New Electronic Bulletin Board Reaches Science Teachers, Students

By Anne P. Enright Shepherd

Some NIH researchers are dealing with scientific inquiry that may present a new kind of challenge.

"Why do guppies eat their babies?"

"Are women smarter than men?"

"What is DNA modification?"

"Can B and T cells be made synthetically? If so, can they be transplanted into... immune systems lacking cells that fight the antigen?"

The inquisitive minds of science students from elementary to senior high school posed these questions for NIH scientists. The medium for their debate is a new computer bulletin board system that reaches beyond Bethesda and connects bench scientists with students, teachers, and others in the Washington area interested in science education.

The bulletin board, known as NIHEDNET, is the brainchild of Dr. Michael Fordis, director of the NIH Office of Education, who oversees the project. With technical guidance from the Computer Center Branch (CCB) of the Division of Computer Research and Technology, Fordis and others created a system of related "conferences," or portions of the bulletin board that deal with specific topics. Some conferences discuss recent research findings.

Legal Expertise Augments NIH Directors Staff

By Anne Barber

To increase inhouse legal expertise in ways relevant to NIH's mission, NIH director Bernadine Healy has added four new lawyers. Two of the appointees are acting in nonlegal positions on Healy's staff—Leslie A. Platt and Daryl A. (Sandy) Chambless. The other two are working as attorneys—Kendra L. Dimond and Michele Russell-Einhorn.

Platt serves in a new position as executive assistant to the director and chief of operations. "Providing staff counsel and assistance to the director and working on significant NIH issues not only in the director's office but across the entire campus," Platt says, describing his job, "My involvement is directed to strengthening further the operations capacity of the director's office to address more effectively the challenges and problems facing NIH."

Global Alliance Forms Against Tropical Diseases

The impact of infectious diseases in developing countries is not easily quantified. It is usually expressed in numbers, statistics, percentages—measures that leave most people untouched, unswayed. Numbers, however, can intensify the image of human plight, as in the following quote. "The Third World is the place where 75 percent of the planet's population lives, where 86 percent of all children are born, and where 97 percent of all infant and childhood deaths occur."

This assessment was made by Dr. Barry Bloom, NIAID grantee at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and tropical disease expert. She has sold all her textbooks to furnish food for the family; extensive borrowing from neighbors and friends finally brought the family to what she called a financial deadend. "In fact this compelled me to send you this letter of appeal to please help rescue me from this situation..."
advisor to the World Health Organization (WHO), which has estimated that 1 out of 10 people worldwide is infected with one or more tropical diseases. Furthermore, the World Bank reports that approximately 44 percent of all deaths in developing countries are the result of infectious diseases. The resulting human and economic losses are even more difficult to quantify, and the effects of tropical and parasitic diseases eventually touch us all. Even within U.S. borders, increasing foreign tourism and economic ventures, along with military forays, result in greater opportunities for importing these diseases.

To spotlight the problem and mobilize an international, multidisciplinary research network in this field, NIAID and WHO will convene a forum titled "Global Alliance Against Tropical Diseases." Organized by Dr. Stephanie James, chief, Parasitology and Tropical Diseases Branch of NIAID's Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, the forum will take place on Wednesday, Apr. 29, at 2 p.m. in Bldg. 10's Lipsett Amphitheater.

NIAID director Dr. Anthony S. Fauci will provide the welcoming remarks, followed by Dr. Richard M. Krause, Fogarty International Center senior scientific advisor, who will introduce the keynote speaker, Dr. Dean Jamison, professor, UCLA School of Public Health and Graduate School of Education. Discussants in the forum will examine the scope of the problem and explore research needs and opportunities. Assistant secretary of health Dr. James O. Mason will address the need for an international network and the potential role of the Department of Health and Human Services. The concluding remarks will be delivered by Dr. Donald A. Henderson, associate scientific advisor for life sciences, Office of Science and Technology Policy.

The forum will be followed, on Apr. 30 and May 1, by the first annual meeting of the NIAID International Centers for Tropical Diseases Research. Participants will include NIAID grantees who are pursuing tropical disease research in overseas locations, where they are expected to expand their own knowledge in addition to strengthening the research capacity of the host countries. This meeting, open to the public, will be held at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Bethesda. For more information about these meetings, contact James or Dr. Michael Gottlieb, 496-2544.

Washington Ballet Tickets

R&W has discounted tickets to two Spring Series performances of the Washington Ballet in the Terrace Theater at the Kennedy Center. Tickets for the Friday, May 15, 7:30 p.m. performance are discounted to $28 (regularly $35), and tickets for the Sunday, May 17, 2 p.m. show are available for $25.75 (regularly $30). For more information or to order tickets, contact the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31, 496-4600.
The newly appointed director of the Division of Engineering Services (DES), Jorge R. Urrutia, feels privileged to be a part of NIH: "I couldn’t think of a more reputable organization or a better place to apply my experience. It gives me a great sense of accomplishment to know that the laboratories and medical facilities we design, build and maintain are used by some of the best scientists in the world to find the cure to many unconquered diseases still threatening humanity."

He is the first Hispanic at the SES level at NIH.

A native of Guatemala, Urrutia came to the United States at the age of 18: "I wanted to see the world," he says. "One day I just packed my bags, borrowed about $400 and took off." Not having any friends or relatives and not speaking the English language, he faced the difficulties and frustrations of many immigrants. "It wasn’t easy."

A graduate of the University of Maryland, Urrutia has a great deal of experience as a professional engineer in the programming, design, construction and maintenance of R&D facilities.

"I have been very fortunate during my government career. I have had the opportunity to work in Europe, the Middle and Far East, on the Indian Ocean and the United States, building some of the most technically intricate and interesting facilities."

Before coming to NIH, Urrutia was heading a program that was organizationally equivalent to DES for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), where he was awarded the Department of Commerce’s Bronze Medal for outstanding contributions. He is credited with resolving many problems at NIST and initiating the agency’s capital improvements facilities plan, a program that will allow NIST to continue to have some of the best federal laboratories in the nation.

Urrutia has worked for several agencies during his 15 years of government service. He spent several of these years at the Naval Research Laboratory, where he served as the director of engineering; he also worked as the officer in charge of construction for Trident submarine bases; the officer in charge of construction, Mediterranean (where he was involved in the design and construction of many facilities in Spain, Italy, Greece, Bahrain, the United Kingdom); and he was also the resident officer in charge of construction in the remote island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

Prior to that, he spent 3 years in the Navy’s Professional Development Center program for engineers where he rotated through various assignments as an intern. "The PDC program gave me a solid base to start my career," he says. "I rotated through a number of offices and construction sites gaining experience in planning, programming, design, construction and maintenance of facilities as well as procurement regulations."

 Barely 2 months on his new job at NIH, Urrutia is aware of the challenges he faces as director of DES. "I knew before I accepted the job that there were some problems," he says. "Many of the problems are similar to those I found in other organizations. We have good people and we are starting a program that will result in improved service to our customers. Although some of the problems are very complex and will take some time to resolve, I think our customers will start noticing gradual improvements in various areas fairly soon."
BULLETIN BOARD
(Continued from Page 1)

ings while others offer employment opportunities or announce campus lectures (see related article). All support the goal of motivating students to stay in science.

"NIHEDNET will greatly facilitate communication," explains DCRT director Dr. David Rodbard. "It will provide an efficient, state-of-the-art channel between the Office of Education and intramural scientists and between NIH researchers and those interested in science education."

