

# The NIH Record

## Dr. Goldfarb: Soviet Scientist, American Scholar

By Elizabeth Gillette

Fogarty scholar Dr. David Goldfarb credits pressure from western scientists for his emigration from the Soviet Union in 1986, after he had been refused exit permission for 7 years. But he says human rights issues do not justify ending Soviet-American science exchanges.

"We can say there is a reason to limit scientific exchanges over human rights issues—but if the question is one of cooperative research on disease, or sending medication, the exchange should not be ended," said Goldfarb in a recent interview at his Stone House office.

Goldfarb and his wife, Cecilia, an ophthalmologist, arrived at the Fogarty International Center in November. He will spend 1 year as scholar-in-residence, during which he will prepare a history of Soviet biomedical science in the 1940s and 1950s. He will also assess current trends in Soviet scientific research. "I don't know if my work here will result in a book," Goldfarb said, "but my working title is 'I Am A Soviet Scientist.'"

It is a subject on which he is an expert. A microbiologist, Goldfarb headed the Laboratory of Molecular Genetics of Bacteria and Bacteriophages at the Soviet Academy of Sciences for 13 years. He was the first Soviet scientist to study the genetics of the T4 bacteriophage, and his laboratory was the first modern genetics lab at the academy.

He made a number of working trips abroad, including a 1963 visit to the United States, to Europe, and India.

But life took a dramatic and difficult turn in May 1979, when he and his wife applied to leave the Soviet Union to join their son, Alex, in Israel. Alex, an activist in human rights issues, had emigrated in 1975. In preparation for his own departure, which he was certain would be imminent, Goldfarb retired as head of his laboratory that March. Thus began a long, anxious wait.

After 11 months Goldfarb received his first refusal to emigrate. "The KGB said I had access to secrets and I could not leave," he explained. The charge was not true, he said, and he is grateful that Academy of Sciences Vice President Yuri Ovchinnikov confirmed this assertion—a rare display of defiance for a Soviet official.

In the succeeding months, letters began to

(See **GOLDFARB**, Page 3)

## Aspirin Cuts Risk of Heart Attack

New research shows that taking an aspirin every other day can reduce a healthy man's risk of a heart attack by nearly half.

The study of more than 22,000 male physicians, sponsored by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, shows for the first time that aspirin reduces the risk of heart attack in healthy individuals.

Results of the study, announced at a recent press conference at NIH and published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, were so dramatic that the study was ended three years early so the results could be announced.

In 1982 Dr. Charles H. Hennekens of Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital invited the 261,248 male physicians ages 40 to 84 in the United States to participate in the study. After screening for history of heart attack, stroke, cancer, current liver or kidney disease, peptic ulcer, or gout, Hennekens said, 22,071 physicians were included.

They were given either aspirin or a placebo every other day for almost five years. Of the 11,037 who took aspirin every other day, 104

had heart attacks, five of them fatal. Of the 11,034 who took placebos, 189 suffered heart attacks, 18 of them fatal.

Those taking aspirin were found to have cut their risk of heart attack by 47 percent.

"It was found that aspirin provided a clear beneficial effect on nonfatal and fatal myocardial infarction. Healthy male physicians who took one aspirin tablet every other day significantly reduced their risk of fatal and nonfatal heart attacks," Dr. Claude Lenfant, director, NHLBI, told reporters at the press conference.

Aspirin is thought to inhibit the formation of blood clots, which can block the flow of blood to the coronary arteries and cause heart attacks.

Both Lenfant and Hennekens urged patients to discuss their individual risk of heart attack with their physicians before taking aspirin as a preventive measure. In some cases use of aspirin seems to increase the likelihood of stroke.

Heart attacks are the leading cause of death in the United States, killing more than 500,000 persons each year.—Blair Gately □



The employees of the Administrative Office, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, receiving the NIH Merit Award are: (l to r) front row: Lawrence D. Willbrite, Marc A. Pollard, Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr.; second row: Harley V. Husted, Lynne M. Darby, Janice B. Romanoff, Jean W. Regan, John J. Barone; top row: Deborah E. Jarman, Sharon T. Eisenacher, Mary D. Stinson, and Roosevelt Ingram.

