

The NIH Record

Broder, 17-Year NIH Veteran, Named 10th NCI Director

By Florence S. Antoine

Dr. Samuel Broder, a 17-year NIH veteran cancer scientist and pioneer in AIDS research, has been named director of the National Cancer Institute.

As NCI director, 44-year-old Broder now heads the largest of NIH's 13 institutes. With an annual budget of about \$1.6 billion, NCI is the largest government agency conducting cancer research.

Broder had been associate director for NCI's clinical oncology program (COP), Division of Cancer Treatment (DCT), since 1981. He joined NCI as a clinical associate in the Metabolism Branch, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis in 1972. In 1975, he became an investigator in the Medicine Branch, DCT, and returned to the Metabolism Branch the following year as a senior investigator.

As associate director for COP, which is responsible for developing and using new biotechnology in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, he oversaw clinical treatment research at NCI. COP scientists conduct basic and clinical research in medicine, surgery, pedi-

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John Paul Jones Offers Arms And Arteries for Health

By Carla Garnett

Even his name suggests national heroism and supreme sacrifice. And although giving blood can hardly be compared to giving one's life, the occasion of 62-year-old John Paul Jones' 100th blood donation at NIH brings to mind motives just as noble.

"I know you've probably heard it a thousand times," said Jones, a 26-year NIH veteran, "but the joy of living is the joy of giving. That's why I give."

As a 100-pint donor, Jones joins Howard Drew, an NLM retiree who is the only other honoree in the NIH Blood Donor Hall of Fame.

Jones donated his first pint of blood at the Clinical Center in October 1962, shortly after he became a mail clerk in the Federal Bldg. Recently, he rolled up his sleeve, offered his arm and briefly squeezed his eyes shut at NIH's blood bank for the 100th time in 26 years.

"This is really my 127th pint," he admitted. "I'd given blood many times before I came to NIH."

A native of Elyria, Ohio, Jones first gave blood at the Elyria Memorial Hospital in 1956
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Television anchorman Ted Koppel (front, c), host of ABC-TV's Nightline, recently visited NIAID's Laboratory of Molecular Microbiology to film a segment of "News from Earth," an imaginative special broadcast reviewing such major 1988 world events as apartheid, earthquakes and AIDS. Working on the show's premise that television waves transmit beyond Earth's atmosphere, Dr. Malcolm Martin (front, l), chief of the lab and AIDS researcher, and U.S. surgeon general Dr. C. Everett Koop (r), discussed HIV infection, the AIDS epidemic and its global effects for Earthlings, and perhaps others. (Photo: B. Branson, DRS)

MI Grads Excel

Intern Program Offers Avenue to Top

By Rich McManus

There are at least two ways to be successful in an NIH career, depending on the sphere to which you belong—the scientific or the administrative.

In the first world, success is measured in terms of significant discoveries, excellent publications and important prizes.

In the latter world, more akin to Main Street than MIT, success is measured more subjectively: How much responsibility can you handle? Are you a good manager? Can you get big jobs done?

With astonishing regularity at NIH, the people who have risen to top administrative positions have shared a set of key initials—M.I.

Unlike M.D., Ph.D. or M.A., these initials are not academic hieroglyphs heralding scholarly achievement; they stand rather for management intern, a year-long program that, since its inception on this campus in 1956, has launched the careers of many an executive officer, budget officer and division chief.

This story is a look at four individuals whose lives and careers were dramatically improved by their passage through the MI year.

These are not fairy tales about people who lived happily ever after once a godmother admitted them to the MI program. Rather they are stories of bright, ambitious people who went through a lot of trouble—quitting established scientific careers, taking downgrades to lower salaries, foregoing vacations for a year—to invest in their futures.

This is the first in a two-part story on successful graduates of the NIH Management Intern Program. The second part, featuring two former laboratory scientists who switched careers through MI, will appear in the Jan. 24 issue of the Record.

A few facts first. The MI program is currently recruiting for its 1989 class of five interns. From Jan. 9 through Feb. 28, applications will be available in Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C31.

True, it takes some time and effort to fill out the SF-171, plus additional questions. But the time will be well spent for those who want jobs managing budget, personnel, grants

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BRODER

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atrics, radiotherapy and radiobiology, pharmacology, immunology, genetics and endocrinology. The six branches of the program have a total annual operating budget of about \$37.5 million.

Broder's responsibilities also included the management of NCI's clinical operations at the Clinical Center, where he served as chairman of the medical board in 1984 and 1985.

His personal research interests include the relationship between cancer and immune system deficiencies, and antiretroviral chemotherapy (drug treatments for diseases caused by retroviruses). As a laboratory investigator, he has conducted research on "suppressor" cells derived from monocytes (a type of white blood cell) in multiple myeloma, a tumor of the bone marrow which leads to depressed immunity. He also described immune regulatory activity of T-cell neoplasms, diseases which affect the T lymphocytes, and characterized immunologic features of adult T-cell leukemia, a disease caused by the first known human retrovirus, HTLV-I.

More recently, Broder's clinical immunology research has led to exploration of anti-retroviral therapy for AIDS, which is caused by the retrovirus HIV-1. His research has led to the testing of six drugs with potential for the treatment of the disease, including AZT, which was first found to be active against HIV infection in tests conducted by Broder and his coworkers. His laboratory also evaluated AZT to determine the dosage of drug to be given in the first clinical trials. After initiating the pilot trial in AIDS patients, Broder and his coworkers confirmed the drug's activity against HIV in humans, a finding that led to large clinical trials of this drug.

AZT is part of a broad class of drugs, dideoxynucleoside analogues, that have shown defined activity against human retroviruses. Broder's research includes testing the biochemical and pharmacologic effects of the analogues in immune system cells. Of the other potential AIDS drugs he has developed, suramin has been adapted by the Medicine Branch to treat cancers unrelated to AIDS, and dideoxyadenosine (ddA) is being investigated for its activity against certain leukemias. He was the first chairman of the NIH AIDS-drug selection committee, created in 1986.

This year, Broder was honored with the 12th annual CIBA-GEIGY/Drew Award in Biomedical Research for his research on long-term antiretroviral therapy in patients with HIV infections. He shared the award with Dr. Robert Gallo, also of NCI, and Dr. Luc



Dr. Samuel Broder

Montagnier, of the Institut Pasteur, Paris.

In past years, he received the Arthur S. Flemming Award, given to top young government employees in honor of distinguished civil service. He also received the Public Health Service Meritorious Service and Distinguished Service Medals.

Broder received his B.S. with high honors from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in 1966, and graduated cum laude from the University of Michigan School of Medicine in 1970. Following a 1-year medical internship and a 1-year medical residency at Stanford University he joined NCI in 1972. He is board certified in internal medicine (1973) and in medical oncology (1977). □

Allergy Volunteers Wanted

The Laboratory of Allergenic Products, Office of Biologics Research and Review, FDA, is seeking volunteers with spring and/or fall hayfever, or allergies to dust, animals, pollens, molds or food to participate in studies to evaluate the potency of allergenic extracts. Individuals known to be allergic to peanuts are especially needed. Volunteers will be asked to complete a questionnaire. Selected subjects will undergo skin testing with commercial and/or investigational allergenic extracts.