As Fordis likes to point out, "NIHEDNET is almost like having a newsletter. People can call in and find out about issues that interest them. We get suggestions and feedback from them as well."

This system of electronic communication is part of the NIH Centralized Bulletin Board System, also known as ENTER BBS, a DCRT-sponsored grouping of many such bulletin boards that run on DCRT's mainframe computers. Topics of other boards range from molecular biology to "total quality management."

"DCRT has been extremely important in getting this project off the ground," notes Fordis. "Their technical support is given freely and very generously."

CCB's Steve Gearinger has been heavily involved in developing NIHEDNET since its inception in July 1991. Most recently, as the system and its administrators are becoming more and more autonomous, Gearinger has focused on training people to use the system. Some training sessions are held on campus for students in OE programs and others have taken place in the media centers or computer rooms of local schools. Gearinger has such a touch for training that he has made quite a name for himself: One afternoon, as he walked down the hall of an elementary school, a second-grade student pointed and asked, "Is that the bulletin board man?"

Gearinger, whom Fordis calls "a superb asset for DCRT," finds extra energy for his many other tasks from the time he spends with students. "It's great to see the kids getting excited about being on the computer," Gearinger remarked. "That's what is so much fun."

Preliminary reports from users are positive. Students who have been introduced to the system show enthusiasm and interest in communicating directly with scientists. And teachers seem to like it as much as students. Ginny Trulio, department head at Gaithersburg High School's media center, remarks, "We don't have walls anymore. This extends the bulletin board's administrators hope to continue to increase science literacy by expanding access to the program to schools across the country. By helping to keep teachers abreast of rapidly changing technology, they say, students, other educators and even the public can benefit. "One of our long-range plans," says Fordis, "is to work with teachers and scientists in developing instructional materials that can be put into NIHEDNET for others to download and use."

For now, however, they are grappling with guppies. □

Research Volunteers Wanted

NIDDK seeks healthy volunteers to participate in a study of the effects of aging on brain function. These volunteers will be controls for sickle cell anemia patients. Black men and women are particularly needed. Volunteers must be in excellent health, medication free, and without past or present major health problems. Procedures require approximately 13 hours and participants receive between $300-$400 depending on time involved. For more information, call Cindy, 402-3087. □

Electronic Conferences Highlight Science Education

A new computer bulletin board, NIHEDNET, provides a forum for intramural researchers, the NIH Office of Education, and area science teachers and students to communicate with each other. The board's 12 conferences, or topic sections, operate on the DCRT-sponsored ENTER BBS and are briefly described here.

Intramural Issues

LISTINGS enables NIH scientists to notify the OE of positions that are becoming available in their laboratories and to request free print and electronic advertising of positions.

OE-NEWS highlights messages describing new educational and recruitment programs relevant to the NIH community.

POSTDOC advertises positions for postdoctoral training available at NIH. Using instructions published in Science magazine, potential fellows from all over the world have accessed this conference.

Science Education

FORUM presents an open conference for students, teachers, scientists, educators, and others interested in science education to discuss educational issues or to pose questions of each other.

GBURG enables NIH scientists to assist students at Gaithersburg High School in becoming mentors for middle and elementary school science students.

LECTURES advertises talks on the NIH campus that may be of interest to teachers and students at the high school level and above.

METCON lists opportunities at NIH and in the surrounding community for student members of Metropolitan Consortium for Minorities clubs in the Washington area.

METCON provides opportunities in scientific disciplines for students who are members of minority groups that are traditionally under-represented in science.

RESOURCE describes educational materials and resources available to teachers and students.

REVIEWS contains minireviews written by NIH scientists about state-of-the-art research and other topics in the biomedical sciences.

SPEAKERS contains a list of topics for which speakers from the NIH campus are available for presentations in high school classrooms. Teachers may use this conference to request speakers. (NIH scientists who wish to be included on the Office of Education's list of speakers should contact Dr. Mary McCormick in the OE, 496-2427.)

STUDENTS contains internship and research training opportunities for high school, college, medical, and graduate students on the NIH campus.

TEACHERS provides high school and middle school science teachers with a description
of the educational opportunities on the NIH and ADAMHA campuses.

NIH employees and others can access ENTER BBS by a network connection to the DCRT central computer facility or by a modem connection with a personal computer or terminal. A User's Guide to NIHEDNET is available from the Office of Education by calling 496-2427 or by leaving a message in the FORUM conference. With questions about the content of this bulletin board, call the NIH OE. Call the DCRT PAL Unit for information about using ENTER BBS (496-5525) or the DCRT Training Unit about developing a bulletin board (496-2339).

STEP Forum Discusses Indirect Cost Issues

The Staff Training in Extramural Programs (STEP) committee is sponsoring a forum from 1 to 3 p.m. on Apr. 28 in Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall, entitled "New Directions in Indirect Costs."

The cost of doing biomedical research is divided into two components, indirect cost and direct cost. Direct cost is relatively easy to calculate since it includes the investigators' salaries and their supplies and equipment. Indirect cost, on the other hand, is much more difficult to determine since it includes the services and facilities provided by the university to support the actual research effort. Examples include the cost of providing heating and lighting for research laboratories, library services for the research effort, and some support of the general administration of the university.

The forum will examine such issues as how important indirect costs are to university-based research, whether there should be full or partial capture of indirect costs, and what the impact would be of capping indirect costs.

Two panels of speakers will address these issues, with time reserved for questions after each panel. The first panel will include Jack Mahoney, NIH associate director for administration, and Gary Talesnik, director, Office of Grant and Contract Financial Management, HHS. The second panel will consist of Dr. M. Roy Schwarz, senior vice president of medical education and science, American Medical Association; Dr. Terry Ann Kruhlwich, professor and dean, Graduate School of Biological Science, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine; and Daniel Greenberg, editor, Science and Government Report.

The forum is open to all NIH personnel. No advance registration is required. Sign language interpretation will be provided. For more information, call 496-1493.

Potter To Deliver First Lieberman Lecture, Apr. 27

By Greg Folkers

Dr. Michael Potter will present the NIAID Laboratory of Immunology's first annual Rose Lieberman Lecture on Monday, Apr. 27, at 2 p.m. in the Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10.

Potter, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and chief of NCI's Laboratory of Genetics, will speak on plasmacytomagenesis: the genetic and biochemical changes that occur in the transformation of normal plasma cells into cancerous ones.

His work with plasma cell tumors—plasmacytomas—spans some 30 years. The induction of these tumors in mineral oil-treated mice has provided a model for studying the pathogenic mechanisms that are involved in many forms of leukemia and lymphomas in man. These human cancers, like mouse plasmacytomas, are associated with nonrandom chromosomal translocation.

The lecture culminates 20 years of collaboration and 30 years of friendship between Potter and Lieberman. Lieberman is an eminent immunologist who served the NIH with distinction, first in the NIAID Laboratory of Clinical Investigation and later in the Laboratory of Immunology.

Lieberman's pioneering work with allotypes—the genetic markers of individual classes of mouse antibodies—has enabled a generation of scientists to study the genetic organization of the region that controls the synthesis of immunoglobulins.

Together, Lieberman and Potter carried out research fundamental to the understanding of immunoglobulin molecules and idiotypes, helping to define, for example, the immunoglobulin heavy chain gene complex. Their work together also led to the recognition of the T15 idiotype, which showed that myeloma proteins in the mouse are related to antibodies.

It was more than 30 years ago that Potter and Lieberman met. The year was 1959, and Lieberman, then with the NIAID Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, had demonstrated that mice injected with precise formulations of viral or bacterial antigens and mineral oil produced large quantities of antibody-rich fluid in the mouse peritoneum, the space around the internal organs. Her research on this accumulated fluid, called ascites, held great promise for immunologists who needed large quantities of antibodies for their research.