(See **NCI AWARDS**, Page 4)

## Nutter Retires from NIAID

Dr. John E. Nutter, medical microbiologist and health scientist administrator with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for 15 years, retired Jan. 2.

Nutter began his service with NIAID in 1972 as chief of its Research Resources Branch. There he directed a program for the development, certification and distribution of reference reagents in support of research in microbiology, allergy, and immunology.

Later, as chief of the Office of Specialized Research and Facilities, Nutter planned, organized and managed the operation of NIAID's P-4 maximum containment laboratories where the initial risk assessment experiments for recombinant DNA technology were carried out. In conjunction with the NIH Recombinant DNA Program Advisory Committee, he also formulated and executed a program to develop safer host and vector systems for use by recombinant DNA investigators. For this major contribution, he was awarded the NIH Director's Award in 1979.

In 1986 he joined the newly established NIAID extramural AIDS Program as chief of the Vaccine Branch. He initiated a program of grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to support research on AIDS vaccines and related areas.

Prior to joining NIAID, Nutter was microbiology project leader with the U.S. Army Biological Laboratories at Ft. Detrick and



Dr. John E. Nutter

immunology project director with the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute in Bethesda.

Born in Pennsboro, W. Va., Nutter earned the B.S. degree from Alderson-Broaddus College, the M.S. degree in bacteriology from West Virginia University, and the Ph.D. degree in microbiology from the University of Virginia.

Nutter plans to continue his association with biomedical research activities and has joined Program Resources, Inc., operations and technical support contractor at the Frederick Cancer Research Facility, in a managerial position.—Jeanne Winnick □

## DCRT Seminars Offered

The DCRT Training Program is sponsoring several short seminars on computer-related topics during the month of February.

●KERMITE—Feb. 22, 1-4 p.m. Bldg. 12A, Rm. B51

*KERMITE is a software package used for downloading and uploading from the Mainframe to the PC. Topics to be covered include how to install KERMITE on the PC, how to use KERMITE, and the commands used with it.*

●DB2 Overview—Feb. 24, 1-4 p.m. Bldg. 12A, Rm. B51

*DB2 is an easy to use relational data base management system. This seminar will describe DB2 and how it works. A demonstration of some practical uses of DB2 will be given. Some other topics to be covered include a discussion of some basic DB2 terminology, concepts, and a description of the equipment required to access DB2.*

●BITNET—Feb. 26, 1-4 p.m. Bldg. 12A, Rm. B51

*BITNET is an International Communication Network. Topics to be covered include how to get started using BITNET, sending and receiving mail and files, nodes and members, and differences between BITNET mail and WYLBUR mail.*

To register for these seminars, please contact the DCRT Training Unit at 496-2339, TDD 496-8294. No formal application is required. □

## The NIH Record

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Participants in the NIH Interinstitute Medical Genetics Program's winter elective for medical students this year include (seated, from l) course coordinators Dr. John Mulvibill, Dr. Dilys Parry and Sandra Schlesinger. Standing are (from l) Angela Stewart (University of Missouri), Amy Crum (Bowman Gray Medical School-Wake Forest University), Dr. Christopher Friedrich (Robert Wood Johnson Medical School), Richard Kalish (Ohio State), Elaine Brown (University of Texas), John Marshall (University of Louisville), Edward Ryan (Harvard), Bradley Monk (University of Arizona) and Thomas McGarry (University of Chicago).

## GOLDFARB

(Continued from Page 1)

flow to Moscow from American and other western scientists urging that the Soviet Union authorize Goldfarb's release. One letter was signed by more than 100 scientists, including 16 Nobel Prize winners. To protest the Soviet government's refusal to let Goldfarb emigrate, a number of American and European scientists stayed away from an important Moscow conference.

But even this scientific support could not override the power of the KGB.

Finally, the president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences sought to end further international scientific protest. "He went to Soviet leader Yuri Andropov," Goldfarb recalled. "I understand that Andropov leafed through papers in my folder, closed the folder, and said 'Nyet.'

"I then went to Yuri Ovchinikov at the academy. I told him if I could not leave, could I please have work? And for the next year, I worked as a consultant in my old institute.

"While it was difficult to wait many years for exit permission," Goldfarb said, "Once I heard about Andropov's answer, and I again obtained work, life was better."