Interested individuals should send a request for a questionnaire to Dr. Paul C. Turkeltaub or Marialice White, Bldg. 29, Rm. 201. □

FAES Announces Spring Courses

The FAES Graduate School at NIH announces the schedule of courses for the spring semester. The evening classes sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will be given on the NIH campus.

Tuition is \$40 per credit hour, and courses may be taken for credit or audit. Courses that qualify for institute support as training should be cleared with the supervisors and administrative officers as soon as possible.

Courses are offered in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, pharmacology, toxicology, immunology, microbiology, psychology, psychiatry, statistics, languages, administration and courses of general interest.

It is often possible to transfer credits earned to other institutions for degree work, and many courses are approved for AMA category I credit.

Classes will begin Jan. 30, and registration will be held from Jan. 18 through 24. Spring schedules will be available in the Graduate School office in Bldg. 60, Suite 230, the Foundation Bookstore, Bldg. 10, Rm. B1L101 and in the Business Office, Bldg. 10, Rm. B1C18. To have one sent, call 496-7977. □

The NIH Record

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Institutes To Discuss Best Ways to Inform Peers, Public

When major clinical trials show highly important results, what's the most timely and effective way of getting that information out to physicians and the public? Administrators and clinicians from three institutes of NIH who faced that issue recently will describe their responses Jan. 25 at a panel discussion.

The program, arranged by the Office of Medical Applications of Research, will be held at 9 a.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, following a meeting of the NIH Coordinating Committee on Assessment and Transfer of Technology. The NIH community is invited to participate.

The usual avenue for disseminating information about research advances is to submit a report to a medical journal for peer review and publication. But that process often takes months, and when the findings have vital public health implications, it's imperative to get the word out as quickly as possible.

Last year, a nationwide clinical trial sponsored by NEI showed that cryotherapy (freeze) treatment reduced by 50 percent the risk of severe retinal damage in infants born with a progressive eye disease known as retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). The researchers deemed it necessary to inform physicians immediately about the results so newborns with ROP could be referred for treatment.

Dr. Richard Mowery, chief of NEI's Collaborative Clinical Research Branch, and NEI information officer Judith Stein will discuss the outcome of a collaborative "embargo" arranged with the editor of the *Archives of Ophthalmology* to ensure prompt and complete release of the findings.

The journal editor helped draft a nationwide "clinical alert" that summarized the study's findings, and NEI sent the bulletin to 2,300 pediatricians, ophthalmologists and neonatal specialists. *Archives* speeded up its usual publication schedule and granted reprint rights to a pediatrics journal so the full details of the study would be widely available. NEI and *Archives* then held a joint press conference to announce the findings.

NCI also released a prepublication clinical alert last year when data from three clinical studies offered evidence that adjuvant therapy vastly improves the prognosis for women with early stage node-negative breast cancer.

An NCI advisory panel urged quick release of the information because of its impact on the treatment of 60,000 women a year who develop node-negative breast cancer. Dr. Michael Friedman of NCI's Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program will describe how the institute followed up quickly on the committee's recommendation.

A clinical alert was mailed to 13,000 physicians and cancer organizations. In a followup

survey, more than 75 percent responded favorably to the process, and most physicians said they supported NCI's early release of the findings.

Dr. Lawrence Friedman, associate director of Clinical Applications and Preventive Programs for NHLBI, will discuss an experience of NHLBI last year when a wire service reporter broke the story early about the report in which a regular dose of aspirin was found to reduce the risk of heart attack in a study of 22,000 physicians.

Traditionally medical reporters receive advance copies of medical journals to prepare their stories and agree to honor an embargo not to publish that information in the general press until the journals have been mailed, to give physicians time to become familiar with the findings. A Reuters reporter, however, released the article a day early—later claiming he had received the information not from the journal but from other sources—and that set off a barrage of inquiries by the public and a

"feeding frenzy" by other members of the press eager to match the story.

For more information about the panel discussion, call Linda Blankenbaker of OMAR, 496-5641. □

Normal Volunteers Needed

The National Institute of Dental Research seeks healthy male and female volunteers (ages 18-45), 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. Perception and physiological responses will be assessed before and after a 1 to 4-week relaxation training period. Volunteers will be paid for their participation, which will include 5 to 9 visits to the Clinical Center. Please call Alexandra Gaughan, 496-5483, 8-4:30 M, T, Th; 8-12 W, F. □

Norton To Keynote King Commemorative Program

NIH is sponsoring a program in commemoration of the birth, life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., on Friday, Jan. 13, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. The theme of this year's program will be "Dare to Dream."

The program will feature Eleanor Holmes Norton, professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center, where she has lectured since 1982. Norton has been widely hailed by rights activists and employers alike for her ability to effect change. She is an authority on a range of domestic issues, including affirmative action, comparable worth and family issues.

Prior to joining the faculty of Georgetown Law Center, Norton was the first woman to chair the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington from 1977 to 1981. She has also chaired the New York City Commission on Human Rights.

Norton cowrote a book, *Sex Discrimination and the Law: Causes and Remedies*, and is currently writing a book about the development and impact of antidiscrimination law and affirmative action remedies in an effort to help clarify public understanding.

She has received many honors, including 28 honorary degrees, and serves on a variety of boards, among them the Rockefeller Foundation, the Yale Corp., the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Social Change and Pitney Bowes Corp.

Following the keynote address, Reverence, a



Eleanor Holmes Norton

local trio, will provide musical selections. The group has performed in several programs in Washington, D.C., New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina, and was featured in "The Cotton Club," a 1987 gala fundraiser for the Washington Urban League.

This program is sponsored by the NIH Division of Equal Opportunity and its 1989 Planning Committee. For further information, contact Denise Banks or Irene Peyton in the Division of Equal Opportunity, 496-6301. □

JONES

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and continued donating at various American Red Cross chapters before choosing NIH as his regular donation station.

During the 15 minutes it took to have his blood drawn, Jones, a history buff who, in his spare time, attends antique shows and collects memorabilia, observed a few changes at the blood bank.

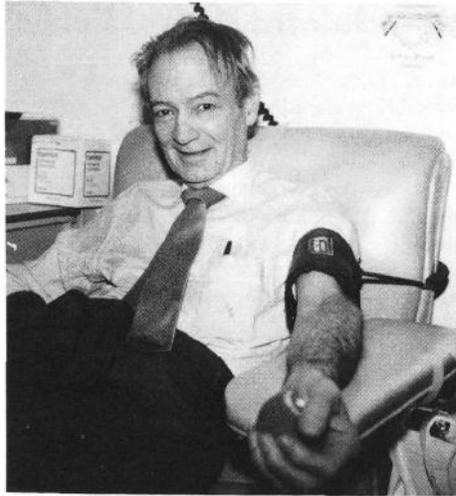
"It's like everything else," he noticed. "The faces are different. People have retired, been transferred or just moved on."

As a peopewatcher of sorts, Jones has accumulated a great deal of nostalgic tokens and souvenirs that had belonged to famous politicians and entertainment figures.

"I'm a lover of the arts, medicine and entertainment," he said. "I collect things like artifacts, old letters and movie star photographs. I have autographs of 13 U.S. presidents. I have pieces of two dirigibles, the Hindenberg and the Graf Zeppelin. And I have the cigarette holder that the late Gloria Swanson used in *Sunset Boulevard*."