After a lecture she gave on ascites, "Dr. Potter came up front and told me how interesting my work was," Lieberman recalls.

Soon, "There was a well-worn path between her lab in Bldg. 10, and mine in Bldg. 8," Potter remembers. Working with mice that Lieberman injected with a mixture of staphylococcus antigen and mineral oil, Potter identified the first example of an adjuvant-induced plasmacytoma.

In the ensuing years, Potter and his colleagues found that they could induce tumors with mineral oil alone, with no antigen added. Moreover, BALB/c mice were found to be highly susceptible to plasmacytomas, while most other strains are resistant.

Today, Potter's group is zeroing in on the genes that confer resistance and susceptibility to mouse plasmacytoma formation, some of which are located on chromosome 4. Also under study are the molecular mechanisms that deregulate the c-myc oncogene, a critical event in plasmacytomagenesis caused by chromosomal translocation.

"Rose taught me how to do science," Potter says. "She was wonderful to exchange ideas with, and together we spent hours and hours sorting through data and planning experiments."

The respect is mutual. "Michael Potter is a great scientist and a great friend. I miss our association," says Lieberman, now retired in Hallandale, Fla. "I loved my life at NIH," she adds. "It was an exciting time, and we lived and breathed for our work. I feel lucky to have been a part of it."

Some would argue that she made her own luck. Stricken with polio at age 4, she endured one operation after another, spending much of her childhood in the hospital wards of New York City. "After those years of being a patient, often in rather bleak circumstances, I vowed to go into medicine, to see if I could change things," she says.

Although encumbered by braces and crutches, she earned acceptance to Columbia University. "Many times I was the only girl in science classes, especially physics and chemistry," she remembers.

(See LECTURE, Page 8)
pie of this, he states, "is the development of Dr. Healy's new executive committee of the overall ICD directors' committee." This smaller subcommittee will provide NIH senior management a regular forum for staff out and discussing trans-NIH issues affecting ICDs before these are presented to the main ICD directors' committee for full discussion and action. Platt is serving as executive director for this new committee. "We will cover a broad range of issues such as those affecting technology transfer, human genome research, scientific integrity, along with budget and strategic planning issues, and campus logistics support. In each case, the executive committee will work to assure close collaboration among the director, the OD directorates, and the ICD directors."

Daily, Platt deals with both substantive policy and administrative issues. "While I'm not providing legal counsel as an attorney, I am providing administrative advice and counsel, and I bring to each problem 20 years of legal and management experience in private law practice and government."

Another area cited by Platt is the budget of the Office of the Director, where he is overseeing the complex resource allocation process to help assure effective use of limited budget resources. Platt also works with OD's Office of Equal Opportunity. "Recently, I've been reviewing EEO cases prior to their submission to the director," he says. "Basically, I serve in this and other areas as senior staff advisor to the director."

Chamblee, in her new position, serves as senior policy advisor and counselor to the director in the context of general policy as well as broad legal policy issues with ethical and social implications. "I will deal with broad legal policy issues as opposed to day-to-day operational issues," she said.

Served as a city solicitor for Newton, Massachusetts

Russell-Einhorn received her J.D., magna cum laude, in 1983 from Boston College Law School, where she served on the board of directors of the Legal Assistance Bureau. She received her B.A. in 1978 from Hampshire College in Amherst, Mass. Prior to joining the HHS Office of the Special Counsel for Ethics in January 1991, she had been assistant city solicitor for Newton, Mass., in charge of its litigation department. Previously, she also served as a litigation associate with a Boston law firm and as a law clerk for Judge Henry Green of the District of Columbia. Russell-Einhorn was the recipient of several grants including the Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights fellowship to attend the Strausberg, France, International Institute of Human Rights in 1980 and, from the Polish Ministry of Education, a grant to attend Adam Mickiewicz University in 1977.

Leslie A. Platt

Platt, prior to joining NIH in 1991, had his own law firm in Washington, D.C., which he started in 1986, representing clients in the areas of housing finance, real estate, environmental, health, and corporate law, including legislative matters and representation before federal administrative agencies.

His prior government experience includes about 11 years of service beginning with the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1971 as an attorney-advisor. He stayed at HUD for approximately 9 years, becoming and serving as associate general counsel for legislation. Platt was a charter member of the federal Senior Executive Service and received the department's highest award for distinguished service. From there he joined the DHHS as deputy general counsel-legal counsel. While working at DHHS, he also served as counsel and staff director for the White House working group on Agent Orange and its predecessor interagency work group on possible long-term health effects of phenoxy herbicides and contaminants.

Platt is a member of the District of Columbia Bar, the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, and the American Judicature Society. Until coming to NIH, he served as a member of the national advisory board of the Housing and Development Reporter. Previously, he also served as chairperson of the development committee of the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences Alumni Association.

Has 20 years of legal and management experience

Since joining NIH on Jan. 13, Chamblee said, "I have attended a lot of meetings raising critical policy concerns, including gene patenting issues. I started a self-orientation program to familiarize myself with the roles and functions of the various ICDs and with the broad ethical, legal and social issues NIH faces."

This is Chamblee's first job in the government. Her previous experience includes 14 years of work as a litigator. "This job is a dream come true," she said. "It permits me to deal with cutting-edge legal policy issues that have ethical and social policy implications. I am a doctor's daughter and I have a sister who is also a doctor at the NCI. Although I am not a doctor or scientist myself, in my new position I will touch some of the most compelling issues embedded in science policy."

Chamblee has served on Columbia Hospital's board of directors and on its ethics committee for years. "In addition, I helped the reproductive endocrinology center of Columbia Hospital develop a consent form dealing with embryo freezing, as part of their in vitro fertilization program." She also does a
Practiced law for 14 years; 7 of those as partner

Chamblee practiced law for 14 years with Steptoe and Johnson, a Washington, D.C., firm, where she was a partner. Her federal and state law practice was concentrated in multi-party, complex and general litigations, as well as client counseling in various areas including health care, insurance coverage with an emphasis on asbestos and environmental claims, energy regulation, and financial institutions. In addition, she provided advice and counsel to the reproductive endocrinology and fertility department of a community hospital on legal and practical aspects of advanced reproductive technologies. She also advised a multi-hospital health care group on issues related to the provision of humane health care, including a methodology to define and measure humane health care.

Chamblee earned her J.D. degree in 1977 from Catholic University, where she was a member of the Law Review, and her B.S. degree, cum laude, from Georgetown University in 1972.

Chamblee is a member of many professional organizations including the health law section for the District of Columbia Bar, American Society of Law and Medicine, American Fertility Society, and the American Bar Association. She currently serves on the boards of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women Foundation and the Medical Center, and the board of directors of the Barker Foundation (an adoption agency).

lot of speaking to groups regarding the law and reproductive technologies. "I have always been interested in women's health issues and children's issues especially since I have two young children.

"NIH has lots of broad legal policy issues that crop up," observed Chamblee. "There are always social implications and ethical aspects to these issues. Scientists are trying to push us into the future but society has to be comfortable with evolving science and technology. "Health care is definitely one of the issues of the future," she continued. "What makes the science policy issues interesting is that they are not black or white. It is all intertwined—law, society, policy, ethics. That is what makes NIH a wonderful place to work. You help make policy that affects a lot of people."