Psychological pressures began to mount on Goldfarb, though, as the KGB approached him in 1984 with a scheme to implicate *U.S. News and World Report* Moscow correspondent Nicholas Daniloff in a spy set-up. Goldfarb refused to cooperate. He later told reporters about the episode, offering proof that Daniloff's arrest in 1986 on spying charges

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*"... if the question is one of cooperative research on disease, or sending medication, the exchange should not be ended," said Goldfarb.*

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had been a KGB scheme long in the making.

As months went by, Goldfarb's health declined. Due to complications from diabetes, which he has had since the early 1950s, his right foot was amputated.

Finally, in October 1986, Dr. Armand Hammer, the industrialist with decades-long connections to the Kremlin, intervened. The Soviets—now led by Mikhail Gorbachev—relented, and Hammer offered to fly Goldfarb in his private plane to the United States.

Hammer visited Goldfarb in the hospital. "He asked me if I wanted to go with him to



*Dr. David Goldfarb and wife, Cecilia, came to the United States in 1986.*

the United States. I said 'no,' " Goldfarb recalls, "not without my wife." Hammer then went to find Cecilia at home. "My wife said, 'Okay,' and we flew with Dr. Hammer to New York on October 16."

With them, hurriedly packed with clothes and personal belongings, came the wartime medals that both husband and wife earned—he as doctor, she as nurse—at the Battle of Stalingrad in 1942.

On the night of Nov. 17, 1942, Goldfarb (who had received his M.D. in Moscow in 1941) was in charge of medical service in an artillery battalion. "When I had wounded soldiers, it was my job to give them first aid and organize their evacuation," he recalled.

It was bitterly cold, and ice clogged the Volga River that flowed through the city. Intense fighting broke out as Soviet forces attacked German units that were trying to occupy Stalingrad on the right bank of the river. From the left bank, Soviet artillery battered the enemy.

Amid shellfire from both sides, Goldfarb and his unit went by boat back and forth across the Volga to two small islands in the middle, tending the wounded and then evacuating them.

"Just as I stepped out of the boat returning to the left bank with wounded soldiers, an artillery shell landed near us and I was hit in the knee," he said. He was later transported to a field hospital; one month later his left leg was amputated.

"I received many medals," he remembers, "but the most special are the Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree, and the Combat

Service Medal."

Cecilia Goldfarb volunteered to serve at the front in 1941 after one year of medical study at the Moscow Institute. At Stalingrad, she served as a surgical nurse in a first aid battalion, treating wounded soldiers before they were operated on. She was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, Second Degree.

The Goldfarbs did not meet on the battlefield, though; they met and were married in Moscow in 1945 and soon began successful careers at the Academy of Sciences. For 20 years, Cecilia practiced ophthalmology at the academy clinic. The Goldfarbs have a daughter, Olga, who lives in Moscow with her husband and two daughters. Their son Alex now lives in New York, with his wife and infant son.

Asked to make a general comparison between U.S. and Soviet scientific research institutions, Goldfarb said that while several in Moscow compare favorably with those in the West in terms of experimental potential and good working conditions, there are many more whose research capabilities are perhaps 40 years behind.

"We have no institution comparable to the Fogarty International Center in Moscow," Goldfarb said. "I'm very impressed by the relationship between people here. There is such a constant willingness to help, and to explain."

While winter may seem long and too white to many at NIH, the Goldfarbs say they are happy to have the campus covered with snow, and they like the cold. To them, it feels like home. □

## NCI Holds Awards Ceremony

(Continued from Page 1)

At the NCI awards ceremony held recently, NCI director Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr., presented awards to the following employees:

### The Public Health Service Commendation Medal

Dr. Robert J. Biggar, Chief, International AIDS Studies Working Group, Division of Cancer Etiology—*"for insightful epidemiologic studies of retroviruses in Africa and HTLV-III as a cause of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)."*

Mary C. Fraser, Epidemiology Research Nurse and Clinical Nurse Specialist, Environmental Epidemiology Branch, Division of Cancer Etiology—*"for developing educational materials and the nursing role in the prevention and early detection of cancer, particularly malignant melanoma."*

Dr. Ronald E. Gress, Senior Investigator, Immunology Branch, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis—*"for outstanding scientific and leadership abilities in the development of a bone marrow transplantation program."*