Although he also collects stamps, coins and currency, possibly the most expensive item in his collection is a Mae West costume ensemble complete with Bolero jacket, negligee and hat that cost him about \$3,000 to acquire.

"I'm having them encased in a special glass that will protect the fabrics from exposure," he said. "It is my ambition and dream when I retire to have all my photos framed and mementos displayed in my own place."



John Paul Jones

The relationship between Jones and NIH has not been all one-sided. In June 1973, at age 47, Jones earned his G.E.D. and graduated from Clearview High School (located in Lorain, Ohio) after completing national home-study correspondence courses he found out about at NIH. Another postretirement project includes more education.

"My ultimate goal is to go to college full-time," he admits. "I'll probably study American and world history and botany."

Even though Jones is already eligible to retire, he has no plans to stop work anytime in the near future.

"I don't know when I'll retire," he said, "but it won't be soon." □

Kermit Seminar Offered

The DCRT training program is sponsoring a Kermit seminar Jan. 24, 9-11 a.m., Bldg. 12A, Rm. B51.

Kermit is a software package used for uploading and downloading between the mainframe and the PC. Topics covered include how to install and use Kermit on the PC, and some basic Kermit commands.

To register for the seminar, please contact the DCRT Training Unit, 496-2339, or TDD (telecommunication device for the deaf) 496-8294. No formal application is required. □

Herpes Study Needs Volunteers

NIAID is conducting a study to determine if medication can prevent genital herpes. Healthy heterosexuals who have never had genital herpes and who have frequent new sexual contacts or multiple partners are eligible to participate. Confidentiality will be protected. For further information, call 496-1836. □

ECS Offers Tips on How To Smooth Life's Rocky Paths

The Employee Counseling Services offers assistance in the development of transition management skills to all employees who are struggling with changes in work and family life. The ECS provides assessment, information and referral and crisis counseling services to NIH employees who may be dealing with stressful transitions. Interested employees who would like more information about transition management or who would like to set up an appointment with an ECS counselor can call 496-3164. All discussions with a counselor are confidential.

In the next several months, ECS counselors Dr. Michael Bowler and Carol Weiss will be providing, through the *NIH Record*, their thoughts on contemporary transitions and transition management skills. Subject areas will include adult children of aging parents; burnout and job stress; and codependency and recovery issues.

Employees interested in additional information on a particular subject may contact ECS for bibliographic material. In addition the ECS counselors will develop and lead lunch hour discussion groups if there is strong interest in a particular area. □



Dr. Matilda White Riley, the associate director for behavioral and social research at NIA, recently received the 1988 Distinguished Scholar Award by the American Sociological Association's Section on Aging. The citation stated her three-volume *Aging and Society* was "a landmark in the field of aging and in modern sociology." She was also named one of America's 100 Most Important Women by the *Ladies' Home Journal*, which cited her "exceptional career in behavioral research... with special focus on aging and the elderly." Riley has been with NIA since 1979.



CC Outpatient Department clinical administrator Jesse Ferguson (c) recently congratulated Ronald Kuster (l) and Ruth Jacaruso as the department's outstanding employees of the quarter. Kuster, a 7-year OPD employee, was cited for his helpfulness, sense of humor and professional manner in promoting patient care. Jacaruso, who has been at NIH for 23 years, was recognized for the excellent rapport she maintains with patients and staff.

Deyton To Head Community Clinical Research for NIAID

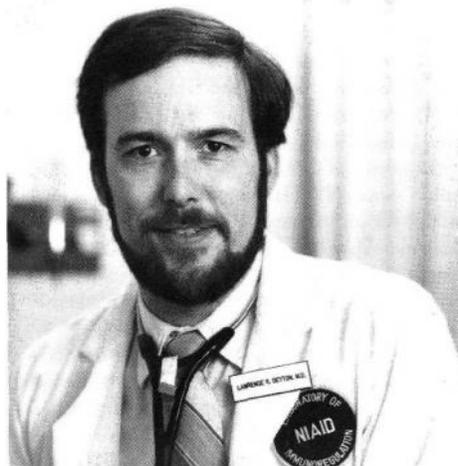
Dr. Lawrence R. Deyton has been named head of the newly created community clinical research section in NIAID's extramural AIDS program. He will also serve as NIAID assistant director for community research; in that capacity he will advise institute director Dr. Anthony Fauci on issues related to community-based research.

Deyton will coordinate the Community Programs for Clinical Research on AIDS, a new initiative aimed at involving community physicians in AIDS research. These programs will broaden the base of NIAID's clinical investigations by including primary care physicians who are not affiliated with AIDS research efforts currently supported by NIAID.

"Dr. Deyton brings to the community clinical research program experience in clinical AIDS research in the academic setting as well as in AIDS activities at the community level," Fauci said.

As a cofounder of Washington's Whitman-Walker Clinic, Deyton served as its director of program development from 1976 to 1979.

"Dr. Deyton's long-standing involvement in clinical and public health aspects of the AIDS crisis has given him a clear understanding of issues—such as treatment research—that are important to people with AIDS," Fauci said.



Dr. Lawrence Deyton

Although the community programs will operate separately, they will be coordinated with NIAID's nationwide treatment evaluation network, which was established in mid-1986 to conduct collaborative clinical trials of experimental therapies in persons infected with HIV. The new community programs will address many important questions that may not require the technologically sophisticated

facilities or complex data collection needed for most ACTG studies.

"The focus of this program," said Deyton, "is the community practitioner working in the area where his or her patients live. As the epidemic of HIV infection has spread, more and more patients are being treated in their home communities. This program can help to increase the knowledge gained through well-designed and carefully executed community-based treatment research."

Deyton has conducted a number of clinical trials of experimental drugs in patients with HIV infection as a staff physician in NIAID's Laboratory of Immunoregulation for the past year, and at the Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center, where he completed his internship and residency.

Prior to receiving his M.D. degree from George Washington University School of Medicine, Deyton earned a master of science degree in health policy and management at Harvard School of Public Health. He has also served as a public health analyst and assistant associate director for program development in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and the Office of the Surgeon General, as policy analyst for the Massachusetts Department of Human Resources and as legislative aide for the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.—Judy Murphy □

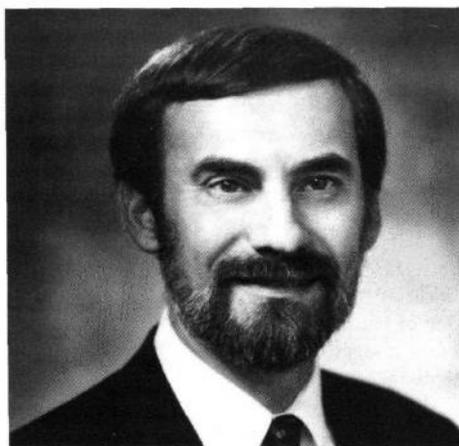
Demsey Joins DRG as Associate Director

Dr. Anthony Demsey was recently appointed associate director for referral and review in the Division of Research Grants. He comes to DRG from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, where he was deputy director of the Division of Extramural Activities and chief of the Review Branch.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Jerome G. Green, DRG director, described Demsey as "a gifted and highly respected health scientist administrator. I am very pleased that he is joining the division."