Dimond works as an attorney in the Office of Scientific Integrity. While OSI has two part-time lawyers on the staff, she is the only full-time lawyer. She joined NIH last Dec. 2 and deals with allegations of scientific misconduct concerning research funded with PHS money. She explains, "If a person doing research is accused of acts such as fabricating, falsifying or plagiarizing, the allegations are referred to OSI. These allegations include both scientific and legal matters."

Dimond monitors the cases that involve due process, confidential and constitutional issues. "There are ten investigators in the office who deal with the science. I deal only with law issues." Although she works in OSI, Dimond works under the Office of General Counsel. "Robert Lanman, the head of OGC, and

Dr. Healy saw the need for full-time counsel in OSI due to the volume of cases and kinds of arguments. Previously, I worked as the investigative counsel for the U.S. Senate special committee on aging. I look at myself now as a tool for OSI to use to strengthen procedures where needed and to point out where criticism may be unjustified. I have always been interested in health care fraud and this a different twist," she continued. "I'm used to the fiscal end of fraud and now I'm involved in the research end of fraud. Both involve the same thing—accepting government money and acting dishonestly."

According to Dimond, OSI cases can take a long time to settle because outside panels are employed to review scientific allegations. "While there are some old cases still on the books, new ones come in daily," she said.

Dimond agrees that it would be almost impossible to do this if she were located in the OGC office. "This way," she explained, "I'm available for advice and assistance on every case, all along the way as needed. Because these cases are very complicated, they need someone to follow through and not just give a legal opinion when asked. Since I've been involved with individual cases from beginning to end, it takes less time to review before rendering a decision."

Russell-Einhorn works for the HHS Office of the Special Counsel for Ethics, but in a permanent office established here at NIH. HHS opened this ethics office in Washington in July 1990 and, at that time, it was the first formal ethics office in the department. NIH

(Continued on Page 8)
was a big client within HHS, along with FDA. "When Dr. Healy came aboard as NIH director, she asked to have lawyers assigned to help NIH," said Russell-Einhorn. In August 1990, she and attorney Gloria Frank came to NIH. Frank returned to headquarters in October 1991, leaving Russell-Einhorn to staff the office alone. "Basically what we do," she says, "is advise and offer guidance on ethics, standards of conduct, outside activities, financial disclosures and conflict of interest. We also act as liaison between HHS and the Office of Government Ethics."

Russell-Einhorn works closely with OD's Division of Personnel Management and Office of Administration. "Together, we offer training in these areas to every ICD director and other employees involved in counseling employees in these related matters. Also, every year since ethics reform was established in 1978, we have offered major training in the standards of conduct regulations." She continued, "I feel the more guidance and training we provide will help managers to better understand the regulations. In some ways, OGE has brought into focus ethics issues that might tend to slide and, at the same time, helps us crystallize our position on other ethical issues."

**Lecture**

(Continued from Page 5)

She graduated in 1935 with a B.A. in zoology, and continued at Columbia at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where she earned an M.A. degree in bacteriology in 1937. After 5 years as a hospital technician, she began her research career at the Yale School of Medicine and the Southbury Training School. She earned the Yale Fluid Research Award in 1949 for her work in illuminating an outbreak of infectious lymphocytosis that had been mistaken for leukemia.

After working at the Veterans Administration in Dayton, Ohio, and at Fort Detrick in Frederick, Md., she joined the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation at NIAID in 1952. The Clinical Center had just opened, and Lieberman remembers an early innovation: emergency hatches in the ceilings. "A rather silly idea—how would anybody get up there?" she laughs. "There were also rings for the emergency showers in the hallways. People would inadvertently pull them, and there would be no way to stop the water! The halls were constantly flooded, to say nothing of the wild mice running around from the local fields."

Shortly after starting at NIAID, Lieberman set up the first clinical microbiology lab, and then returned to the LCI after 2 years to commence her work with allotypes. In 1968, she joined the Laboratory of Immunology.

Lieberman is a member of the American Society of Microbiology, the Research Society of America, the American Association of Immunologists, the New York Academy of Sciences and Sigma Delta Epsilon. She received an NIH Citation of Recognition for Outstanding Contribution in 1954, the DHPEW Superior Service Award in 1975 and the NIH Director's Award in 1981. Also in 1981, she received the DHHS Distinguished Service Award, the highest department honorary award conferred on civilian employees, "For the identification of allotypic forms of murine immunoglobulins and the delineation of the gene complex encoding immunoglobulin heavy chain constant and variable regions."

Potter took his A.B. degree at Princeton in 1946, and received the M.D. degree from the University of Virginia in 1949. He was named the Reilly Lecturer at the University of Notre Dame in 1976, the Philip Levine Lecturer at the University of Notre Dame in 1978 and the R.E. Dyer Lecturer at NIH in 1982. He received the Paul Ehrlich and Ludwig-Darmstaedter Prize in 1983 and the Albert Lasker Medical Research Award in 1984.

**Need Help with References for Scientific Papers?**

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The National Library of Medicine Recommended Formats for Bibliographic Citation provides bibliographic citation formats for 14 different types of published and unpublished material, ranging from the more traditional journal articles and books to the newer data formats such as electronic mail. It shows what information is needed for a citation to each type of material and what punctuation to use, and gives numerous examples from the biomedical literature to illustrate the recommendations. Produced at the request of the international committee of medical journal editors, whose members include the editors of *JAMA*, the *New England Journal of Medicine*, and the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, this publication also serves to document NLM's rules for the structure of citations for *Index Medicus* and *MEDLINE*.

National Library of Medicine Recommended Formats for Bibliographic Citation is available from the National Technical Information Service in Springfield, Va., for $27 plus handling. Request PB91-182030. For more information call Karen Patrias at NLM, 496-6097.
NIDDK Sponsors Clinical Nutrition and Obesity Lectures

By Eleanor Mayfield

Not broccoli again! The next time you hear those words at the dinner table, don’t think of it as a complaint—think of it as a scientific observation. Where the taste of food is concerned, less may be better than more. That may not sound like a particularly scientific finding, but it has a scientific name: sensory specific satiety.

Dr. Barbara Rolls, a professor in the department of psychiatry and behavioral sciences at Johns Hopkins University, described her research on sensory specific satiety in a recent lecture at the Clinical Center. The talk was one of a series of lectures on clinical nutrition and obesity sponsored by NIDDK in cooperation with the nutrition department at the Clinical Center. When study subjects are a large portion of their favorite food, they usually described its taste as less pleasant than when they are a small portion of the same food along with a variety of other foods, Rolls said.

They were asked to rate the taste of the food immediately after eating it, before the food was absorbed into the bloodstream. The response was similar for all foods, regardless of taste, texture, smell, appearance, or nutritional value.

Sensory specific satiety is the body’s way of ensuring that people eat a varied diet, said Rolls. "The change in the palatability of a food as it is eaten helps to ensure that we eat a variety of foods."

The work of Rolls and her colleagues suggests abnormal sensory specific satiety may be a factor in eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia nervosa, as well as in malnutrition among elderly people. They found anorexics had very high levels of sensory specific satiety, switching foods after only a few bites, while bulimics failed to report sensory specific satiety and could sustain huge eating binges.

Other studies have found the elderly experience less sensory specific satiety than younger people, Rolls said. "They can continue to eat the same food and it doesn’t taste less pleasant." This may explain why some elderly people have trouble getting sufficient nutrients in their diets, she said.

The researchers also found that subjects ate more when a large variety of foods was available. Again, the response was similar regardless of the type of food eaten or its nutritional value.

