NIH's 'Legislative Father'

**Bldg. 31 Renamed; Honors Claude Pepper**

Under rainy skies that were brightened considerably by the music of the Marine Band, Bldg. 31 was recently renamed in honor of Rep. Claude Donson Pepper (D.-Fla.). The legislative sponsor of all but one NIH institute, Pepper was hailed as NIH's "legislative father."

Hospitalized in recent weeks for a stomach ailment, Pepper, 88, was unable to attend the ceremony rededicating the 28-year-old office building. Speaking in his place was Sen. Edward Kennedy (D.-Mass.), who described himself as a follower in Pepper's footsteps.

"It is a very special honor for me to be here on behalf of Claude Pepper," he said. "One of Claude's honors is that he's the only congressman we call senator (Pepper was a senator from Florida for 14 years; his long term in Congress followed a 12-year stint as a lawyer in private practice)."

"But most Americans call him Mr. Senior Citizen, for his extraordinary contributions to the elderly," Kennedy continued. "He is a tireless defender of Medicare and Social Security, and those programs are strong today.

(See PEPPER, Page 2)

**Pallor Parlors May Be In Consensus Panel Says 'Ban the Tan,' Declares Tanning Unhealthy**

By Patricia Blessing

Exposure to ultraviolet radiation, whether from sunlight or tanning parlors, damages the skin and is a major factor responsible for the increasing number of skin cancers, according to a panel of experts at a recent NIH consensus development conference.

To reduce the risks of sun-induced damage to the skin, the 14-member panel recommended less exposure to midday sun, better regulation of and education on the hazards of tanning parlors, and daily use of sunscreens, especially in Sun Belt areas. Members of the panel also concluded that, at this time, there is insufficient evidence to recommend the use of cosmetic therapies such as Retin-A and similar compounds to diminish or reverse wrinkles caused by the sun.

"Tanning is visible evidence of injury to the skin," said Dr. David R. Bickers, professor and chairman of the department of dermatology at Case Western Reserve University, who

(See SUNTAN, Page 4)

**Still the Second Best Thing About Payday**

**NIH Record Celebrates Its 40th Anniversary**

On May 20, 1949, the first issue of The NIH Record made its debut on the NIH campus. There was no front-page fanfare announcing its arrival on the scene. It just appeared one day, looking like it had been published for years.

Back then, NIH and its parent agency PHS were part of the Federal Security Agency, a fact duly noted in the masthead. The first issue's banner headline read: "NIH To Help Combat Disease in Africa."

That those were more casual days is reflected in the issue's second biggest story, headlined "Softball Again! But Where are the Docs?"

Forty years ago, NIH was a comfy enough outpost for its 1,500 employees that a story about the control of trypanosomiasis and malaria in East and West Africa could share equal billing with opening day of the NIH softball league.

"There weren't as many doctors running around the new diamond near the main entrance as used to be seen cavorting on the old field (now obliterated by construction of the Clinical Center)," wrote the unashamedly nostalgic reporter, "but the season is young yet. Drs. Norman Topping, F.A. Arnold, J.J. Griffits, and other medical ballhawks will be out there any day now."

Doctors cavorting? Medical ballhawks?

Surely it was another age being described, one that may even have been kinder and gentler.

The early issues, their newsprint now yellowed, were an informal mix of science news,

(See RECORD, Page 8)
PEPPER

(Continued from Page 1)

because of strong champions like Claude Pepper.

NIH director Dr. James B. Wyngaarden sketched a biographical profile of Pepper, characterizing him as "an eyewitness to the 20th century."

"Most of us know Sen. Pepper for his ardent advocacy for the cause of the elderly and his recent efforts in creating the deafness institute (NIDCD)," said Wyngaarden. "But he has accomplished much, much more for NIH and the nation."

Born on a farm near Dudleyville, Ala., Pepper grew up in rural Alabama and Texas. By age 17 he was teaching high school. In 1921 he completed an undergraduate degree at the University of Alabama. Following a brief term in the Army, he attended Harvard Law School on the post-World War I equivalent of the G.I. bill, and obtained his degree in 1924.

Pepper taught law at the University of Arkansas for a year then moved to Florida, where he began a law practice and commenced a political career that still continues.

Emphasis on health and human welfare issues marked his service in the Florida state legislature, to which he was elected in 1929.