In this new position, Demsey will have overall managerial responsibilities for DRG's Referral and Review Branch, which includes the receipt, referral assignment and review of grant applications for research and fellowship support.

Demsey received his Ph.D. in microbiology from Catholic University. He has worked as a research investigator at the U.S. Department of Agriculture labs in Beltsville; the Max Planck Institute in Tubingen; the Division of Laboratories and Research of the New York State Health Department; Sloan Kettering Institute; Cornell University; and the NIH



Dr. Anthony Demsey

intramural program. In 1981, he joined the extramural program of NIGMS as executive secretary of the Pharmacological Sciences Review Committee, moving up to deputy chief, Office of Review Activities in 1983. In 1984, he joined NIDDK (formerly NIADDK) as chief, Review Branch, Division of Extramural Activities. □

Prompt Payment Act Revised

The Prompt Payment Amendments Act of 1988 (Public Law 496) was enacted Oct. 17, 1988. This law requires Federal agencies to implement the act effective Apr. 1, 1989.

Some of the significant changes are:

- Elimination of the 15 day "grace period" for not having to pay interest penalties.
- Payment of "additional" penalties when late interest penalties are not automatically paid.
- Allowing agencies to increase the number of days before the due date that a payment can be made and considered a timely payment.

In general, the amendment will require all government employees who are responsible in the payment process, especially receiving officials, to review incoming shipments and document the date of receipt promptly. Interest penalties will be assessed if receiving is not recorded in a timely manner.

Information on payment questions may be obtained from the accounts payable section, Division of Financial Management, 496-6088. □

INTERN

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and contracts, administrative services, public information and program planning jobs at NIH in the year 2000.

Success Was in Her Blood

To look at Yvonne du Buy today, it would be easy to guess that success at NIH was in her blood. Her father was a bench scientist at NIAID and her brother, a physician, did research here as well.

A graduate of nearby Walter Johnson High School, du Buy began her career in 1968 as an NHLBI clerk/typist, balancing typewriter strokes with classes in her major of philosophy at the University of Maryland.

"After graduation from college, owing to the connections I had made, I worked as an administrative assistant in Dr. Marshall Nirenberg's laboratory," she recalls.

That was in 1971. A year later she applied for the MI program.

"I felt the program offered an opportunity to explore the various administrative specialties at NIH," she remembers. "I knew it was highly competitive, but that if I were successful it would open a lot of doors."

The Bethesda native had two goals upon entering the program—to become an executive officer eventually and, in the meantime, "find out what I would enjoy doing for 8 hours a day."

Her first day in the program was a killer. She was shown a room with a desk, phone and NIH phone book and told to find four assignments. Sink or swim.

"My first call was to my executive officer to ask for help," she laughs.

The names of the four mentors under whom she worked during 3-month rotating internships that year read like a modern day NIH Who's Who: She learned the duties of a grants management specialist at NHLBI under Steve Bernard and Jim Pike (now executive officer of DRG); did a general administration turn at the Bureau of Health Manpower with Joel "Moe" Hedetniemi (now NICHHD's executive officer); completed an NCI budget assignment with John Hartinger (now chief of NCI's Financial Management Branch); and wound up with a contracts management tour at NCI; that branch was under the direction of Carl Fretts (now director of NIH's Division of Contracts and Grants.)

When her year as an MI was up, du Buy used her NCI contacts to get a job. It was to be the first in a series of doors unlocked by the MI key.

"The Cancer Control Program was just starting and I was recommended as a staff assistant," she said.

After a year there she rose to a position of administrative assistant in CCP, later becoming an assistant administrative officer when CCP became the Division of Cancer Control and Rehabilitation.

"Again, because of my MI contacts, I got called when NICHHD needed an administrative officer for an extramural program," recalls du Buy. After 1½ years there, she took a downgrade to switch her professional series from general administration to budget and became an NICHHD budget analyst.

"For the first 8 months there was no budget officer so we really learned through trial by fire," she says. "There were long hours but it was a lot of fun."

That job lasted 4 years before opportunity knocked again. The Division of Financial Management offered du Buy a job in its budget formulation branch, again through an MI connection.

"I wasn't there long before the call came for a budget officer in NIAID," du Buy said. She took that job in December 1980 and remained through the genesis of the AIDS crisis until June 1988.

"I can remember the first obligations for AIDS—\$297,000—for subprojects of our sexually transmitted disease research units in fiscal year 1982," she recalls.

The NIAID budget that she managed was \$900 million when she left the institute last summer. "I can assure you, it never got boring."

Du Buy became executive officer of NIDR on June 28, 1988, 20 years after setting the EO position as her ultimate goal at NIH.

In addition to overseeing NIDR's \$130 million budget these days—and looking after general administration, management analysis and personnel—du Buy is keeping an eye on the half dozen MI's who have interned for her since she first became eligible, as budget officer at NIAID, to give them assignments. One of her proteges, Fredette West, is currently budget officer at the National Library of Medicine.

"I absolutely recommend the MI experience," says du Buy. "I thoroughly enjoy having MI's as coworkers. They keep you on your toes and ask a lot of questions. They bring an objective pair of eyes to your office and offer fresh ideas, which is fun."

As for the future, du Buy is content where she is.

"I really would hate to leave NIH," she says. "I have very strong ties. NIH's mission is very important and I enjoy being a part of it."



Yvonne du Buy has had few regrets in a 20-year NIH career that has carried her to her goal of becoming an executive officer. However, "Looking back, I would like to have had an MBA," she admits.

How to Apply to MI

Are you interested in management careers in these areas: administrative services, budget, grants and contracts, personnel, program planning, or public information?

The NIH Management Intern Program has trained individuals demonstrating high potential for these careers and others and is now accepting applications for the FY 1989 program from Jan. 9 to Feb. 28. Past interns have come from a variety of backgrounds such as the nursing, biology, secretary and chemistry fields.

Application forms will be available beginning Jan. 9 in the NIH Training Center, DPM, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C31. Applications must be complete and received by Feb. 28.

Information on the program, application and selection process is provided at the following sessions:

Date	Building/Room
Jan. 11	Westwood/428
12	Parklawn/Conf. Rm. H
13	FCRF/Conf. Center Auditorium
17	31/Conf. Rm. 6
18	EPNI/Conf. Rm. H
19*	10/9S235 (5:15—6:15 p.m.)
24	Federal/B1-19
25	10/9S235
26	36/1B13
27	HHS Bldg. 1703A

Sessions will be held from 11 a.m. to 12 noon except where noted by the asterisk.

For more information, please call the NIH Training Center, 496-6211.

A Man Who 'Failed'

"When I went to NIH in 1971, my one goal in life was to be an executive officer," says Terry Lierman, gazing out the third floor window of the Capitol Hill lobbying firm that he now runs. "I've never made it."

Lierman's story is a tale of the kind of "failure" one could happily endure.

He didn't even know what the initials NIH stood for when, as a graduate student in public policy and administration at the University of Wisconsin, he met Ed McManus from NIH.

McManus, now deputy director of NEI, was on leave from NIH and getting a master's degree at UW in the same program as Lierman.