This suggests that appetite reduction could be encouraged by decreasing the variety of foods offered to the minimum necessary to ensure a balanced diet, said Rolls. "To increase appetite, or to encourage eating a variety of foods, the sensory properties of the available foods should be as varied as possible."

In an earlier lecture in the series, Dr. Rudolph Leibel, associate professor and physician in the department of human behavior and metabolism at Rockefeller University, described his work on defining a biologic basis for obesity.

The theory that obesity has a strong genetic component was supported by studies of identical and fraternal twins, Leibel said. In identical twins (developed from a single egg that divides after fertilization) if one twin was obese, the other was likely to have the same degree of obesity. However, in fraternal twins (who developed from separate eggs), if one twin was obese, the other was not as likely to have the same degree of obesity and might even be of normal weight.

The next lecture in the series will be given on Wednesday, Apr. 29, when the speaker will be Dr. Hector DeLuca, Harry Steenbock research professor and chairman of the department of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin.

DeLuca, a preeminent authority on vitamin D metabolism and its regulation, will discuss the many functions of vitamin D in the body and new research that shows vitamin D helps regulate normal cell growth. It may play a role in suppressing the growth of cancer cells.

On May 20, Dr. M.R.C. Greenwood, professor of nutrition and internal medicine at the University of California, Davis, will speak on "Gender, Genetics, and Obesity." In the final lecture of the series, on June 17, Dr. William Mitch, professor of medicine at Emory University School of Medicine, will speak on "Nutritional Strategies in Chronic Renal Disease."

All lectures take place at 7 p.m. in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10. For more information about the lecture series, contact Dr. Van S. Hubbard, director, Nutritional Sciences Branch, NIDDK, 496-7823.

NICHD Grantee Lauded

NICHD grantee Dr. Cecil H. Robinson has been chosen the Maryland Chemist of the Year by the Maryland section of the American Chemical Society.

The award was presented "in recognition of outstanding contributions to research in the synthetic organic chemistry of analogues of steroid hormones especially in the design of completely original mechanism-based and highly selective inhibitors of several enzymes involved in the transformations and biosynthesis of steroids and generation of insights into the mechanism of the aromatase (estrogen biosynthesis) reaction; furthermore, in recognition as an excellent leader, educator, and scholar; and in grateful acknowledgement of high standards evinced for all who aspire to excellence in science and in fulfillment of life."

Robinson is a professor in the department of pharmacology and molecular sciences at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He has devoted nearly his entire career to steroid chemistry and biochemistry and has become one of its notable and internationally recognized contributors.
Twelve Earn Presidential Executive Rank Award

Twelve 1991 Presidential Executive Rank Awards have been won by employees from the National Institutes of Health.

The award is divided into two categories, Distinguished and Meritorious. The Distinguished Award includes a stipend of $20,000, a gold lapel pin and a certificate. The Distinguished Award recipients were presented their certificates by President Bush at a recent ceremony. The Meritorious Award includes a stipend of $10,000, a silver lapel pin and a certificate. The Meritorious Award recipients will be presented their certificates by Secretary Sullivan at a future ceremony. Below are awardees’ titles, institutes and a brief portion of the narrative from their nomination.

Distinguished Award Recipients

Dr. Eli J. Glasstein (resigned from NIH February 1992)
Chief, Radiation Oncology Branch
National Cancer Institute

For his leadership in the formation of the nationally recognized Joint Radiation Center Resident Training Program between the National Institutes of Health, the National Naval Medical Center, the Walter Reed Army Medical Center and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Dr. Claude J. Lenfant
Director
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

For his outstanding leadership in initiating, strengthening and broadening the clinical impact of NHLBI programs through his dynamic, imaginative and innovative stimulation of fundamental research within the purview of the Institute, and for his role in furthering effective national and international cooperation to that end.

Meritorious Award Recipients

Dr. W. French Anderson
Chief, Laboratory of Molecular Hematology
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

For his recognized leadership both in terms of the science and the ethics of the rapidly evolving field of human genetic engineering.

Dr. Vida H. Beanen
Assistant Director for Program Coordination
Office of the Director

For her personal commitment to administrative innovation, unprecedented vision and leadership of committee management and proven ability to team manage under pressure and difficult circumstances in areas of intense scrutiny.

Dr. Marvin Cassman
Deputy Director
National Institute of General Medical Sciences

For his role in directing the NIGMS $15 million per year Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) research and research training program.

Dr. Suzanne S. Hurd
Director, Division of Lung Diseases
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

For his outstanding leadership in building a national pulmonary research program that has contributed significantly to the improvement of the health of the nation.

Counts Named NIAID Assistant Director for Minority Affairs

Dr. George W. Counts has been named assistant director for minority affairs in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Among his duties will be serving as NIAID minority health coordinator.

In announcing the appointment, NIAID director Dr. Anthony S. Fauci said, “Dr. Counts brings to his new position considerable experience and interest in minority affairs, particularly in minority health. He will play an important role in our interactions with other institutes, NIH and outside groups in the area of minority health.”

An authority on infectious diseases, Counts is chief of the Clinical Research Management Branch in the Treatment Research Operations Program of the Division of AIDS. He will continue in this position concurrently with his new appointment.

Prior to coming to NIH in 1989, Counts served as professor of medicine at the University of Washington, Seattle, where he had been on the faculty since 1975. From 1985 to 1989, he also directed the clinical microbiology laboratory at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. He earned his medical degree from the University of Iowa in 1965.

Social Security Cards Available

As a service to all employees who would like to register their children for Social Security cards, the NIH Savings Bonds Drive is sponsoring a visit by a Social Security Administration representative. The representative will be in Bldg. 31 in front of the cafeteria on Thursday, Apr. 23 from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. to take applications for Social Security numbers.

Bring the child’s birth certificate or baptismal record showing his/her age before the fifth birthday. Also bring a current form of identification for the parent. If the child was born outside the United States, you will also need to furnish proof of his/her citizenship.

Mailroom Reminder

The NIH Mailroom requests that before sending material through interoffice mail, employees make sure the following is clearly marked on the outside of the envelope: name or office, institute, room number, and building number. This will help to ensure prompt and correct delivery.
After 34+ Years, Kim Barrett Says Farewell to NCI

By Francis X. Mahaney, Jr.

Vivyan "Kim" Barrett retired recently after three decades as a supervisor and biologist for the Research Analysis and Evaluation Branch (RAEB) of the National Cancer Institute.

This office serves as a centralized source of official information on NCI-supported research. Among her many duties, Barrett helped analyze and index the scientific content of more than 4,000 active research grants and 500 contracts awarded by NCI. The information was compiled in a computer database called "Genius."

The RAEB is also responsible for identifying budget conflicts and has a unique literature surveillance program. The Literature File, which was expanded during Barrett's tenure, is the most complete record available within NCI of the accomplishments of the NCI grants program.

Barrett is singularly proud of her supervisory contributions to a government-wide experimental flexi-place program that allowed her staff to work three times a week by computer from their homes.

By eliminating the need for time clocks and a rush hour commute, Barrett said the workers are more productive at home than they normally would be at the work place. "Their morale also is at an all-time high," she said.

Barrett moved with her family to Washington, D.C., during the 1930's from Mobile, Ala. Shortly thereafter, the family moved near Glen Echo Park. Back then, Barrett recalls, a round-trip streetcar ride to D.C. was only 10 cents. After graduating from Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School in 1945, she went to work for the U.S. War Department, where she was assigned until the end of the war to work at the city of Washington came under an enemy airstrike," she recalled.

