3 Sections Established In NICHD's Laboratory Of Biomedical Sciences

Dr. Gerald D. LaVeck, Director, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has announced the establishment of three sections within the Institute’s Laboratory of Biomedical Sciences.

Section Aims Explained

The Section on Developmental Enzymology, headed by Dr. Joseph C. Robinson, will identify and characterize pregnancy-associated enzymes and carrier proteins in maternal blood plasma. Its staff also will isolate and describe placental enzymes and explain their role in active transport and other maternal-fetal interactions, and will analyze fetal enzyme induction.

Dr. Gordon Guroff heads the Section on Intermediary Metabolism, as evidenced by elevated blood sugar levels and abnormal glucose tolerance tests, is the initial sign of clinical diabetes, and that small blood vessel disease develops as the diabetes progresses.

Dr. Siperstein, however, has shown widespread small blood vessel disease in diabetes in the form of marked thickening of the basement membrane of capillaries, Dr. Roth said. This thickening, which is found in essentially all overt diabetes, also appears in at least

(See PRESS BRIEFING, Page 7)

EHS Urges NIH Employees To See Film on Heart Care

"Take Care of Your Heart" is the warning theme of the Health Education Movie being presented next week by the Employee Health Service.

The film, entitled "Twentieth Century Epidemic," presents facts on the care of the heart, portraying six ways to guard against heart attack. A glance at the obituary columns in the daily newspapers will reveal why the prevalence of heart attacks is referred to as an "epidemic," explains EHS.

Employee Health Service urges all NIH employees to see the 23-minute film scheduled to be shown Tuesday, March 12, at 11:30 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium, and Wednesday, March 13, at 1:30 and 2:30 p.m., in the Westwood Building, Conference Room A.

Dr. Parran, SG in Historic Era, Dies

Dr. Thomas Parran, who was Surgeon General of the Public Health Service from 1936 to 1948, died February 17. He is shown (right) observing the placing of the cornerstone of the National Institutes of Health Administration Building (Bldg. 1) on June 30, 1938 with Mrs. Luke Wilson, whose husband donated the site. Kneeling is Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Dr. Rauscher Wins Flemming Award

Dr. Frank J. Rauscher, Jr., associate scientific director for Viral Oncology, National Cancer Institute, was honored recently at a luncheon with nine other young men selected as this year's winners of the Arthur S. Flemming Award for outstanding government service. Dr. Rauscher was cited for his contributions to science.

Prior to the luncheon, the group met at the White House with Pres.

(See DR. RAUSCHER, Page 7)

Dr. Howard Andervont Retires From NCI Post

Dr. Howard B. Andervont, a member of the research staff of the National Cancer Institute since its founding, a former president of the American Association for Cancer Research, and recipient of numerous awards for outstanding contributions in the field of cancer biology, is retiring this month from his post in the Laboratory of Biology, NCI.

He is also resigning as Scientific Editor of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute, an additional assignment he has held since 1961.

A graduate of Mt. Union College in Alliance, Ohio, Dr. Ander-
Robin Popof First Montgomery County
Red Cross 'Youth Volunteer of the Year'

Robin Popof, who has assisted child patients at the Clinical Center as a volunteer since she was 14, was recently named "Youth Volunteer of the Year" by the Montgomery County chapter of the American Red Cross. The 18-year-old aid is the first to receive such an award by the chapter.

Robin Popof has worked in children’s occupational and physical therapy in the CC’s Rehabilitation Department, and has assisted nurses on the CC’s Nursing Unit 2E, where she currently serves on Saturdays.

Seeks Nursing Career

A senior at Walter Johnson High School, Bethesda, she hopes to enroll in college in the fall to pursue a B.S. degree in nursing. She is vice president of the high school’s Medical Careers Club and secretary of the Maryland Future Nurses Club.

She says her interest in nursing was inspired by the example of her mother and that of CC nurses. Her mother, Mrs. V. G. (Betsy) Popof, has served as a Red Cross Hospital Volunteer at the CC for the past 7 years and is former chairman of the volunteer unit. About the nurses, Robin says, "They have such a close personal relationship with patients. They care so much about people."