A native of Beloit, Wis., and holder of an undergraduate degree in political science from Winona State University, Lierman was a conscientious objector to the war in Vietnam. A crumpled tear gas canister on the sill of his window overlooking Stanton Park recalls those days.

"If you were in Madison in 1970-71, you were a war protester," he reminisces.

Convinced that service in government, particularly in the area of health, was an important alternative to military service, Lierman accepted McManus' encouragement to join him at NIH.

At the time, the MI program was recruiting half its class from outside government, a policy Lierman, given his way, would reinstate.

"None of us realizes how important training and new blood are to any organization in order to keep it from stagnating," he says.

"I was an 'out-house' MI," he laughs. "My first rotation was in personnel for DRR and NEI. Then I did grants and contracts at NICHD. Then I did something no other MI had ever done—I joined the Office of Administrative Services. I thought it would be good nuts and bolts experience if I was ever going to be an executive officer."

Lierman finished up his intern year at NCI under Charles "Chic" Leasure Jr. (now NIEHS executive officer) and subsequently joined the institute's Career Development Program under Philip Amoroso, currently executive officer for NCI.

"I spent a year there as administrative officer for drug research and development, and I also was building manager for Buildings 36 and 37," he recalls. "Then I heard about a 3-month assignment on the Senate Appropriations Committee for Labor and HHS. I went to Cal Baldwin, who was NCI's executive officer, and asked if NIH would pay my way down there as part of my career development training."

What was originally to be a 3-month tour

expanded to six times that long. Lierman was put in charge of the health programs overseen by the HHS subcommittee and, in September 1974, left NIH—in body, but not in spirit.

In 1976 he was named staff director of the Labor, HHS and Education Appropriations Subcommittee, later rising to staff director of the full committee, then chaired by Sen. Warren Grant Magnuson of Washington State.

"For a while I held three posts—staff director for both the full committee and the subcommittee, and I still did all the health programs under HHS," he recalls.

In March 1981 he left government to join Carley Capital Group, a Wisconsin-based real estate development and venture capital firm.

"I wanted to get out of government for awhile and see what was on the other side of the fence," he said, noting that Carley allowed him to keep a hand in the health and politics scene.



Terry Lierman, head of Capitol Associates, Inc., a lobbying firm in Washington, says, "I think it is very important that people volunteer and become part of the community." He spends a half day each week on duties that come with being vice-chairman of the board of Children's Hospital National Medical Center, vice-chairman of UNICEF, treasurer of the Impact Foundation, and activities in several other charities.

"I did about \$400 million worth of projects in 3½ years and started three companies," he remembers. "But after 4 years I missed health and politics so I started my own firm."

Capitol Associates Inc., Lierman's current address, employs 18 people and occupies a handsome group of 1910 townhouses overlooking Stanton Park on Capitol Hill.

"We're a full-service lobbying firm," he said. "We do public relations, grass-roots development, and we put on workshops, conferences and conventions. We also do a lot of

publications for our clients."

Lierman spends much time lobbying politicians on the Hill—our interview was interrupted by an amiable telephone chat with lame duck Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-Conn.)—but he is most consumed with government health agencies such as ADAMHA, NIH and FDA. He particularly enjoys marrying the needs and interests of voluntary health agencies such as the Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Arthritis Foundation, the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, the Endocrine Society and a number of cancer groups with the goals of federal agencies.

"I believe in trickle up (from grass roots) rather than trickle down (from Congress)," he said. "I like to find the common bond that links the goals of the agency and the group I'm working for."

Lierman has been part of several achievements for NIH and especially mentions getting the Clinical Center named after Sen. Magnuson, getting the convent at NIH named the Mary Woodard Lasker Center for Health Research and Education, and completing the many projects he does for all of NIH on the Hill each year.

He describes his relationship with phi-

(Continued on Page 8)

A Record of Success

The following employees comprise just a partial list of Management Intern Program graduates who have risen to responsible positions at NIH. There are many more MI grads in positions of authority both in and out of NIH. The year in parenthesis represents MI class.

- Kenneth O. Cooke, NEI executive officer (1971)
- William M. Doak, FIC executive officer (1967)
- Yvonne H. du Buy, NIDR executive officer (1973)
- Arthur D. Fried, NICHD budget officer (1971)
- Joel R. Hedetniemi, NICHD executive officer (1963)
- Margaret Kerza-Kwiatecki, NIAMS financial management officer (1975)
- Francine V. Little, NCI budget officer (1971)
- Jack S. Nance, NHLBI deputy executive officer (1963)
- Michael A. Reed, DCRT financial management officer (1967)
- Carmen Richardson, NEI budget officer (1976)
- Karyn Ross, NIA budget officer (1976)
- Richard L. Shafer, DRR administrative officer (1971)
- James R. Wehling, NHLBI financial management officer (1969)

(Continued from Page 7)

lanthropist Lasker, a long-time friend of NIH, as "like fate. I was born 25 miles from where she was, we both went to the University of Wisconsin, she helped get funds for NIH and I was doing the same thing for Congress. She came to lobby me and it was love at first sight."

The two have been friends since 1975, united mainly by their commitment to medical research.

"Like everybody else, it seems, I have a parent who died of cancer," he relates. "And I'm a walking example of the benefits of research—5 years ago I was run over by a car in D.C. and had five skull fractures."

More galling to Lierman than his injuries (from which he has since recovered) is the low priority medical research has endured in recent budgets.

"We spend more in 20 months on defense research and development than we've spent in the entire history of federally funded medical research in the United States," he said.

Though he hasn't been involved in the MI program since he left NIH, Lierman states flatly that his success "wouldn't have happened if I hadn't been an intern at NIH. It's that pure and simple. I owe an awful lot to some very special people at NIH."

As a lobbyist with some rather enviable contacts, Lierman still stands staunchly behind the mission of NIH.

"There's not much I won't do to help NIH," he declares. "I worry about the vigor of NIH in a constricting budget environment. In a country with our wealth, we must create a higher priority for medical research and never forget that the only reason NIH exists is to eliminate killing and crippling diseases. Every day we should ask ourselves what we have done to make that a reality." □

NIAID Brochure Available

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: The Edge of Discovery, a new publication describing the research programs of NIAID, is now available from the NIAID Office of Communications. Call 496-5717 to request copies. □

Diabetes Support Group

A support group for diabetics meets every third Sunday of the month in the 9th floor conference room of Bldg. 10 from 1 to 3 p.m. Diabetics, their friends and significant others are welcome to talk about experiences with diabetes. Please call 331-8303 for more information. □

NHLBI's Dr. Jack Orloff Dies

Dr. Jack Orloff, director of the Division of Intramural Research at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, died of cancer on Dec. 6, 1988.

He began his 38-year NIH career in the Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism in 1950 and quickly became distinguished as a renal physiologist. When he began his research career, the "clearance" method was used to deduce the mechanisms of kidney function from measurement of the blood and urine of intact animals. With this method he made important advances in understanding the kidney's role in controlling levels of salt and acidity in body fluids.