During summers, Barrett worked at the State Department and the Veterans Administration while pursuing a biology degree at George Washington University.

At George Washington University, where she graduated in 1949, she became acquainted with Margaret Truman, author of Murder At The White House and daughter of President Harry Truman. Barrett recalled that President Truman would often take long impromptu walks through the university with only two Secret Service agents trailing behind.

In 1950, Barrett went to work at NCI in Dr. Howard Andervont's lab, located in Bldg. 6 (the original NCI headquarters), where she studied breast cancer tumors in mice. She developed an allergy to the mice she was testing, and was forced to give up her experiments. Then she reared three children and, for a time, had to put a halt to her career.

This paved the way for her most recent boss, Harry Y. Canter, to replace her in Andervont's lab. Then Canter later—in 1963—hired Barrett back again to work in the RAEB in the Westwood Bldg., where the two have worked together ever since.

"Ask anyone who ever worked with her and they will say you will never find a kinder human being," said Canter, her boss of 29 years. "She is a person who genuinely loved her job and the people she served—a person whose empathy for life must have been made of 24-karat gold."

Barrett plans to spend her retirement enjoying her eight grandchildren and taking long walks on the C&O canal near her home.

NIDCD Seeks Normal Volunteers

The voice and speech section, NIDCD, is seeking men and women between the ages of 30 and 70 years who are nonsmokers and in good health with no pulmonary problems to participate in a study to establish norms for the amount of air flow and air pressure used in speaking.

Testing involves a 1 1/2-hour session that requires an examination of the vocal folds, deep breathing and forced exhalation, and performing speech tasks into a specially designed mask.

Volunteers will be paid $45. For more information, call Ady, 496-9365.

15th Annual NIH Relay Set, May 20

On Wednesday, May 20, at high noon in front of Bldg. 1, the NIH Health's Angels Running Club will hold its 15th annual NIH Institute Relay. The race, which consists of competition between teams comprised of five runners, each of whom runs a half-mile loop around Bldg. 1, has become one of the traditional "rites of spring" at NIH.

This year's event promises to be something special. For the first time, PHS employees at the Parklawn Bldg. are also invited to participate. As usual, the relay will include team competition in five divisions: open (runners 39 years old and under), master (runners age 40 and over), all male, all female, and mixed (teams with at least two women runners).

The Allen Lewis NIH Memorial Trophy will be inscribed with the names of the winning teams in each division.

Runners participating in, and volunteers helping with, the event will receive festive commemorative ribbons. All runners, volunteers, and their friends and families are invited to attend a post-race party at the FAES House located on Old Georgetown Rd. at the corner of Cedar Ln. beginning around 4:30 p.m.

There is a $5 entry fee for each team that will be used to help defray the cost of the relay. Entry forms and instructions will be available at the NIH R&W Activities Desk located in Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30, and at the Parklawn R&W located in Rm. 509 of the Parklawn Bldg. beginning on Apr. 15.

Teams entering the relay must return their completed entry forms to the NIH R&W Activities Desk by 4 p.m. on Friday, May 15. Because of logistical constraints, only 80 teams may enter the relay; teams are encouraged to submit their entry forms promptly.

Dr. Peter Pentchev, who is once again coordinating the race, reminds everyone that the relay is intended to "promote friendly and constructive competition." Runners of all abilities are therefore encouraged to participate in this annual NIH event.

Those interested in finding out more about the relay or who want to volunteer on race day should call Jerry Moore, 496-4606, or Judy Gifford, 496-5967.

Ethics Lectures Continue

On Apr. 21, George A. Kanoti, director of the department of ethics at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, will present, "Ethical Limits to Clinical Research: Death, Where Is Thy Sting?" from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. NIH staff and members of the local community are invited to attend.
suicidal predicament," she continued. "I am therefore, Dr. Dennis Klinman, most humbly and respectfully praying on your deepest sense of sympathy and conviction and sheer care for the less privileged and humanity to guide you in responding to my peculiar plight."

Klinman, deeply touched by the letter's language and tone, prepared to help the young woman. "I remember what it was like trying the side of caution, he decided to write to the University of Aba and ask for details about the student's account.

In response, he received a typed letter on school stationery dated Feb. 3 that confirmed the woman's student status and included an itemized list of her school expenses. "(name) . . . is a bonafide student of the institution," the letter said. "She is an intelligent student and most unfortunately indegent [sic] and owes the University [292.63]." The letter was signed by E. Nwandanka, who was identified as the bursar.

In the meantime, while visiting another office in Bldg. 29, Klinman heard a colleague, Jody Manischewitz, also of CBER, discussing a letter she had recently received from Nigeria. Intrigued by the coincidence, he decided to write to the University of Aba and ask for details about the student's account.

Although the names of the universities were different, the second student was described like the first: "a 23-year-old final year student of medical Laboratory Sciences at the Institute of Medical Sciences Aba."

The similarities in the two letters were incredible," Klinman said. In the letter Manischewitz received (also addressing her by name and correct NIH address), the student's name was different from the one in Klinman's letter. Otherwise, the second student was described like the first: "a 23-year-old final year student of medical Laboratory Sciences at the Institute of Medical Sciences Aba."

Although the names of the universities were different in each letter, the return addresses for both were the same.

Like the first student, the second woman also lost her father in the Nigerian Civil War, leaving her mother and an arthritic uncle to fend for the family. Whole paragraphs of both students' letters are virtually identical: "My uncle who could have helped in his own little way is partially incapacitated by chronic rheumatoid arthritis. His peasant farming returns barely manage to sustain our family food need of 17 [13] people. Through very extreme and excruciating difficulty, we have been borrowing money from our yard neighbors, family friends and [mom's] relations to keep up with school until late last month when we all came to dead end..."
Charles Turner Retires from NICHD After Lengthy NIH Career

Recently, Charlie Turner retired from the Cell Biology and Metabolism Branch, NICHD, after serving the NIH community for nearly 38 years.

Fresh out of high school at Poolesville, he came to NIH as an animal caretaker in 1954, to work with the eminent endocrinologist Roy Hertz. Turner credits Hertz with getting his career off to a good start—when he was only 23, one of the first tumor cell lines to be established, the Erwin-Turner choriocarcinoma cell line, was named after him and his colleague Howard L. Erwin in recognition of the "diligence and technical skill, without which these cell lines would not have become available," according to Hertz. He spent 14 years in Hertz's laboratory, becoming a much sought-after expert in tumor transplantation, and later generating many of the first antisera to gonadotropic hormones, which have become so important to endocrinologists for radioimmunoassays.

For several years he managed the large primate colony of the former Pregnancy Research Branch, NICHD, where he coauthored several papers on ovarian function in primates. There he developed the managerial skills that allowed him, in 1984, to accept the unusual position of "laboratory manager" in the newly founded Cell Biology and Metabolism Branch, which he helped get started. "We could not have established this new branch without your truly exceptional contributions," wrote Dr. Arthur Levine, NICHD's scientific director, in a letter of recognition in 1985.

Over the years, Turner's achievements have garnered him many awards, the most notable of these being the NIH Merit Award in 1980 and NIH's highest honor, the NIH Director's Award, in 1986, which he says was the "frosting on the cake." Apart from sleeping on chairs during snow storms to be on hand for the animals in his care, one of his many other contributions to the community is the large volume of blood, more than 5 gallons, that he donated to NIH patients over the years.

When Turner joined NIH in 1954, there were 4,300 employees and the Clinical Center had only been open for a year. During his career, he witnessed the great transition in emphasis from animal work to molecular biology that has taken place.