"His first bill exempted the elderly from having to pay for fishing licenses, setting a theme for a lifetime," Wyngaarden recalled. "In 1931 he was defeated for reelection because he refused to support a bill censuring Mrs. Herbert Hoover for inviting the wife of a communist to the White House. I think it is most appropriate that the Pepper Building houses the NIH Equal Employment Opportunity Office."

Elected in 1935 to the U.S. Senate, Pepper, as one of his first official acts, sponsored legislation establishing the National Cancer Institute.

Seven years later he chaired a subcommittee on wartime health and education, concluding, "The volume of research which is carried out in the medical field should, in my opinion, not be limited by lack of money."

In 1948, Pepper sponsored a bill establishing the National Heart Institute and changing the name of what was then the National Institute of Health to its present plural form.

"In short, he christened us and went on to sponsor legislation that created the first five of the then six NIH institutes," Wyngaarden said.

Pepper believed that NIH should have authority to grant research money to investigators outside the institutes and was instrumental, along with philanthropist Mary Lasker, in getting larger budgets for NIH.

"The total NIH budget in 1938 was $464,000 and we had 912 employees," Wyngaarden recounted. "By 1950, the year Sen. Pepper left the Senate, the NIH budget was $59 million with $45 million in grants, and we had 2,886 employees. Much of this exponential growth was due to Sen. Pepper's and Mary Lasker's combined efforts."

Last fall, Pepper enacted legislation establishing a National Center for Biotechnology Information at the National Library of Medicine; it will disseminate information gained in the human genome research program.

"This was a visionary bill," said Wyngaarden, "one that will impact medicine far beyond the 20th century."

Concluding his remarks, Wyngaarden said, "In 1937 (Pepper) started the engine of the modern NIH. In 1948 he set the vehicle in motion, so that even in 1961 (the year Bldg. 31 was first dedicated), Building 31 was already the Pepper Building. The Claude Denson Pepper Building stands as a lasting monument to his vision and dedication to biomedical research and the nation's health."

"For half a century," said Kennedy, "(Pepper) has been a leading force in making NIH what it is today, a worldwide symbol of excellence in medical and biomedical research. His name on this building is a fitting tribute to his commitment, and a reminder to all who come here that we must work even harder together to maintain and strengthen that commitment for the future ... This building is the nerve center of NIH, and in naming it for him, you are honoring the best in Congress, the best in NIH, and the best in our country.

Their speeches over, Wyngaarden and Kennedy tucked on a rope that unveiled the new name on Bldg. 31. Due to illness, Rep. Claude Pepper was unable to attend the ceremony honoring him.

Enjoyed working with him, and we wish him well as he moves on."

A videotape crew committed the entire ceremony to film and captured several individual tributes to Pepper given by friends and associates. The tape will be presented to Pepper, currently hospitalized in Washington.

Guests at the ceremony included Dr. James Ford, chaplain of the House of Representatives, who gave the invocation, former Rep. Paul Rogers, Rep. Martin Frost of Texas, and many institute officials.—Rich McMahan

The NIH Record

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NIH Conducts First Approved Gene Transfer in Humans

Scientists at NIH have, for the first time in an approved study, transferred cells containing foreign genes into a human.

At approximately 10:47 a.m. on May 22, Drs. Steven A. Rosenberg and R. Michael Blaese of the National Cancer Institute, and W. French Anderson of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute infused the first cancer patient with special cancer-fighting cells that had been altered by insertion of a gene so that they can be tracked in the patient's body. By doing this, the researchers aim to increase their understanding of TIL therapy.

Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) are removed from the patient's tumor and increased in number by bathing them in the laboratory with the growth factor interleukin-2 (IL-2). When transferred, along with more IL-2, to the patient, TIL home in on the tumor from which they were derived.

Prior to approval, the landmark gene study was scrutinized for 7 months by an equal number of review committees. In this trial, Rosenberg, Blaese and Anderson are giving the gene-altered TIL to up to 10 patients with advanced melanoma, a type of skin cancer. The patients, whose life expectancy is approximately 90 days, have given written consent indicating that they have been fully informed and are aware of the risks associated with the trial.

Last year Rosenberg and others reported that TIL therapy produced remissions in more than half (55 percent) of 20 patients with advanced melanoma. To find out why some patients respond while others do not, the researchers are using the transferred gene as a marker to identify those TIL that have reached the patients' cancer cells.