As laboratory chief, he recruited and trained excellent young scientists. The laboratory became a leader in using model systems such as the toad bladder to understand kidney cell function. One result of these experiments was his discovery that cyclic AMP is the second messenger for the cellular response to anti-diuretic hormone. This was one of the earliest recognitions of the role of cyclic AMP in hormone action. Another important technique originating in his laboratory was perfusion of isolated nephron segments. This method has resulted in identification of the function of all the numerous different kinds of kidney tubules and to an understanding of how renal function is controlled.

Orloff was appointed NHLBI scientific director in 1974.

"In many ways, Dr. Orloff was a founder of our current research program," said NHLBI director Dr. Claude Lenfant. "He built a program that was on the cutting edge. He was one of the most distinguished scientists—of many distinguished scientists—at the institute. He had a great vision of research and science."

Last October, a scientific symposium was held at the institute to honor Orloff's accomplishments.

"As scientific director, Jack reshaped the intramural program, enhancing its excellence in difficult times," said Dr. Edward Korn, acting director of intramural research at NHLBI. "We are now an institute in which 10 of the 18 laboratory and branch chiefs were selected by Jack—some as very young scientists, high-risk gambles that paid off because of Jack's unusual ability to identify and foster excellence."

A native of Newark, N.J., Orloff studied at Columbia and Harvard. He received his medical degree from New York University in 1943. He served in the U.S. Army as a medical officer and was a research fellow at the Yale University School of Medicine before he was recruited by Dr. James Shannon to join



Dr. Jack Orloff

the newly established National Heart Institute in 1950.

Orloff was a member of the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine. During his career, he received numerous awards for his contributions to science and to his community. He received the Georgetown University Vicennial Medal and the New York University Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award in Basic Sciences. During his career in the Public Health Service, he received several awards from the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Public Health Service Meritorious Award, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the DHHS NHLBI Equal Employment Opportunity Achievement Award. He was a member of the advisory board of the National Kidney Foundation and he received the New York Heart Association's Homer Smith Award.

At a memorial service held on Jan. 3, Dr. Robert Berliner, former NHLBI scientific director and dean emeritus of the Yale University School of Medicine, recalled his association and friendship with Orloff over nearly 40 years.

"The real Jack was not easy to get to know. An exterior of irreverence and often aggressive sarcasm turned many aside," Berliner said. "But underneath that exterior was an individual with intense loyalty to the people and principles in which he believed, and an extraordinary sympathy for the less fortunate. I can think of no better words than to repeat what a mutual friend of Jack's and mine once said to him—'It's been worth living, dear friend, to have known you.'"

Said Dr. Murray Eden, chief, Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, who worked with Orloff for several years: "I started collaborating with researchers in K & E (Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism laboratory) in the mid 1950's and soon felt the force of Dr. Orloff's style. At the lab's regular

journal club lunches, Jack was ever ready to cut through pretense, sloppy thinking and overblown rhetoric. Under any circumstances, whether in the lab, at FASEB meetings or later on with the scientific directors, Jack was irrepressible, irreverent and sometimes very funny. We all came to know that it was his way of showing how seriously he felt about the strict code of conduct which should govern the pursuits of a scientist. Throughout his career Jack would not compromise his values and would never polish the rough edges of his personality. In his later years he often spoke with equal pride of the accomplishments of his staff, his sons and his wife. He had good reason to be proud." □



Dr. David F. Johnson, an NIDDK research biochemist, has been elected to an 8-year term on the Allegheny College board of trustees. Currently chief of the Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry and of the instrumentation section, LAC, Johnson is a 1947 graduate of Allegheny with a bachelor of science degree in chemistry. He received his M.S. degree from Howard University in 1949 and his Ph.D. from Georgetown University in 1957. In 1972, also the first year of a 4-year term on the Allegheny board of trustees, Johnson was awarded the honorary doctor of science degree by Allegheny College. A former teacher at Howard University and the USDA Graduate School, Johnson is also an instructor with the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences.

NIH License Plates at R&W

NIH employees are eligible to purchase special Maryland license plates with the initials "NIH" followed by four numbers, at the R&W. Cost is \$8 for R&W members.

To obtain the NIH plate, contact the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30, 496-4600. □

Webber, 25-Year Corps Vet, Retires

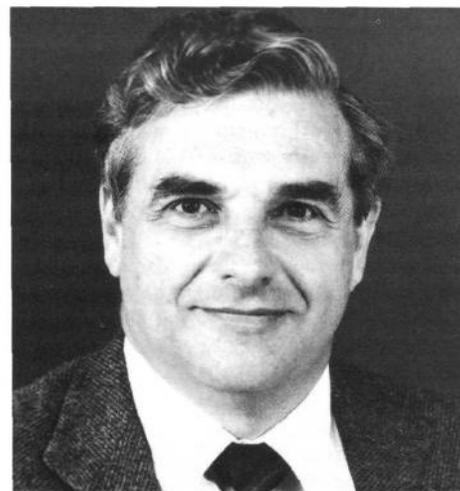
Dr. Richard L. Webber, chief, Diagnostic Systems Branch, NIDR retired Dec. 1. His career in the PHS Commissioned Corps spanned more than 25 years.

Webber's major research effort at NIDR involved the development of diagnostic tools including a computerized x-ray system. Known as digitized subtraction radiography, the prototype system is able to measure minuscule changes in teeth, gums and supporting tissues. Using minimal amounts of radiation, this method of x-ray makes possible the early detection of gum disease and tooth decay and allows dentists to monitor the effectiveness of treatment.

"NIH has given me a great opportunity to pursue original ideas—it's a chance I might not have had elsewhere," said Webber.

After retirement from the PHS, Webber will join the University of Alabama at Birmingham as chairman, department of diagnostic sciences in the School of Dentistry where he will continue his research in diagnostic systems.

Webber received his A.B. in physics from Albion College in Michigan, his D.D.S. from the University of Michigan and his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. In 1964 he joined the PHS as a staff dentist. In 1971 he joined NIDR as a clinical inves-



Dr. Richard Webber

tigator and in 1973 he became chief of the Clinical Investigations and Research Services Branch and acting chief of the clinical investigations section. By 1975 he was the chief of the Clinical Investigations Branch and chief of the diagnostic methodology section. In 1980 he was named chief, Diagnostic Systems Branch.

Webber received many honors and awards during his public service career including the PHS Commendation Medal.—Mary Daum □

Dink Harrison Retires from Division of Financial Management

James Walling Harrison (a.k.a. Dink), a clerk-typist in the disbursing services section of the Division of Financial Management, recently retired after almost 18 years of federal service.

Harrison acquired the nickname Dink when he was about 3 years old. It is a shortened version of the famous cartoon character called Hinky Dink. A little girl that lived down the street from Harrison couldn't say Hinky Dink, only Dinky; the name stuck until he went to school, when it was shortened to Dink. He has been called that ever since.

Harrison served with our armed forces in Korea. After he was discharged from the Army, he worked for the City of Frederick, Md., as a clerk in the city registrar's office. After several other jobs, he came to NIH in January 1971 and worked as a temporary for a short time, and later was employed at the Clinical Center for 2 years as a clerk. He took a typing course at NIH and worked at several other temporary jobs before coming to the disbursing services section in 1974, where he worked until his retirement. He commuted daily from Frederick.