"I don't miss the animal work," he says, "I prefer the culture flasks." He has commuted from Frederick all those years, racking up over a million miles, and watching Interstate 270 gradually grow.

"I thought that highway would take care of the traffic for life," says Turner with a smile. "The only thing that hasn't changed is the parking at NIH! That is a problem he won't have to deal with anymore where he is retiring—the wilds of the Virginia mountains.

—Birgit An Der Lan

Savings Bond Campaign Kicks Off, Apr. 21

A recent article in the Wall Street Journal carried the headline "Wallflower U.S. Savings Bonds Now Outpace Bank CD's." It's true, Savings Bonds are a better investment than CD's or mutual funds. Bonds offer better interest, 6 percent guaranteed on bonds held 5 years or longer. The interest on bonds is tax-free at the state and local level, and deferrable at the federal level until bonds are redeemed, something no CD can offer.

To draw attention to the "new wave" investment opportunity, the NIH Savings Bonds campaign kickoff will be held at noon, Tuesday, Apr. 21, on the patio of Bldg. 31A. Raffle prizes will be offered.

A person setting aside $7.50 to purchase Savings Bonds every 2 weeks through payroll deduction will, in 12 years, generate $5,366 based on 6 percent interest. The actual interest could be higher—but it will never be lower. A $100 payroll deduction over the same amount of time would net $45,052—that's almost enough to pay for 6 months of cable TV.

Savings Bonds began in the 1930's as a secure savings instrument during a time of bank failures. In these days of S&L and bank closings, the security offered by bonds is still a major attraction. They are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury.

Saving for our children's college education is probably why many of us show up for work these days. Interest earned on Savings Bonds may be tax-exempt if the proceeds are used to pay tuition for and fees at institutions of higher learning.

Last year $9 billion worth of bonds were sold, a record that will probably be broken this year because 1992 sales are even brisker. More than 6 million Americans buy bonds through payroll savings plans. Join them this year and buy bonds. These wallflowers are set to bloom!

1992 Savings Bond Campaign Deputy Coordinators

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<td>Debbie Leonox</td>
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<td>Sue Laffruche</td>
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<td>Al Renzou</td>
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<td>Anita Jordan</td>
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<td>Michael Lockard</td>
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<td>Audrey Boyle</td>
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<td>Cheryl Wild</td>
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<td>Allan Benton</td>
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1992 Savings Bond Campaign Deputy Coordinators

Fourteen years ago today, Charlie Turner joined the NIH.
Sarah Young Retires After 30+ Years as CC Nurse

By Kathy L. Matrakas

Sarah Young, known as Sally to her coworkers, retired from the Clinical Center nursing department recently.

She was born in Pittsburgh, and graduated from the Shadyside Hospital School of Nursing there. She studied at the University of Maryland and also took a postgraduate course in neurological and neurosurgical nursing at McGill University in Montreal.

Her professional nursing career spans 37 years with more than 30 years at the CC. Young’s first nursing job was at the Shadyside Hospital as a team leader on a 32-bed medical-surgical unit. She came to NIH in 1961 and joined the cancer nursing service as a clinical nurse. She later became head nurse on the neurological nursing unit and also a clinical nurse expert, whereby she precepted new employees as well as supervised and advised nursing students on both the neurological and neurosurgical units.

She was instrumental along with another RN in paving the way for use of video recording as an approach to inservice education. She copublished an article on this project in 1973. For a brief time she also was a clinical nurse on one of the endocrine units. Her last position, since 1982, was as a clinical nurse on the aging research nursing service on floor 6D.

Here she became certified in gerontological nursing by the American Nurses Association. She developed her own nursing research protocol entitled “Effect of White Noise on Nocturnal Wandering in the Hospitalized, Aged Patient with Primary Degenerative Dementia.” She copublished her findings in the Journal of Gerontological Nursing. For her talents, she was awarded the Research Nurse of the Year Award in 1985, a high honor in the CC nursing department.

Young has been a past member of several professional organizations including the American Nurses Association, Maryland Nurses Association and a 1979 co-organizer of the Metropolitan D. C. chapter of Alzheimer’s Disease and Related Disorders, now known as the Alzheimer’s Association. For her expertise on the elderly with dementia, she was sought out by coworkers and others within the department as a role model and lecturer.

Recently coworkers, friends, and family attended a retirement dinner held in her honor. Young looks forward to enjoying her retirement at her house on the Chesapeake Bay. She sums up her feelings about retirement in her poem entitled “A New Day is Coming/My Expectations R/T Retirement.”

20-stanza rhapsody on the pleasures of freedom, it ends with these two verses:

Though nursing’s a pleasure
And nursing’s a pain,
If I had to start over
I’d do it again.

So I hung up my labcoat
And go on my way
You all come and see me
Down the Chesapeake Bay.

*Byrd & Brass* Concert To Premiere New Lewis Composition, Apr. 25

Jazz Hall of Fame guitarist Charlie Byrd and his trio will join the Annapolis Brass Quintet in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10, for the world premiere of *Land of Enchantment* by composer John Lewis of the Modern Jazz Quartet.

This special-edition concert of Byrd & Brass will fuse the big band sounds of the 1940’s with the Latin jazz stylings of Byrd and the brilliance of brass. In addition to the music by Lewis, the performance will feature the music of Duke Ellington and Rodgers and Hart, and exciting Latin sounds from Brazil, Venezuela and Cuba.

Charlie Byrd and the Annapolis Brass Quintet have been delighting audiences throughout the United States since 1985. Their appearance at NIH is sponsored by Brass Maryland, Inc., on Saturday, Apr. 25 at 8 p.m. in Masur. Tickets are $18 ($15 for Brass Maryland members) and are available at all R&W shops, 496-4600. For more information, call (202) 546-7430 or (410) 235-4302.

Parklawn Classic Set, May 1

The 17th annual 5-mile Parklawn Classic Run and 2.5-mile Health Walk will be held on May 1, beginning at 11 a.m. All Public Health Service employees are invited to participate and will be bused to Parklawn on the morning of the event. Trophies and medals will be awarded to top finishers of the race while health walk ribbons will be issued to all walkers who go the distance. T-shirts are awarded to all runners who finish and walkers may purchase them.

Participants should complete the registration form, which will be distributed to each office, and return it to the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30 or Parklawn Bldg., Rm. 5-09. Volunteers may sign up to register participants, control traffic, distribute awards and ribbons, man water stations, serve as radio communication contacts and help with the race.

The registration form includes a space to sign up for prizes donated by GEICO Insurance Co., PHS Credit Union, CANON USA, Parklawn R&W, Aeroflex, and other area merchants. For the first time ever, there will be a prize for the agency with the greatest participation.

For the latest information about Parklawn Classic events, call the Classic hotline, 443-5350.

Sequence Analysis Seminar

Need to learn more about analyzing large-scale genomic sequences? Then don’t miss DCRT’s upcoming hands-on seminar, “Advanced Database Tools for Genome Research” on Monday, Apr. 27 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in Bldg. 12A, Rm. B47. The seminar will feature a series of presentations focusing on integrating data into a multiple genome format for analysis, incorporating data for complex gene sequence analysis, and extending the comparative genome analysis system to include several bacterial, viral and eucaryotic genomes.

The speakers include DCRT’s Dr. George Michaels; Drs. Ray Hagstrom and Ross Overbeek, both affiliated with Argonne National Laboratory; and Dr. Pat Giliver, director of the Harvard Genome Laboratory. These and other seminar speakers will discuss the use of such new analysis tools as Geno- Graphics, which displays genes arranged on chromosomes; an integrated database query environment to support research on *E. coli*; and an integrated framework for exploring genomic organization. New tools for working with multiple genomes will also be presented.