The Popof family lives in Rockville. Mr. Popof is an aerospace engineer with the U. S. Navy Bureau of Weapons.

Robin Popof (seated), "Youth Volunteer of the Year," is congratulated by (l to r) CC Nurses Donna Yantz, Elaine Ciacetta, and Heddy Hubbard.—Photo by Thomas Joy.

3 Join 'Gallon Donor Club'

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that three NIH staff members have joined the "Gallon Donor Club”: Milford A. Lunde, NIAID; Charles Main, DRS; and Ignacio A. Smith, Jr., NIAMD.

Harriet Martin Retires
With 31 Years Service
In Federal Government

Harriet R. Martin, Program Officer in the Nutrition Program, National Center for Chronic Disease Control, retired from the Public Health Service recently with almost 31 years of Federal service.

Until August 1967, the Nutrition Program was part of the Office of International Research at NIH.

Worked for ICNND

Mrs. Martin joined the National Heart Institute in December 1953, transferring the following year to the Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (then a unit in the Office of the Director, NIH). She has been with the program since that time, becoming a Program Officer while the ICNND was under the administrative direction of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

In May 1963 Mrs. Martin received a Sustained Superior Per-
Meeting of CO's Scheduled Tuesday, March 12 at CC On Separation Procedures

A meeting for Commissioned Officers at the NIH who plan to separate from active duty during June or July is scheduled for Tuesday, March 12 at 3 p.m. in the Clinical Center auditorium.

This session, arranged by the Commissioned Officer Unit, Personnel Management Branch, is designed to inform officers about separation procedures, travel entitlements, shipment of household effects, veterans benefits, etc., and to answer questions likely to confront officers separating from active duty.

Administrative personnel concerned with Commissioned Officer separation procedures are also invited to attend.

Grantee Bibliographies Ready, for Limited Use

The Research Documentation Section of the Division of Research Grants has compiled cumulative bibliographies of Public Health Service grantee publications for each institute of the National Institutes of Health. The lists include names of principal investigators holding research grants by the awarding institute for fiscal years 1961 through 1966.

Author Listing Available

Cumulative Author Listing, a companion booklet and addendum to the cumulative bibliographies, has also been published by the section.

A limited number of the bibliographies and Cumulative Listings are available for administrative use only from the Research Documentation Section, Statistics and Analysis Branch, DRG.

Dr. Thomas W. Clarkson Named to NIGMS Review Committee

Dr. Thomas W. Clarkson, associate professor of pharmacology and of radiation biology and biophysics at the University of Rochester, has been appointed to the review committee for pharmacology-toxicology research program projects and center applications, according to an announcement by Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

Dr. Clarkson's major research interests include the biochemical aspects of heavy metal poisoning; the mechanism underlying the selective accumulation of metals and chemicals; and the effects of poisons on the cell membrane.

AFTER WORKING HOURS

Kathleen Summa Has Special Rapport With the Animals in Her 'Noah's Ark'

Kathleen Summa, president of Noah's Ark Animal Society, Inc., founded her "shelter" for pets 10 years ago, and dedicates her life to this work when she is not working as a secretary to Dr. Max Heinrich, Jr., Head of the Research Career Section, Research Fellowships Branch of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences.

All Animals Checked

Noah's Ark in Bethesda is a haven for animals that need homes—some are abandoned animals, but most are turned over by owners who are moving into apartments, leaving the country, or have no fenced yards. A complete history is on record of those received from owners, and the abandoned ones are checked by a veterinarian before coming in. No animal is ever "put to sleep" unless it is a terminal case.

There are no cages at the Ark, only a number of screened rooms. Animals are housed according to compatibility. Even though they cannot get outside, they seem perfectly contented romping around to the sound of continuous music. All are well fed, bathed, immunized, and get the best of medical treatment if necessary. Those animals not immunized against contagious diseases are immediately inoculated and isolated for one week before being placed in the appropriate room.

Dedicates Long Hours

Arriving at the shelter at 5:30 p.m., Mrs. Summa feeds all the animals, returns the 30 to 40 telephone calls that come in during the day, and before leaving late at night, checks that every pet is comfortable, turns night lights on and leaves soft music playing.
NIH-Town’s Facilities and Services

By Sandra Silk
NIH Information Intern

Photos by Ed Hubbard

A small city exists within the borders of NIH.

