Mar. 21 at his home in Dickerson, Md. He began his career with PHS in 1946. First, he was assistant chief in the analysis and special study section of the Division of Hospitals. In 1955, he came to DRG. There he headed five study sections, including epidemiology and disease control, from 1969 until his retirement in 1978. His commitment and contribution to epidemiology and epideiologic research were summarized in a tribute to him in the American Journal of Epidemiology, July 1978 ... Robert Bruce Lauder, Jr., 75, a retired accountant who had worked for NIH, died of cancer Feb. 29, 1998, at his home in Fairfield, Pa. He began working at NIH in 1956, retiring in 1979 as division budget director. After retirement, he worked as an accountant for the University Association for Research and Education in Pathology and the American Leprosy Foundation ... Doris Leong Lee-Robb, 65, a retired NIH grants assistant, died of cancer Mar. 23 at Holy Cross Hospital. She started at NIH as a clerk and retired as a grants assistant about 6 years ago after more than 26 years of federal service ... Dr. Veli Markku Ilari Limoina, 60, a scientific director of the NIAAA, died of cancer Feb. 25 at Suburban Hospital. In 1980, he joined the NIMH Clinical Psychology Branch. He became clinical director of NIAAA in 1983, and in 1991 was appointed scientific director. He had done extensive research on alcoholism and violence, and wrote or cowrote more than 400 scientific journal articles and more than 100 book chapters ... Dr. Caroline T. Holloway Lynn, 60, a former NIH scientist who moved to California in 1997 to work at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories, died Feb. 16 at a hospital in Livermore of complications after a heart attack. She was at NIH from 1984 until April 1997. She was a grants associate and later acting director for biomedical technology at the NCCR. At Livermore, she was director of the center for accelerator mass spectrometry ... Leaon E. Martin, 86, died Dec. 5, 1996, of pneumonia at his home in Greensboro, N.C. He joined NIH in 1948 as the information chief for the heart institute. Then in 1956, he became assistant chief of the Office of Research Information. In 1960, he was named staff assistant for scientific and public information to the NIH director. He ended his NIH career in 1973 as director of the NIMH Office of Communications ... John C. McDouggall, 89, a retired NIH administrator, died Mar. 18 at a hospital in Arlington Heights, Ill. After Army service in World War II, he moved to Washington and joined NIH. He retired in 1973 as associate director for program services at the NICHHD ... Lyman Moore, 82, died Apr. 26 at his home in Rohrert Park, Calif. Before joining NIH in 1968, he worked for several other government agencies. He held several executive positions at NIH, including executive officer with NIMH and executive officer with NHLBI (1970-1975) ... Dr. Richard P. Nordan, 49, died in Bethesda on June 7 following the rupture of a cerebral aneurysm suffered 2 days earlier. He began his
NIH career as a postdoctoral fellow in the Laboratory of Genetics and a staff scientist and senior staff fellow in the Clinical Pharmacology Branch at NCI. For the past 4 years, he was a principal investigator in the division of monoclonal antibodies of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, FDA, located on the NIH campus. He was best known for his discovery of the cytokine interleukin 6, a key molecule in the function of the immune system ... Dr. Kenneth D. Pauli, chief of the Information Technology Branch of the NCI Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis, died at his home in Jannsville, Md., on Jan. 29. He had Parkinson's disease. In 1979, he began in the Drug Synthesis and Chemistry Branch, NCI. He developed a simplified method for displaying test results and using data to correlate chemical structure with patterns of compound action. His interest and expertise in computers led to his appointment in 1990 as chief of the Technology Branch. He subsequently developed a computer algorithm called COMPARE that has been confirmed in numerous peer-reviewed scientific articles ... Lucille Py, 61, who was a nurse at the Heart Institute at the CC, died of cancer Apr. 29 at her home in Frederick, Md. ... Dr. Frank R. Quinn, 70, a medicinal chemist at NCI who retired in 1991 as the manager of chemical syntheses of anti-tumor drugs, died of pneumonia Apr. 6 at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Thirty years ago, he had been diagnosed with chronic lymphocytic leukemia. His work at NCI included research and development of anti-cancer drugs and development of databases to catalogue information on anti-cancer drugs. He had retired after 23 years of service to have more time to play the piano ... Charles Robbins, 88, a retired Army colonel who specialized in radiation protection, died Mar. 23 at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in Washington, D.C., after a series of strokes. He was a career Army officer who retired in 1965 and worked as a health physicist in the radiation section