Dr. Ernest E. Lack, (former) Chief, Surgical Pathology and Postmortem Section, Laboratory of Pathology, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis—*"for extraordinary performance in clinical histopathological diagnoses resulting in the optimal classification, staging and grading of neoplasms."*

Dr. Dan L. Longo, Associate Director, Biological Response Modifiers Program, Division of Cancer Treatment—*"for exceptional scientific and administrative leadership in the field of biologic response modifying agents and as the Associate Director of the BRMP."*

Dr. Robert F. Ozols, Head, Experimental Therapeutics Section, Medicine Branch, Clinical Oncology Program, Division of Cancer Treatment—*"for clinical and laboratory studies which have established the safety and effectiveness of high dose cisplatin therapy resulting in improved cure rates in poor prognosis advanced testicular cancer and for developing in vitro and in vivo models of human ovarian cancer now widely utilized internationally in studies on drug resistance."*

Dr. C. Richard Schlegel, Chief, Cellular Regulation and Transformation Section, Laboratory of Tumor Virus Biology, Biological Carcinogenesis Program, Division of Cancer Etiology—*"for outstanding research contributions relating to seminal studies on the molecular and cell biology of papillomavirus transformation."*

Dr. A. Herbert Holmes, Jr., Clinical Pharmacy Coordinator, NCI-Navy Medical Oncology Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment—*"for expanding and improving the oncologic pharmaceutical services available to the patients and physicians of the Clinical Oncology Program."*

### The Public Health Service Citation

Dr. Mark A. Israel, Head, Molecular Genetics Section, Pediatric Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment—*"for his unsurpassed record in identifying and recruiting qualified personnel from among various racial and ethnic groups and promoting their career goals."*

### The Public Health Service Achievement Medal

Dr. Leslie P. Boss, Epidemiologist/Public Health Advisor, Cancer Control Applications Branch, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control—*"for outstanding performance in contributing to the development of quality cancer prevention and control programs in public health departments."*

### The NIH Award of Merit

Dr. John A. Cooper II, Chief, Extramural Programs Branch, Epidemiology and Biostatistics Program, Division of Cancer Etiology—*"for his ability to recognize scientific opportunities in cancer etiology and to focus extramural resources for the National Cancer Program."*

Dr. Joseph W. Cullen, Deputy Director, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control—*"for dynamic leadership in the development of effective research and health promotion program to reduce tobacco-related cancer deaths."*

Mary C. Cushing, Budget Analyst, Office of the Director—*"for sustained excellence integrating automation techniques with financial management activities of NCI."*

Kathleen M. Meloan, Chief, Operations Section, Personnel Management Branch, Office of the Director—*"for significant contributions to the personnel management program of NCI."*

Dr. Bruce M. Paterson, Chief, Biochemistry of Gene Expression Section, Laboratory of Biochemistry, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis—*"for sustained research on the mechanism of differentiation of muscle cells and his imaginative, important technical innovations in molecular biology."*

Lee Ritger Pushkin, Supervisory Grants Financial Analyst, Office of the Director—*"for effective and innovative leadership in the formulation and execution of NCI's Grants Budgets."*

The Administrative Office, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis—*"for providing thorough, efficient and consistently reliable administrative support to the Division's varied and complex research programs."*

### Length of Service Award

Dr. Katherine K. Sanford, Chief, *In Vitro* Carcinogenesis Section, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology, Division of Cancer Etiology—*"for her 40 years of dedicated service to the government."*

### The EEO Special Achievement Award

Dr. Carlos Caban, Acting Chief, Cancer Control Applications Branch, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control—*"for his exemplary leadership in developing and promoting an understanding, creative and productive environment for his entire staff with special sensitivity to handicapped personnel."*

Gladys H. Campbell, Secretary, Contracts Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities—*"for her efforts and personal sacrifice in assisting a severely handicapped co-worker to overcome extraordinary obstacles in achieving career advancement."*

Berit M. Connor, (former) Administrative Officer, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control—*"for her commitment to expand a handicapped individual's skills and abilities, and her encouragement and supervision during the entire process."*