The 300-plus-acre Bethesda reservation is home to 18,000 employees each day.

Rolling hills, trees, buildings and roads are the stage for the work to be done.

But many services, often taken for granted, provide specific support and make NIH a self-sufficient city. Parking facilities, fire and police protection, and the NIH newspaper make the analogy to a city appropriate.

More personal services keep NIH “cared for. Besides those pictured here, the Employee Relations and Recognition Section’s Housing Registry, NIH telephone book. It takes many hands to make NIH a successful city.

This is our “home town,” busy, complete, and well organized.

Building 10 houses a barber shop and a beauty shop available to Clinical Center patients and visitors, and NIH employees (after hours).

The main office of the NIH Federal Credit Union is in Bldg. 31. It is a cooperative organization of employees for savings and loans, and any employee of NIH or NLM may join.

Locating a point of interest for Roseann O’Connell (r) is Iris Clovis, in the Employee Relations and Recognition Section’s Housing Registry, Bldg. 31.

Candy and tobacco shops located in Bldgs. 10, 13, 31, and Westwood, managed by the Maryland Workshop for the Blind, carry an assortment of popular magazines, paperbacks, greeting cards, and sundry items.

The architectural dignity and natural beauty of NIH-Town are apparent in this summer view of Bethesda Gibbs.

Reminiscent of the famed rues and gardens, the snack bar in the Clinic...
Ease Workers' Daily Tasks

NIH's teeming center for 11,000 employees provides a stimulating setting wanted by employees, add additional, efficient and flourishing community. Transportation service, and a happy, efficient and well-nourished "citizens" happy, efficient and well-nourished others are listed in the needs to provide them all.

Lux, comfortable.

Beauty enjoyed by NIH workers are grounds.

New York Automats is Center basement.

Three cafeterias (in Bldgs. 1, 10, and 31) and numerous luncheon counters provide meals for the NIH family.

During their lunch break, Guy Brooks (l) and Alvin Sickles stop to examine the NIH Record before it leaves the central mail room in Bldg. 31. The Record is distributed every 2 weeks to all employees.

The Westwood Shuttle is one of many bus routes serving NIH employees having business in other Government buildings. Dr. Benjamin Alexander, DRG, is seen boarding. Shuttle schedules are listed in the NIH telephone directory's yellow pages.

Scanning a bulletin board for notices of rentals, sales, housing, etc., are Adrienne Bass (l) and Helen Moon. The Office services Branch processes and posts all non-official announcements.

Button, button, who's got the button or the pipe, glasses, gloves . . .?

Misplaced items can be retrieved from the Central Guard Office in Bldg. 10, Rm. 1A06.
Revised Leaflet Urges Prompt Meningococcal Meningitis Treatment

"Meningococcal Meningitis" is the subject of a revised leaflet prepared by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases and the National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga. The leaflet urges those exposed to meningococcal meningitis, or developing its symptoms, to seek immediate medical advice.

The disease—in which the brain and spinal cord covering is inflamed—is caused by the meningococcus bacterium. It develops most often among people living in crowded quarters, such as barracks or institutions. Symptoms, which usually appear suddenly, include severe headache, stiffness and pain in the neck, back, and shoulders, high fever, and often nausea and vomiting. A skin rash of tiny bright red spots may appear.

The leaflet points out that while meningococcal meningitis is not prevalent in the general population—only about 3,000 meningococcal infections of all kinds are reported nationally each year—consequences can be serious for those who develop it.

Untreated Disease Dangerous

The disease is fatal in about half of the treated cases, and survivors may be left deaf or paralyzed. Prompt treatment with antibiotics and sulfa drugs usually results in recovery. Sulfa treatment also ordinarily prevents the disease from developing in persons who have been exposed to it.

The publication stresses research is needed to find better ways of preventing and controlling meningococcal meningitis. This is especially important since bacterial resistance to the sulfa drugs used against meningitis has been reported. Massive doses of penicillin have been used successfully to treat these cases, however, there is at present no effective drug for use against sulfa-resistant meningococci.