For more information, contact Dr. George Michael, 402-1140.
**TRAINING TIPS**

The NIH Training Center of the Division of Personnel Management offers the following:

**Courses and Programs**

**Starting Dates**

**Management and Supervisory** 496-6371

- Conflict: Preventing and Resolving 4/22
- Total Quality Awareness 4/28
- Managing Imperatives Creatively 5/18
- Working with Personnel Differences: MBTI II 5/11

**Office Operations and Administrative Systems Training** 496-6211

- Telephone Communication 4/21
- Expanding Reading Skills 4/16
- NIH Correspondence: Letter and Memo Preparation 4/20
- IMPACT System for Personnel Staff 4/22, 5/7
- IMPACT System for MSCs 5/18
- IMPACT System for Professional Staff 4/16

**Special Courses** 496-6211

- Retirement Planning Seminar 5/4
- Mid-Career Financial Planning 4/27
- Personnel Management 496-6211
  - Employee Relations for Personnelists 5/11
  - Advanced Classification 5/20

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**Concert Honors DRG's Simos**

A concert in memory of the late Dr. Irving "Ozzie" Simos, who was deputy chief of DRG's Referral and Review Branch before passing away on Dec. 9, 1990, will be held Apr. 26 at 7:30 p.m. at Walter Johnson High School. Titled "Ever Since Babylon," the oratorio commemorates the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage to the New World and of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. It is sponsored by Congregation Beth El where Simos, a violinist, was a long-standing member. For ticket information call 652-2606.

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**March of Dimes Walk, Apr. 26**

On Sunday, Apr. 26, at 9 a.m., the March of Dimes will sponsor Walk America for Healthier Babies. This is a 20-kilometer walk supporting efforts to combat America's tragic infant mortality rate, 24th among nations. DHHS secretary Dr. Louis Sullivan is chairman of the 1992 campaign.

Walks will be held at the Washington Monument grounds, in downtown Rockville, Frederick, and in surrounding communities. For a registration form, drop by the NIH Visitor Information Center on the B1 level of the Clinical Center or call 496-1776.

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**DCRT, CC Sponsor Lectures On Radiology's Future**

UCLA's Dr. H.K. "Bernie" Huang will present two lectures on medical imaging technology, which are cosponsored by the Division of Computer Research and Technology and the Clinical Center's diagnostic radiology department. Huang, who is professor and vice chairman of the graduate program at UCLA's Department of radiological sciences, will speak at NIH on Apr. 15 and 16.

His lectures will address the combination of computers and networking to handle digital radiographs, an idea that has led to the development of Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS). Someday—in fact someday soon—medical images will be available instantly throughout the hospital, at nursing stations, and in clinics. This means no more long trips to the radiology department or waiting for the library. Further, the ability of the research physician to manipulate, analyze, and compare the images will be vastly improved.

During Huang's tenure as chief of the division of medical imaging, a position he held before his vice chairmanship, the UCLA Medical Center implemented one of the world's finest examples of a comprehensive PACS. Huang will be describing this valuable research and clinical resource in a series of two lectures:

- **Wednesday, Apr. 15, 10:30-11:30 a.m.,** "Biomedical Imaging I: Design of a Picture Archiving and Communication System" in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10.

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**String Quartet To Perform**

On Monday, Apr. 20, the Manchester String Quartet will perform at lunch time (12:30-1:30 p.m.) in Bldg. 10's Masur Auditorium; the program includes the next two string quartet masterpieces in the NIH Concert Series made possible by a grant from the Merck Co. Foundation.

The series of eight concerts between September 1991 and June 1992 each present two string masterpieces composed a century apart. The program on Apr. 20 includes Mozart's Quartet in C Major, K. 157 (1773), and Verdi's Quartet in E minor (1873). A brief history of the pieces is given at each concert by cellist Glenn Garlick.

The Manchester String Quartet, in existence for 11 years, is composed of National Symphony Orchestra members. All concerts in their series are free and open to all NIH'ers. For more information call 496-1111.
Symposium Marks Genetic Code Breakthrough Anniversary

Twenty-five years ago, man learned to read. And his new language skill revolutionized biomedical research. The language was the genetic code, and the scientist who first learned to read it was Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, chief of the Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, NHLBI. By combining amino acids, carbon 14 and ingenuity, Nirenberg figured out which groupings of three bases—and in which arrangements—stood for which amino acids. The resultant table of 64 triplet combinations has been compared in significance to chemistry's periodic table of elements, and its completion earned Nirenberg a Nobel prize.

On May 7 and 8, NHLBI will host a symposium to honor Nirenberg's landmark achievement. The symposium, "Genes and Development: 25 Years After Deciphering the Genetic Code," will be held in the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium, and its four sessions will explore the field's latest advances.

Speakers include Dr. W. French Anderson of NHLBI; Dr. David Baltimore of Rockefeller University; Dr. Paul Berg of Stanford; Dr. Pierre Chambon of the Institute of Biophysical Chemistry in Strasbourg, France; Dr. Peter Gruss of the Max Planck Institute of Biophysical Chemistry in Gottingen, Germany; Dr. Steven McKnight of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; and Dr. Robert Tjian of the University of California, Berkeley. Among the topics to be presented are regulation of transcription in eucaryotes; retinoid receptors; targeted disruption of proto-oncogenes and homeobox genes; human gene therapy; codes for developmental regulation; transcription factors in B-lymphoid development; formation of regulatory circuitry in multicellular organisms; homeotic gene action; and the homeodomain.

Symposium seating will be limited. To preregister, call Judy Gale of Prospect Associates, (301) 468-6338.

USUHS Seeks Females

The department of medical psychology at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences seeks healthy, nonsmoking females, ages 18-45, to participate in a women's health study. Participants will be paid $200 for completion of three or four laboratory sessions, scheduled from 7 a.m. to noon, during which blood samples will be taken. Call (301) 295-3263 for more information.

OD EEO Awareness Week

The Equal Employment Opportunity advisory committee of the Office of the Director will sponsor an EEO Awareness Week during the week of May 11. NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy will be the keynote speaker at the kickoff ceremony on Monday, May 11, from 1 to 2 p.m. in Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall.

All OD employees are invited to participate in the program. During the week, the following workshops will be held:

May 13, noon-1 p.m.—"Trends in EEO Case Law," by Thomas Beaumont, Department of Agriculture, Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 7. This talk is targeted to managers and supervisors. "KSAs" by Gloria Anderson, Division of Personnel Management, Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 8.

May 15, noon-1 p.m.—"Personal Marketing Strategies," by Lucretia Coffer, Division of Equal Employment Opportunity, Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 4. "Work Force Diversity," by Dr. Percy Thomas, Office of Extramural Research, Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 7.

NIH has scheduled a workshop on the long-term effects of exposure to diethylstilbestrol (DES), from the 1940's until 1971. DES was given to many women during pregnancy in the hope of averting miscarriages. Subsequently, researchers established that some individuals exposed during development suffered adverse effects, including, in females, an increased risk of vaginal cancer.

The workshop, which will be held April 22-24 at the Fairview Park Marriott in Falls Church, Va., will consider health effects of DES exposure, screening and treatment recommendations for exposed individuals, unresolved issues, and recommendations for future research. To register call Prachee Devadas, (301) 565-4020.

The meeting is being sponsored by NIH's Office of Research on Women's Health, NCI, NICHD, and NIEHS.