Dr. Luigi M. DeLuca, Chief, Differentiation Control Section, Laboratory of Cellular Carcinogenesis and Tumor Promotion, Division of Cancer Etiology—*"for his dedication at the work site and for his valuable contribution toward the goals of the EEO Program."*

Dr. James B. Mitchell, Deputy Branch Chief, Radiation Oncology Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment—*"for his superior level of respect, tolerance and patience in addressing the needs of his staff regardless of race, sex, religious affiliation or ethnic origin."*

### The EEO Special Contribution Award

Dr. Claudia R. Baquet, Chief, Special Populations Studies Branch, Division of Cancer Prevention and Control—*"for serving as Chairperson for the NCI Minority Recruitment Task Force and assisting the NCI EEO Office in networking activities aimed at increasing minorities in the workforce."*

Nancita R. Lomax, Chemist, Drugs Synthesis and Chemistry Branch, Division of Cancer Treatment—*"for her participation with the NCI EEO Office in special recruitment efforts and enhancing the Institute's network with minority organizations and academic institutions."*

J. Michael Stump, Chief, Information Resource Management Section, Biostatistics Branch, Division of Cancer Etiology—*"for chairing the NCI EEO Complaints Process Task Force and assisting the EEO Office in encouraging minority students to pursue biomedical research careers."*

The Graphics and Audiovisual Section, Office of Cancer Communications, Office of the Director—*"for outstanding professional assistance to the NCI EEO Office in the development of artwork and reproduction projects."*

DeVita added that, in fact, all NCI employees were recently honored. The National Coalition for Cancer Research presented a gold medal to the Executive Officer of the Institute in recognition of the contributions of all NCI employees. □

## Scientists Mourn Dr. Li

Dr. Choh Hao Li, professor emeritus and director, Laboratory of Molecular Endocrinology, University of California at San Francisco, died on Nov. 28, 1987, following several months of illness. Li had been chosen as a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence and would have begun his scholarship at the NIH in May 1988.

Li was well known for his research on pituitary hormones. He was the first to isolate several of the pituitary hormones including growth hormones from cattle, sheep and human glands. In recent years, he was first to isolate and determine the structure of  $\beta$ -lipotropin, a large pituitary protein that contains the sequences of the endorphins and the corticotropins. Today we know that the precursor of the  $\beta$ -lipotropin is pre-promelanocortin, which has been the subject of many investigations by scientists worldwide leading to elucidation of the gene structure and its sequence. Li's pioneering work laid much of the basis for contemporary advances in our knowledge of the molecular biology of pituitary function.

Li taught more than 100 graduate students and postdoctoral fellows during his 47 years on the faculty of the University of California. His students today hold important positions in scientific research institutions and universities in more than 20 countries. His death is a great loss to science.

Born in Canton, China, Li received a B.A. in chemistry from the University of Nanking in 1937 before the Japanese invasion of China. He left China to attend the University of California at Berkeley where he studied under the late Gilbert N. Lewis. He was granted a Ph.D. in chemistry in 1940.

Li is survived by his widow, Annie of Berkeley, California, three children and several grandchildren. The late Dr. Choh-lu Li, his younger brother, was for many years a member of the NINCDS research staff.

Li was a member of the National Academy of Sciences and many other institutions in the U.S. and abroad. He was the recipient of numerous awards, prizes and honorary degrees, including the Lasker Award, the Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society and the Koch Award of the Endocrine Society.

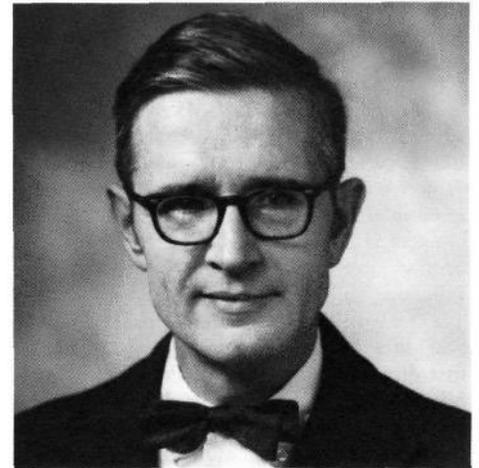
## Genetics of Childhood Disease Seminar To Honor James Sidbury, Feb. 25-26

A seminar highlighting topics in the genetic basis of childhood diseases will be held Feb. 25 and 26 in honor of pediatric genetics researcher Dr. James Sidbury. Sidbury spent the last 12 of his 40-year medical career in the intramural research program of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Titled "Genetics and Development," the 2-day seminar will cover a range of research topics relating to the genetics of growth and metabolic disease in pediatric patients. The seminar will be held in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, and talks will begin at 9:30 a.m. on the 25th and 9:00 a.m. on the 26th.