Single copies of "Meningococcal Meningitis," which is PHS Publication No. 219, are available free from the Public Inquiries Branch, PHS, DHFEW, Washington, D.C. 20201. The leaflet may be obtained in quantity at 5 cents a copy from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Six DRS Employees Get Cash Awards

Six employees of the Division of Research Services' Plant Engineering Branch received cash awards recently for submitting original ideas through the Employee Suggestion Awards Program.

They are: Myron E. Thompson, Andrew W. Klassett, Kenneth H. Waddell, Earl R. Hottinger, Clinton Brown, Jr., and Harold E. Oliver.

Suggestions, for which they were awarded a total of $120, concerned ways to increase efficiency of operation or to correct potentially hazardous conditions at NIH.

Employees are urged to participate in the ESA Program by submitting Form HEW 170 to their supervisors or suggestion coordinators.

Top Dental Students Visit NIDR Facilities

A group of the nation's top dental students, visiting Washington for the 1968 Dental Student Conference on Research, were guests at the laboratories of the National Institute for Dental Research.

The conference was designed to stimulate student interest in research careers. Dental schools in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico were represented by freshman or sophomore students.

Sixty-five students visited the NIDR laboratories, attended lectures on current research activities and discussions of career opportunities in dental education.

Judges at Science Fairs Needed in Nearby Areas

The Prince George's Area Science Fair Committee urgently needs scientists and technicians in the fields of medicine, biology, and zoology to serve as judges at its 20th Anniversary Fair in April and at individual school fairs in Prince George's, Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's Counties.

Interested volunteers are requested to contact Dr. Howard B. Owens, Science Supervisor, by telephone at 627-4800, ext. 265, or by postcard (giving name, address, telephone, and field of work), addressed to Dr. Owens at the Prince George's County Board of Education, Upper Marlboro, Md. 20770.
New Symbol Suggested As a General Biological Hazard Warning Signal

To meet the need for a universal signal to warn of danger from infectious or potentially infectious agents, the symbol shown below is being suggested as a general biological hazard warning signal.

Comes in Two Sizes

The symbol has been placed on self-adhesive vinyl labels, 5 by 3½ inches, suitable for identifying containers and equipment contami­nated with viable hazardous agents, and heavy laminated signs, 8 by 10 inches, for doors or walls, both in fluorescent fire-orange color.

It was designed by artists of the Dow Chemical Company, whose researchers are working under an NIH contract on development of containment facilities for the National Cancer Institute's virus-leu­kemia research program.

The symbol and recommenda­tions concerning its use have been submitted to the United States of America Standards Institute to be included in the next revision of its "Standards Specifications for In­dustrial Accident Prevention Signs."

BIOHAZARD

Dr. Bendixen on NIGMS Program-Project Com.

Dr. Henrik H. Bendixen, executive officer for research, Depart­ment of Anesthesia, Massachusetts General Hospital, has been ap­pointed to the General Medical Re­search Program-Project Committee of the National Institute of Gen­eral Medical Sciences.

The committee will review ap­plications for large-scale, multi­disciplinary research grants, Dr. Frederick L. Stone, Institute Di­rector, announced.

Dr. Bendixen is the director of the center recently established at Harvard Medical School for re­search and training in anesthesi­ology. The second of its kind, the center will use combined facilities of five teaching hospitals of Har­vard University. Cooperation with other Harvard Medical School teaching hospitals will be devel­oped.

PRESS BRIEFING

(Continued from Page 1)

50 percent of genetically predis­posed subjects prior to the onset of any carbohydrate abnormalities.

These findings, Dr. Roth said, "contribute to a major reexamina­tion of the classic concepts of this disease." He added that investiga­tors now have a new angle of at­tack, a direction which may be more fruitful in determining the cause of diabetes than previous studies aimed mainly toward the abnormality in metabolism.

New Marker Discussed

"This membrane thickness con­stitutes a new marker of diabetes," he said, inasmuch as the thickening is not seen in hyperglycemic patients whose carbohydrate intolerance is due to causes other than genetic diabetes.

Therefore, he indicated, it ap­pears that the thickening would be a more specific indicator of dia­betes than the glucose tolerance test which cannot differentiate blood sugar elevations due to dia­betes from those caused by pan­creatitis, Cushing's disease, or oth­er disorders.