James Harrison

Harrison is well-known for his friendly "Yo-ho-o-o!" greeting to everyone he meets, whether he knows them or not; this familiar greeting will be missed around NIH. Harrison plans to divide his time between visiting his mother in a nursing home, and shopping (his favorite pastime) in Frederick. So say "Yo-ho-o-o!" if you happen to see him there.

—Theodora Carras □

Computer Classes Allow NIH'ers To Take a Crack at the Mac

Since 1986, Macintosh computers have proliferated at NIH—mostly due to the ease of use and high quality graphics found in Macs. There are currently some 600 Mac users on campus generating more than 100 calls a month to the Personal Computing Branch (PCB) helpline at DCRT.

Along with the increase in Mac users has come a demand for training. As a result, Macintosh classes are now being offered to NIH employees sponsored by PCB and the NIH Training Center.

Macintoshes naturally lend themselves to training. According to David Powell, computer specialist at PCB, "Macintoshes are easy to use because there is consistency in the user interface. That is, there are common elements such as windows, scroll bars and cut and paste editing that work the same way in any Mac program.

"This means, for example, that the same technique used to edit the name of a file on a disk is used to revise a sentence with a word processor, or a figure legend in a drawing, or a formula in a spreadsheet, or an axis label in a graph," Powell continued.

"Because of these commonalities in Macintosh we are hoping to leverage a user's learning," says Powell. By learning the basics common to all Mac applications, users should easily be able to learn other programs applying what they already know—usually without looking at a manual.

The introductory class, designed by Mike Basham, computer specialist, PCB, and Brian McLaughlin, scientific technology section chief, PCB, is called "Getting Started with Macintosh." This 3-hour course introduces the basic concepts of the Apple Macintosh computer with an emphasis on learning by doing. Key topics include basics of the Macintosh interface, using the mouse and pull-down menus and windows. Classes are being offered most Mondays this month at \$25 per class. No previous experience is required for this course. Classes are being held in the NIH Training Center, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C07.

The second class "Using the Macintosh Desktop," also designed by Basham and McLaughlin, is a 3-hour followup course to "Getting Started . . ." and teaches skills that are useful for all Macintosh applications. Key topics include: managing files, folder and other desktop elements; installing and using fonts and desk accessories; and examples of basic applications such as word processing, graphics and data manipulation. This course is being offered alternating Wednesdays in January at \$25 per class. Employees planning to attend should have experience using the Mac



Brian McLaughlin, scientific technology section chief, PCB, DCRT (front) assists Mary Hodges, DCRT, on the Macintosh system while Mike Basham, computer specialist, PCB (rear, standing) helps another student during a Macintosh training class.

or have completed "Getting Started . . ." Classes will meet in the Training Center, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C07.

The response to this training has been overwhelming with 26 classes booked through January. Beginning in February, these two 3-hour courses are being combined into a single 6-hour course entitled "Welcome to

Macintosh" (DCRT/DPM Course 2585). The course will typically be split evenly over two days, a Monday and a Wednesday. Morning and afternoon sessions are scheduled to start most Mondays in February, March and April. The fee for this course is \$50.

The class size will be limited to 10 students per class and each individual will be provided with his or her own Macintosh system to use. Another aspect unique to this classroom will be the presence of a Link-video System which, controlled by the instructor, allows any student or instructor's screen to be viewed on monitors anywhere in the classroom.

"The courses," says Powell, "will be taught following a four-step program—watch, do, explore and review." First, students will watch the instructor demonstrate the technique or concept. Then they will repeat the technique on their machine. Next, students will have a chance to explore on their own. Finally they will review the basic concepts learned in the lesson.

In addition to the introductory classes, a series of Macintosh application courses taught by DCRT and DPM-screened vendors will also be offered beginning in March. Packages will include: WriteNow 2.0, WordPerfect, File-maker II, Microsoft Excel, MacDraw II, and Cricket Graph.

All classes require preregistration and space is limited. For more information on signing up for Macintosh training, call the NIH Training Center, 496-6211.

—Christine Pennella □



Nurse Chris Geyer of the Clinical Center's 3B North patient care unit shows off "Turtle Tree," the winning entry in the Patient Activities Department's second annual holiday door decorating contest.



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	
Positive Influence and Negotiation	1/25
Pragmatic Problem Solving	1/18
How to Write and Publish Scientific Papers	1/23
Getting Results in Task Oriented Groups	2/15
Attitudes: How They Affect the Work Environment	2/7
Creative Basics for Changing Workplaces	2/10
Effective Presentation Skills	2/13
Federal Budget Process	2/22

Office Operations Training 496-6211

Adult Education 496-6211

Training and Development Services 496-6211

Management Intern Packages will be available starting Jan. 9

Personal Computer training is available through User Resource Center (URC) self study courses. There is no cost to NIH employees for these hands-on sessions.

The URC hours are:

Monday-Thursday	8:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m.
Friday	8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

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Dr. Marian Wood Kies Dies; Memorial Service Set

Dr. Marian Wood Kies, former chief of the section on myelin chemistry, Laboratory of Cerebral Metabolism, NIMH, died Dec. 18 after having been stricken with pancreatitis. She was 73.

Born in 1915 in Centralia, Ill., she graduated Phi Beta Kappa in chemistry from the University of Illinois in 1936. She received an M.A. in biochemistry in 1938 and a Ph.D. in enzymology in 1944 from George Washington University.

Kies joined NIH in 1953, after a career spanning 15 years as a biochemist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. She was chief of the section of biochemistry in the Laboratory of Clinical Science from 1956 to 1968, after which she became chief of the section on myelin chemistry, a position she held until recently.

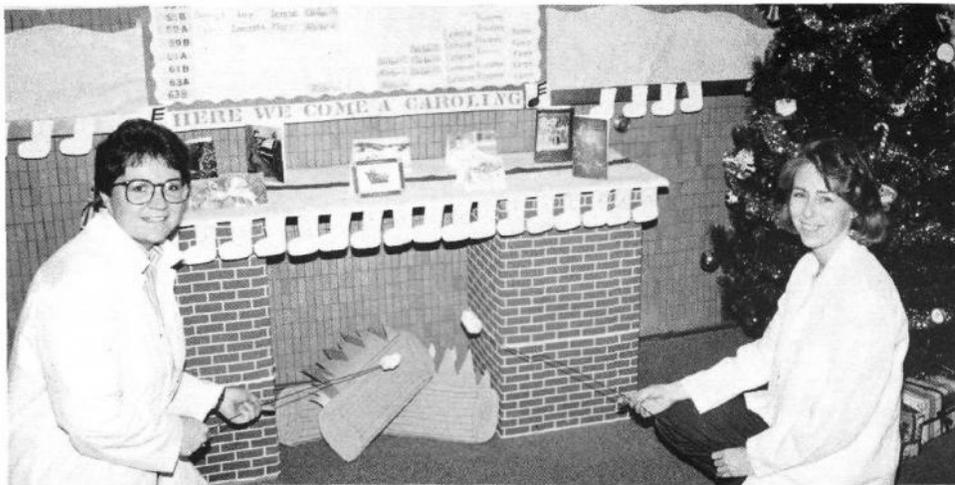
She was a pioneer in the study of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE), a laboratory model of human demyelinating diseases, in particular, multiple sclerosis. In 1959 she discovered that the agent in central nervous system tissue responsible for the induction of this experimental autoimmune disease is a highly basic protein. Subsequent studies in her laboratory soon showed the protein to be uniquely present in the myelin sheath. The remainder of Kies' career at NIMH was devoted to a wide range of studies on EAE and the chemical and immunological properties of myelin basic protein. During this time she authored or coauthored more than 160 publications. Among these were studies on the immunologic mechanisms controlling

the induction and suppression of EAE, delineation of the various immunogenic sites on the myelin basic protein molecule, and characterization of the cellular and humoral requirements for EAE in both its acute and chronic, demyelinating forms. An internationally recognized leader in her field, she made contributions of signal importance in laying the foundation for current research on the molecular biology and immunology of myelin. At the time of her illness, Kies was in the initial phases of editing a monograph on myelin.