An expert in disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, Sidbury joined the NICHD in 1975 as scientific director of the intramural program following research positions in pediatric medicine at Johns Hopkins University and Duke Medical Center. He focused his studies on the glycogen storage diseases, authoring several texts and scores of scientific papers on the subject. In 1982, Sidbury continued his genetics research as head of the section on disorders of carbohydrate metabolism in the NICHD's Human Genetics Branch. There he pursued his interest in the metabolic defect in Prader-Willi syndrome and developed simple, effective therapies for glycogen storage diseases.

Born in Wilmington, N. C., Sidbury received his undergraduate degree from Yale University in 1944 and his medical degree



Dr. James Sidbury

from Columbia University in 1947. After completing his internship and residency training, he practiced pediatrics in Wilmington until joining the staff at Johns Hopkins in 1955.

Sidbury is a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Society of Pediatric Research, and the American Society of Human Genetics. He was a founding member of the Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society. In 1985, he received the DHHS special achievement award for outstanding clinical research in pediatric diseases. □

## Can Success Be Measured?

The STEP Committee will present the next in its Forum series on Wednesday, Feb. 17 in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, 2-4 p.m. The topic for discussion is "Mystique of Program Evaluation: Can Success Be Measured?"

Drs. Norman Braveman, OD, Thomas Vallega, NIDR, and Jack McLaughlin, NEI, will share their perspectives on program evaluation efforts and suggestions for future evaluative formats that may enable NIH to determine if a program, once planned and implemented, is a success or failure.

The Forum series is open to all NIH professional and support staff. No preregistration is required. For additional information, contact the STEP office, 496-1493. □

## Blacks in Medicine

An exhibit on "Blacks in Medicine: The Institutional Setting" will be on display in the National Library of Medicine's lobby (Bldg. 38) through May 15.

The exhibit, which opened Feb. 1, was prepared by the library's Equal Employment Opportunity advisory committee as a contribution to the celebration in February of Black History Month.

A bibliography on the history of blacks in American medicine has also been prepared to accompany the exhibit. Single copies of the bibliography are available without charge by writing to the Chief, History of Medicine Division, NLM, Bethesda, MD 20894.

The library's hours: Mon.-Thu. 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Fri.-Sat. 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed Sunday. □

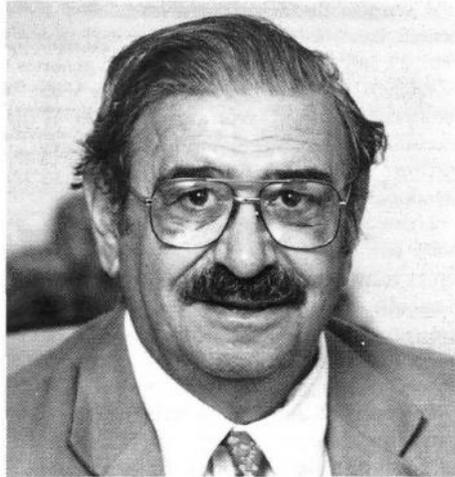
## Dr. Fred H. Bergmann Retires; NIGMS Genetics Program Director

Dr. Fred H. Bergmann, director of the NIGMS Genetics Program since its inception, retired recently after almost 27 years of NIH service, 22 of which he spent with NIGMS.

Bergmann came to NIGMS in 1966 to administer programs in molecular biology and bioenergetics in the Research Grants Branch. "I decided to join NIGMS because I was interested in administration and broad aspects of biomedical science," he said. In 1972, he became director of the newly formed Genetics Program.

"The field of genetics blossomed during the years in which Dr. Bergmann served as the first director of the Genetics Program," noted NIGMS director Dr. Ruth L. Kirschstein. "One of the most significant achievements was the development of recombinant DNA technology, which has led to the new biotechnology industry. Dr. Bergmann's intelligence and knowledge of science will be greatly missed."