Population Studies Important

Dr. Roth also commented on the importance of population studies of diabetes, reviewing the signifi­cant findings of the Institute's Clinical Field Studies Unit in Arizo­na. This unit has found that the Pima Indians have the highest prevalence of diabetes ever report­ed in an otherwise normal popula­tion.

Other Unit studies have chal­lenged the belief that the effects of child bearing account for the higher prevalence of diabetes among women.

The NIAMD scientist then re­viewed his own work at the Clini­cal Center, where he plans and di­rects a program of basic and clin­i­cal research in diabetes, carbohy­drate metabolism, and peptide hor­mones of the pancreas and pitu­itary gland.

More than a dozen representa­tives of the press attended the re­cent conference, the latest in a se­ries of briefings held under the auspices of the DHEW.

Dr. Jesse Roth, Chief of the Section on Diabetes, NIAMD, points to diagram of thickened basement membrane of capillary which scientists have found occurs in diabetics, as well as prediabetics prior to the onset of carbohydrate abnormalities.—Photo by Tom Joy.

First 'Normal Volunteer' Couple at CC

To Continue Service to Mankind in Haiti

The first young married couple to serve as normal volunteers at the Clinical Center—Jim and Eileen Ewert—were, until a short time ago, "people of the land" in Canada.

Mr. Ewert, who has a degree in agriculture, was regional mana­ger for a farm equipment manu­facturer, and his wife was secre­tary for a grain company.

They are participating as sub­jects in investigations at the Clini­cal Center into actions and reac­tions of the normal human body. Studies are being conducted by re­searchers in the Endocrinology Branch, National Cancer Institute.

The Ewerts' religious motivation is strong. It was their Mennonite faith which impelled them "to wit­ness" by undertaking to serve man­kind beyond the prairies of Sas­katchewan province. "Our commit­ment to God demands that we live not for self but for others," says Mrs. Ewert.

In their spare time the dedicated young couple are studying the Cre­ole language, because in mid-March they will be leaving to work for 2 years in a community development project in the Artibonite Valley of north-central Haiti.

While Jim Ewert works along­side Haitian farmers, helping them to improve the soil and put more protein in their diet through em­phasis on raising poultry and live­stock, Eileen will work as a secre­tary in the Albert Schweitzer hos­pital there.

Seek Involvement

They are practical young people. The project in Haiti was started by American philanthropists and is not sponsored by a religious or­der. Mr. Ewert says, "We were born in a country of affluence. If people in underdeveloped areas are going to be helped, it should be done through involvement in their lives rather than through charity."

The couple has no definite plans for the years following 1970. They are only certain that by then they will have given something of them­selves to others and will have re­ceived something in return from the Haitians and NIH.

Dr. Rauscher

(Continued from Page 1)

A graduate of Moravian College, Dr. Rauscher received a Ph.D. de­gree in microbiology in 1957 from Rutgers University, where he be­came assistant professor of viro­logy before joining the NCI in 1959.

Dr. Rauscher was named one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1964 by the U.S. Junior Cham­ber of Commerce for his signifi­cant contribution to virus-cancer research, in isolating a virus which acts swiftly to produce leukemia in laboratory mice and rats.
Dr. Andervont—"a scientist of exceptional talents and unstinting devotion."

Mr. G. W. Andervont received a doctor of science degree from Johns Hopkins University. He began his career in cancer research in 1930 as biologist for the first Federal Government-sponsored laboratory for cancer investigations, established at Harvard University by the Public Health Service.

At NCI Since Beginning
Mr. G. W. Andervont and his colleagues became the nucleus of the scientific staff of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, following its creation in 1937. In the mid-1940's he became the first chief of the Laboratory of Biology, a position he held for 15 years. His leadership stimulated much of the intensive research now in progress in this laboratory and throughout the world.

Mr. G. W. Andervont pioneered in studying the viral etiology of cancer and, using inbred animals for research, he helped to clarify the role of the virus known as the Bittner mammary tumor agent. By foster-nursing mice with milk containing this agent, he was the first to convert a strain of mice which developed breast tumor infrequently to a strain with a high frequency of tumor development. This strain has been maintained by Dr. Andervont for almost 25 years and is now used extensively throughout the world for studies on cancer.