of the nuclear medicine department at NIH ... Dr. Javier Sagaranino, 67, an anesthesiologist who retired in 1997 after 19 years as a senior partner in the Southern Maryland Hospital Center, died of a heart attack Mar. 14 at George Washington University Hospital. He moved to the Washington area from Canada in 1963 to be a visiting scientist at NIH. In 1965, he joined the faculty at Georgetown University, and moved to Doctoral Hospital in 1967 ... Prof. Gaetano Salvatore, 64, a visiting scientist and former Fogarty scholar, died June 25, 1997. He was known for his studies on thyroid physiology and diseases. He came to NIH in 1962 and again in 1971 as a visiting scientist. In 1977, he returned as a Fogarty scholar-in-residence. He was dean of the Second School of Medicine of the University of Naples from 1981 to 1994. A symposium had been held in his honor at the Natcher Center on Mar. 27 ... Anita Helene Immerman Schwartz, 48, a former NIH contract specialist, died of lymphoma Mar. 29 at Johns Hopkins Hospital. She worked at NCI from 1970 to 1978 ... Dr. John T. Schwartz, 71, a commissioned officer in the PHS who did research on the eye at NIH, died of cancer June 23 at his home in Sandy Spring. He had joined the corps in 1962 and retired in 1983. Once retired he worked on an 11-acre tree farm at his home. ... Dr. George William Shaffer, 82, a physician who retired in 1980 as chief of the employee health service at NIH, died July 7 at his home in Gaithersburg, Md. He had heart and kidney ailments. In 1971, after practicing medicine in Pennsylvania, he joined NIH and became chief of employee health services at NIH ... Edward M. Shumate, 80, a printer at NIH, died of emphysema June 30 at Dewitt Army Hospital, Fort Belvoir. He managed the print shop at Fort Belvoir in the late '60s and joined the print shop at NIH as a printing specialist in the '70s, retiring in 1986. ... Mary Olive Unimie Smith, 76, died of lung disease June 23 at the Washington Home Hospice. She had worked as a secretary at NIH for 23 years. When she retired in 1983 she moved to Cottons Point where she was active in historical preservation efforts and a member and volunteer at St. Clements Island Museum in Cottons Point ... Dr. Thomas G. Smith, 67, a scientist with NINDS, died July 2 at Suburban Hospital after a stroke. He had worked since 1961 at NIH, where his scientific research focused on how nerve cells in the brain communicate ... Cameron Horner Smyser, 28, a counselor at a Rockville facility for the mentally ill, died of cancer Apr. 28 at Georgetown University Hospital. In 1991, 1992 and 1993, he was a summer intern at NIMH, involved in research on schizophrenia, trauma and hypnosis ... Cecil Watkins Spearin, 71, a former FDA biochemist who began her career at what is now NIAMS, died of cancer May 15 at Hospice of Washington. After her retirement from the FDA, she worked as senior program director with the Chemical Manufacturers Association until 1996. Dr. Harold L. "Red" Stewart, who worked at NIH for 32 years before retiring in 1969 as chief of the NCI Laboratory of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, died of respiratory failure at the home of his daughter in Bethesda, Md. He joined NCI in 1937, when it was established in Boston and then moved to Washington when NCI relocated to Bethesda in 1939. After his official retirement, he founded the Registry of Experimental Cancers and became an NIH research scientist emeritus until retiring again in 1996. During a 70-year professional career marked by many awards, he published 250 technical articles and trained scientists from all over the world ... Robert William Swain, Sr., 80, who retired in 1978 from the department of radiation oncology at NIH, died of cancer June 27 at Suburban Hospital. He joined the clinical section of NCI, which had a unit at the Marine Hospital in Baltimore doing medical X-ray physics. The unit was relocated to the NIH campus in 1953. After he retired, he had traveled around the United States with a trailer and spent the winters in Florida. ... Russell R. Ulshefer, 64, a retired Air Force technical sergeant who was an NIH computer systems analyst, died of a heart attack Apr. 12 at his home in Winter Springs, Fla. After serving in the Air Force for 20 years, he spent 17 years with NIH before retiring in 1988 and moving to Florida. ... Dr. Bruce Waxman, 67, a long-time contributor to major developments in biomedical computing, cartography and image processing, died on Apr. 12 of cancer. As executive secretary of the advisory committee on computers in research at NIH (1961--1965), he helped shape computer activities at NIH in the earliest days of biomedical computing. He was involved in the LINC (Laboratory Instrument Computer) Evaluation Program. He became chief of the Special Research Resources Branch at NIH from (1965--1968) and later worked at the Defense Mapping Agency. In his last years, he was employed by the University Research Foundation, where he was instrumental in establishing the foundation's Microelectronics Laboratory in Columbia, Md.
Goodbye ICDs; Hello ICs