Led by Bergmann, the Genetics Program also developed several significant research resources. In 1972, the program established the Human Genetic Mutant Cell Repository at



Dr. Fred Bergmann

the Coriell Institute for Medical Research in Camden, N.J. The repository stimulates and facilitates research on human genetic disorders by freeing scientists from the task of locating

suitable cell donors and establishing cultured cell lines.

In 1983, the Genetics Program created GenBank®, a computerized data bank of information about the order of subunits of the genetic material DNA and RNA. GenBank® allows scientists to study similarities between the sequences of different genes, examine the role of mutation in disease states, and understand better how certain genes may have evolved.

Bergmann also served as a member of the NIH Grants Associates Board from 1977 to 1979. In addition, he spent 5 months in 1979 helping the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment evaluate the impact of existing and emerging applied genetic technologies.

Born in Feuchtwangen, Germany, Bergmann came to the U.S. in 1939. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin.

Bergmann received several special honors for his contributions to the field of genetics. These include the 1974 HEW Superior Service Honor Award and the 1983 Citation for Meritorious Executive Rank.

He is also a member of Sigma Xi, the American Society of Human Genetics, and the Genetics Society of America. —Wanda Wardell □

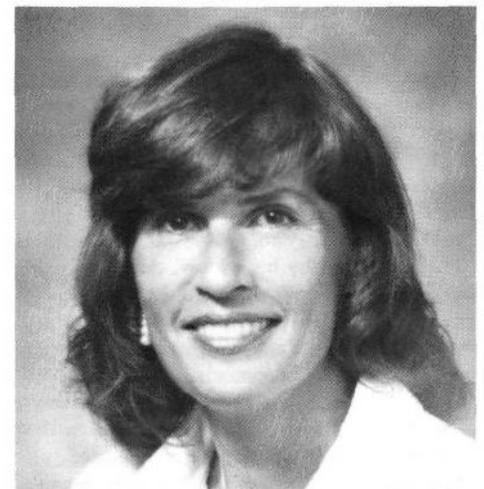
## New NIAMS Appointments Announced



Dr. Julia B. Freeman, health scientist administrator, has been appointed centers program director for NIAMS. She was formerly diabetes research program director for NIDDK. Before joining NIH in 1985, Freeman was professor of pharmacology at Indiana University School of Medicine. She received her undergraduate degree from Radcliffe College and her Ph.D. in biochemistry from Indiana University.



Dr. Tommy L. Broadwater has been appointed chief of NIAMS' Review Branch Extramural Activities Program. He was formerly executive secretary in the Review Branch of the institute. Before joining NIH in 1980, Broadwater was a member of the faculty at Howard University. He received his undergraduate degree from Blackburn College in Carlinville, Ill., and holds a Ph.D. in physical chemistry from Case Western Reserve.



Diane M. Watson has been appointed grants management officer for NIAMS. She was formerly deputy chief of the Grants Operation Branch of NHLBI. Watson received her undergraduate degree from American University and holds a master of business administration degree from the same university.

## TRAINING TIPS

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

<i>Courses and Programs</i>	<i>Dates</i>
<i>Management and Supervisory</i> 496-6371	
Introduction to Supervision	3/7-11
Federal Budget Process	2/24-26
Effective Communications	3/29
Reviewing Other People's Writing	3/1-3
Interpersonal Relationships in the Work Environment	2/9-10
Positive Influence and Negotiation	3/7-9
Pragmatic Problem Solving	3/10
Working With Difficult Employees	3/15
Developing Motivational Strategies	3/22
Hands-on-Animal Techniques	2/24
The Management Clinic	6/6

### Office Skills 496-6211

Professional Effectiveness for the Experienced Secretary 3/17-18

### Adult Education 496-6211

#### Training and Development Services Program 496-6211

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### Chamber Orchestra Concert

The NIH R&W Chamber Orchestra, guest conductor Eric Black, will present a concert on Sunday, Feb. 21, at 8:30 p.m. in Masur Auditorium. The program will include music by W. Boyce, H. Purcell, G. F. Handel, and Karel Husa. Tickets are \$5 for adults; patients and children under 12, free. Call Dr. J.B. Wolff, 496-7070, for details. □



The NIH Ski Club is raffling off a weekend ski trip for two to Canaan Valley, W.Va., to raise money for the purchase of special ski equipment for handicapped children participating in Special Love Inc.'s Camp Fantastic. Holding a set of outriggers used by amputee skiers are (from l) Randy Schools and John Dooley of Special Love, Ski Club Vice President Ernie Beile and President Bob Bingaman.