He was also the first cancer investigator to demonstrate the transmission of the Bittner agent by males to virus-free females at mating, and to show that the agent develops in wild mice.

Other Achievements Noted
In another line of investigation which had its origin in early studies by the initial PHS cancer group, Dr. Andervont helped to develop biological methods for studying experimental induction of cancer with chemicals, and demonstrated that the nature and duration of the cancer-inducing stimulus influences the biological properties of the cancer. He was the first to make a systematic investigation of tumors induced in various inbred mouse strains by chemical carcinogens.

Dr. Andervont was also among the first to demonstrate the importance of hormones in the development of cancer and in the progression of some tumors from hormone dependence to autonomy. Reports of his experiments have been published in more than 130 scientific papers.

In commenting on Dr. Andervont's achievements, Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director, describes him as "a scientist of exceptional talents and unstinting devotion who has attained the well-deserved status of elder statesman in cancer research."

Participants in the recent Clinical Nursing Conference are, from left to right: Elizabeth Schumann, clinical social worker; Joanne Evans, head nurse, Nursing Unit 13 West; Dr. Vernon Wong, Associate Ophthalmologist, NINDB; and Patricia Price, clinical nurse, Nursing Unit 5 West.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

In 400 B.C., Hippocrates observed: "People who have injured one eye frequently become blind in the other eye."

Joanne Evans, head nurse, Nursing Unit 13 West, cited this statement recently when she presided over a Clinical Nursing Conference held by the Clinical Center's Neurology Nursing Service. The Conference focused on a disease, sympathetic ophthalmia, which parallels this ancient description and involves particular attention to the nursing care of a young patient with this disorder.

About 100 persons attended and heard nurses, a physician, and a social worker discuss aspects of sympathetic ophthalmia.

Miss Evans described the general nursing care of patients with eye disease and grave problems which accompany the type of inflammation caused by sympathetic ophthalmia. She explained that if one eye suffers a perforating injury or a severe inflammation, the other eye may develop an inflammation which sooner or later may lead to total blindness.

Miss Evans stressed the difficulty of assessing the extent of a patient's visual problem. She said that unlike nursing care for other conditions, in ophthalmologic cases a nurse must rely on the subjective complaints of the patient, or her own objective observations of how well he can see.

Dr. Vernon Wong, Associate Ophthalmologist, NINDB, explained that inflammation in the uninjured, or sympathizing, eye is presumed to be caused by auto-sensitization to the patient's own eye tissues. Dr. Wong said that sympathetic ophthalmia is a chronic disease with a tendency to relapse.

Describe Patient Care
Elizabeth Cox and Patricia Price, clinical nurses, who participated in the nursing care of a young patient with sympathetic ophthalmia, described his treatment.

At the conference, Mrs. Price said the patient's right eye had been surgically removed several months before he entered the Clinical Center. He developed sympathetic ophthalmia in his left eye.

From the time of admission, Mrs. Price reported, control of the inflammation constituted the main problem. This required constant nursing attention because the patient was an extremely active boy.

She noted that as pressures in the ocular region increased, the patient's behavior changed. He became increasingly belligerent and antagonistic, although he did not admit feeling pain or loss of vision. His appetite waned, and much coaxing was required to make certain that he ate adequately.

The boy was placed on drug therapy to reduce the inflammation. This required keeping him quiet.

The patient was discharged with his vision significantly improved. He now can attend school.

Elizabeth Schumann, clinical social worker, discussed the social adjustments and personal problems of patients with sympathetic ophthalmia. She discussed the boy patient's denial of his visual problem, expressed in aggressive behavior, as due to his underlying fear of blindness.

His Excellency Alexandre Ohin (center), the Ambassador of Togo, who is a cancer surgeon trained in the United States, visited the NCI recently to learn about Institute programs and keep abreast of new developments in cancer research. He was extended a standing invitation to staff conferences, grand rounds, and surgical demonstrations. Shown with the ambassador are Dr. Alfred S. Ketcham (left), Chief of the Surgery Branch, and Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, NCI Director.—Photo by Ed Hubbard.