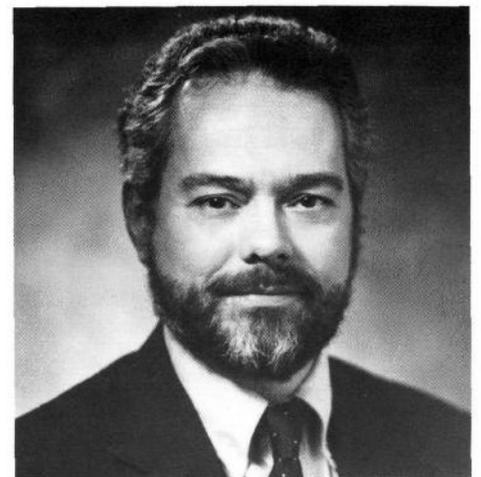
Kies was a member of the American Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, the American Chemical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association of Immunologists, the American Society for Neurochemistry and the International Society for Neurochemistry. She was a member of the editorial board of *Research Communications in Chemical Pathology and Pharmacology* and of *Neurochemical Pathology*. In 1971 she received the DHEW Superior Service Award, and from 1984 to 1987 served as a member of the neurological disorders program project review B committee, NINCDS.

She is survived by a sister, Ruth Rudasill of Clinton, Ill.; a daughter, Martha Thompson of Rockville; two sons, Joel Kies of Oakland, Calif., and Christopher Kies of Dover, N.H., and five grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held on Jan. 26 from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. in Lipsett Auditorium, Bldg. 10. A reception will follow.



Winning an award for best unit decoration was 8 West, an NIDDK ward in the CC. Roasting cotton ball "marshmallows" at the display are Concetta Demangone (l) and Ann Peterson.



Dr. Stephen R. Fabnestock has recently joined the National Institute of General Medical Sciences as a program administrator in the Genetics Program. He holds a Ph.D. in biochemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was with Genex Corp. prior to coming to NIH.

100 Browns, 70 Millers, 122 Smiths Listed

The New NIH Telephone Book Is Out, Instant Bestseller

By Anne Barber

By now, you should have received the new NIH Telephone and Service Directory. Other than scanning through the listings to make sure your name was spelled right, how many of you are aware of what is involved in publishing the directory?

Rosemarie Sutton, supervisor of the telephone directory unit, sure does.

"It is an ongoing job; everyday there are new changes or additions," she says. Sutton makes the daily changes on a computer terminal maintained in her office—the same terminal that the NIH telephone information operators use.

It normally takes 2½ months from the time the information is solicited until the final product is printed. This edition, however, several problems pushed the delivery date back 5 months.

"Computer problems and a new contact person at the Government Printing Office, where the directory is printed, caused some delay," Sutton says, "but the major setback was because Congress published the budget during that time, and we all know the *Congressional Record* has priority."

Other than the pink pages of the directory that are done inhouse at the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, DRS, most of the pages come from computers. "We give GPO the printouts and they typeset it to our specifications," says Sutton.

Linda Alger, a systems analyst for the Office of Research Services, assists with the organizational listings and printing of the directory. There are several options being considered to save publishing time: floppy disks, which GPO can now accept, and desktop publishing inhouse.

"The floppy disks will save a lot of headaches as well as 3 to 4 days of time," Alger says. "If we go to desktop publishing, we could cut a good 2 to 3 weeks off printing time."

While personnel changes occur daily, the organizational chart changes by about half every 6 months. "It takes a whole lot of work to keep it current," says Alger. Nonetheless, notes Storm Whaley, NIH associate director for communications, "It's about the best organizational snapshot of NIH that you could find."

The directory is printed twice a year, spring and fall. In the spring, the cover color is red, and in the fall it is black. Prior to 1986, it was printed three times a year.

A whole new look was given to the directory in the fall of 1985; the cover was changed to a drawing of Bldg. 1 by Brent Jaquet,

information officer for NIDR, along with a new typeface and new maps.

There are 15,000 directories printed for NIH. GPO prints 3,000 to sell, and this year, for the first time, the Centers for Disease Control is ordering its own supply.

The directory has also grown in size from a 27-pager in January 1953 to 268 pages 35 years later. (Believe it or not, there are still some employees at NIH today who appeared in the phone book in 1953.)

According to Edward Brown, acting chief of the Telecommunications Branch, "We have grown from typing the directory manually to putting it on a computer, which is certainly much nicer. Once we get the voice/data system in about 2 years, it will be great for us; the new system will generate a camera-ready copy of the directory."

Having been in the directory section for 7 years, Brown remembers that the cover of the directory was once printed upside down and had to be redone.

"There will be some changes appearing in our spring book," he says. "There is a new institute, among other organizational changes.

"It doesn't matter who puts a directory out, C&P or NIH," Brown concludes. "The minute it hits the street, it is obsolete." □

Are You Sensitive to MSG?

It has recently been reported that monosodium glutamate (MSG), a flavor enhancer used in many common food preparations, leads to a worsening of asthma in asthmatics and other patients with allergic disorders. MSG is most commonly associated with meals in Asian restaurants, and can produce symptoms known as the "Chinese restaurant syndrome".

NIAID is currently recruiting patients who wish to determine if they are sensitive to monosodium glutamate. Interested individuals should contact Carole Berkebile, Monday and Wednesday, 8-11 a.m., 496-9054; or Dr. Sheldon Cohen, workdays, 496-0705. □

Volunteers Needed

The NICHD seeks mothers and their first-born, healthy, 2-month-old infants to participate in a study of early social and cognitive development. Participation involves two brief visits to mother and baby in the home. For more information, call Rebecca Abrook, 496-6832. □

Report Available on Science's Face

Changing America: The New Face of Science and Engineering, an interim report of the congressionally mandated Task Force on Women, Minorities, and the Handicapped in Science and Technology, is available from the NIGMS Office of Research Reports, Bldg. 31, Rm. 4A52, telephone 496-7301. □



R&W began its 1989 membership drive recently by presenting NIH director Dr. James Wyngaarden with a t-shirt depicting a somewhat shortened view of the world from NIH's campus. Pictured with Wyngaarden are R&W officials (from l to r): Randy Schools, general manager; Aairl Haggart, treasurer; Rowena Abern, vice-president; C. Alan Moore, president; Wyngaarden; and Kelly Goka, recreation and member services director. For a limited time, the R&W is offering a special discount membership fee of \$3.50, which includes valuable discount coupons for photo processing and merchandise at R&W stores.