The recent establishment of the Center for Information Technology means that no divisions report directly to the NIH director. Therefore, the initials “IC” should be used in lieu of “ICD” as the official NIH organizational term to refer to research institutes, the National Library of Medicine, and centers reporting to the NIH director. Following is an alphabetical listing of NIH components, dates of establishment, and their acronyms:

THE UMBRELLA INSTITUTION
- NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, 1948
- NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH, 1930
- HYGIENIC LABORATORY, 1887

THE INSTITUTES (in alphabetical order)
NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE (NCI), 1937
NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE (NEI), 1968
- Split off from National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness; for history, see National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS).
NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE (NHLBI), 1976
- National Heart and Lung Institute, 1969
- National Heart Institute, 1948
NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE (NHGRI), 1997
- National Center for Human Genome Research, 1989
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING (NIA), 1974
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE (NIAAA), 1992
- Became a part of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), 1974
- Created as an independent Federal agency, 1970
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIAID), 1955
- National Microbiological Institute (included Divisions of Infectious Diseases, Tropical Diseases, and Biologics Standards from National Institute of Health), 1948
- Hygienic Laboratory, 1887
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES (NIAMS), 1986
- Split off from National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases; for history, see National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK).
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (NICHD), 1962
NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS (NIDCD), 1988
- Split off from National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke; for history, see National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS).
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH (NIDR), 1948
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES (NIDDK), 1988
- Split off from National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases [the split also created the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS)].
- National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, 1981
- National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, 1972
- National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, 1950
- Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute (included Divisions of Pharmacology and Chemistry of the National Institute of Health), 1948
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NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA), 1992
- Created as a part of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), which was established that year, 1973

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES (NIEHS), 1969

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES (NIGMS), 1962

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH (NIMH), 1992
- NIMH research components rejoined NIH; NIMH services branches joined new agency: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA); ADAMHA abolished, 1992
- Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) formed;
  NIMH became part of ADAMHA, 1974
- HSMHA abolished; NIMH came back to NIH briefly, 1973
- NIMH left NIH and became separate bureau within PHS; joined Health Services and Mental Health Administration (HSMHA) when it was formed, 1967
- National Institute of Mental Health, authorized 1946, established (funded) 1949

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE (NINDS), 1988
- Split off from National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke [the split in 1988 also created the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD)].
- National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, 1975
- National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, October 1968
- National Institute of Neurological Diseases, August 1968
- National Eye Institute, 1968
- National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, 1950

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH (NINR), 1993
- National Center for Nursing Research, 1986

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE (NLM), 1968
- Joined NIH, 1968
- Armed Forces Medical Library renamed National Library of Medicine, 1956

THE CENTERS (in alphabetical order)

CENTER FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (CIT), 1998
- Division of Computer Research and Technology, 1964

CENTER FOR SCIENTIFIC REVIEW (CSR), 1997
- Division of Research Grants (Research Grants Office established to manage extramural grants), 1946

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER (IFIC), 1968

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES (NCRR), 1990

WARREN GRANT MAGNUSON CLINICAL CENTER (CC), 1953

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR (in alphabetical order)

OFFICE OF AIDS RESEARCH (OAR), 1988
OFFICE OF ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE (OAM), 1992
OFFICE OF BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH (OBSSR), 1995
OFFICE OF DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS (ODS), 1994
OFFICE OF RARE DISEASES (ORD), 1993
OFFICE OF RESEARCH ON MINORITY HEALTH (ORMH), 1993
OFFICE OF RESEARCH ON WOMEN'S HEALTH (ORWH), 1990

Source: NIH Historical Office/Stetten Museum Web site
NIH Retrospectives

The NIH Record

Summer 1958
At the Summer International Cancer Congress held in London, Dr. Harold F. Dorn, chief, Biometrics Branch, Division of Research Services, reported the findings of the NCI epidemiological study on the relationship between smoking and death from cancer [see article on p. 14 of the Update for an historical view of this period] ... The NIH appropriations bill totaling $294,383,000 for fiscal year 1959 has been passed by Congress and approved by the President. This is a 39 percent increase, resulting in $83.2 million over last year's budget.

Summer 1968
About 250 commissioned officers reported in early July for active duty at NIH. Most of the professional disciplines of the Commissioned Corps are represented. Some 204 are physicians, who will serve as research, clinical and staff associates [see box on p. 16 of the Update on the NIH Historical Office's project] ... On July 17 President Lyndon B. Johnson announced the appointment of Dr. Robert Q. Marston as the new NIH director. Marston, now Administrator of the new Health Services and Mental Health Administration, will succeed Dr. James A. Shannon, who announced in mid-July his plans to retire as NIH director on Sept. 1.

Summer 1978
HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano, Jr. announced on July 28, in the Federal Register that NIH has proposed revised guidelines to control NIH-funded research on recombinant DNA ... The CC holds a 25th anniversary celebration with patient care and medical research highlights.

Summer 1988
'Sky Horizon,' a sculpture by American artist Louise Nevelson, has been permanently loaned to NIH. The piece, Nevelson's last major outdoor sculpture, was installed in front of the CC on June 9. The 30-foot high black Corten steel artwork was purchased in commemoration of the NIH centennial by Edwin C. Whitehead, a businessman and philanthropist whose ties to NIH extend back 40 years (see photo below) ... A wine and cheese party was held in The Cloister to launch the NIH Alumni Association.

"Sky Horizon," a sculpture by American artist Louise Nevelson, has been permanently loaned to NIH. The 30-foot high steel artwork was dedicated June 9, 1988 at a ceremony attended by NIH director Dr. James Wyngaarden. [During renovation of the CC the sculpture will be temporarily moved and repositioned later.]