### February is Black History Month

The national observance of Black History Month takes place during February each year. The NIH 16th Annual Black History Observance will be held on Friday, Feb. 29, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

The program will feature Dr. Alvin Pous-saint, noted psychiatrist, author, and educator from Harvard University; and Noel Pointer, noted pianist, vocalist, and jazz musician.

Further information will be published in the next edition of the *NIH Record*. For additional information, contact Irene Peyton, Division of Equal Opportunity, 496-6301. □



At the Division of Technical Services' first annual awards ceremony, special honors went to three employees. Jacki Mitchell (top l) received the EEO Employee Award from Frederick Walker, director of DTS. Below, James Chandler (r) accepts the DTS Employee of the Year Award as George Mendez, chief of the Printing and Reproduction Branch, looks on. Not pictured is Wheeler Thompson, who won the EEO Manager/Supervisor Award.



Robin Stull, an NHLBI chemist, will be appearing on Channel 7 (WJLA-TV) in promotional ads for afternoon reruns of "Magnum, P.I." Stull was one of seven winners chosen from among 1,000 entries in a "Why I Watch Magnum" essay contest. In her entry, she portrayed herself as a scientist who has discovered Magnum Heat—a way to raise the temperature of a room 10 degrees by watching the show. Her skit was recently filmed in her Clinical Center lab.



### NIDR Seeks Volunteers

The National Institute of Dental Research is seeking healthy men and women between the ages of 18 and 45 years who have no history of cardiovascular disease or chronic pain problems to participate in a study examining the effects of relaxation on sensory perception and physiological responses to stressors.

Participants will be paid.

For further information call Alexandra Gaughan, 496-5483, 8-4:30 p.m., M, T, Th; 8-12 noon, W, F. □

### Baltimore Van Pool Needs Riders

A van pool operating between Baltimore and NIH has several openings for new riders. The van departs from Westview shopping center near Route 40 West in Catonsville each day at 7 a.m. It leaves NIH for the return trip around 5:15 p.m.

The service is able to accommodate riders who work at the Naval Medical Center and at locations in downtown Bethesda, as well as the NIH campus. Shirley Gregg has full details at 496-4506. □

*NICHD Celebrates 25th Anniversary*



NICHD's 25th anniversary was celebrated during its recent National Advisory Child Health and Human Development Council meeting. The institute's past directors posed with Dr. Duane Alexander (top, right), the present director, and Dr. Antonia Novello (top, center), deputy director. The former directors spoke about research highlights and anecdotes of their tenure at NICHD. They are: Dr. Robert Aldrich (top, left), 1963-64; (front row 1 to r) Dr. Donald Harting, 1965-66; Dr. Norman Kretchmer, 1974-81; and Dr. Gerald LaVeck, 1966-73.



Dr. Michael Zasloff (r), the NICHD scientist who recently discovered the substance in frog skin that may lead to a new generation of antibiotics, concluded the program by describing this discovery and its potential applications. Alexander presented the PHS Commendation Medal to Zasloff.



Dr. D. Lynn Loriaux, NICHD clinical director, reviewed the institute's landmark work in developmental endocrinology.



Alexander (r) also presented plaques of appreciation to three of NICHD's long-term grantees (from l): Nobel-ist Dr. Stanley Coben, a biochemist at Vanderbilt University; Dr. Maria New of Cornell University Medical Center, a pioneer researcher in congenital adrenal hyperplasia; and Dr. John Money of Johns Hopkins University, a specialist in psychosexual development.



Alexander (r) presented a plaque to Dr. Robert E. Cooke, who was one of the motivators behind the creation of the NICHD. He reflected on the "Conceptualization, Gestation, and Birth of a New Institute." He is professor and chairman of the department of pediatrics at the State University of New York in Buffalo.