The researchers are using an altered mouse virus to carry the gene into the cell. To avoid any potential harm, the virus has been deliberately crippled so that it cannot reproduce in the patient. In addition, before returning the gene-altered TIL to the patient, the scientists test the solution containing the TIL to verify that it is virus-free.

In an effort to minimize risk to patients, the researchers have taken extensive precautions, including first conducting careful laboratory and animal experiments. Patients participating in the gene transfer study may benefit from TIL therapy itself, which is part of the study. The inserted gene will have no impact on the therapy itself, however; other patients may receive benefit if the gene transfer experiment helps researchers to improve TIL therapy. In the future, the scientists hope to enhance the effectiveness of TIL by inserting into them genes with therapeutic potential.

"Ultimately, this new technique could open the door to studies that will use gene insertion to produce therapeutic results in a wide range of diseases," said Dr. James Wyngaarden, NIH director. —-Elaine Blume

Greenspan Team To Deliver Kreshover Lecture, NIDR's Seventh

Oral complications of AIDS will be the topic discussed at the 1989 NIDR Seymour J. Kreshover Lecture when Drs. Deborah and John Greenspan, a husband and wife research team from the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF), present their lecture on "Pathogens, Probes and Perceptions—The Story of Multidisciplinary Oral AIDS Research." The lecture will be given Tuesday, June 13, at 2:30 p.m., in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10.

John Greenspan heads the UCSF Oral AIDS Center, which focuses on research, treatment of the oral manifestations of AIDS and AIDS education. Deborah Greenspan directs the clinical unit of the center.

The Greenspans have made major contributions both to oral and general AIDS research. They were among the first researchers to describe AIDS symptoms in the mouth and discovered the unusual oral lesion known as hairy leukoplakia, now recognized as an early sign of the development of AIDS. The Greenspans established the link between the lesion and the Epstein Barr virus. In addition, they have developed a treatment for hairy leukoplakia and other oral problems associated with AIDS. Their extensive research encompasses the epidemiology of oral AIDS, oral lesions associated with the disease and investigations involving the AIDS primate model.

On the occasion of the Kreshover Lecture, a new documentary film for public television also will be previewed. Called "The Changing Faces of Dentistry," the documentary highlights the work of the Greenspans as well as many other dental scientists on the forefront of dental research.

The NIDR Kreshover Lecture series was started in 1983 to recognize outstanding accomplishments in basic and clinical research and to honor distinguished scientists who have made important contributions in areas of research directly related to the interests of NIDR. The series was named in honor of Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, who served as NIDR director from 1966 until his retirement from the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1973.

Computers in Nursing Explored

The sixth National Conference on Computer Technology and Nursing will be held Friday, June 23 in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

Sponsored as a public service by the Clinical Center's nursing department, the conference begins at 8 a.m. and ends at 4 p.m. Registration deadline is June 2.

The conference will assess the impact of technology and information system development on nursing and health care delivery. Sessions will highlight previous effects of technological innovations and will explore future possibilities and priorities for development, research and application.

For information and registration, call Charmaine Cummings, director of nursing education, 496-1330.
The use of drugs to treat sun-damaged skin has become more popular because of recent published articles on a prescription cream called Retin-A. The trade name of a compound containing retinoic acid, Retin-A in one small study was reported to diminish or remove wrinkles. Although several long-term, large-scale studies are now being conducted, the panel stated that there is no available information regarding long-term positive or negative effects of Retin-A and similar compounds for treating sun-induced wrinkles.

Another area of concern cited by the panel was the conflicting data presented at the conference suggesting that retinoids may inhibit or induce skin tumors in animals exposed to ultraviolet radiation.

An expert from FDA presented evidence that tanning parlors are a growing industry; each day more than 1 million Americans visit one of the 20,000 tanning salons in the United States. Studies presented showed that some of the lamps used in tanning salons generate more than five times more UV A than does natural sunlight. "At these doses, even pure UVA is likely to have adverse biological effects," concluded the panel.

The panel also urged state and local governments to regulate tanning parlors better and to warn the public about the hazards of ultraviolet radiation. Two states, Ohio and California, have the strictest regulations, requiring patrons to sign a consent form that explains the dangers of ultraviolet radiation.

In addition, increased ultraviolet radiation exposure also may result from changes in the earth's ozone layer. Ozone in the stratosphere acts as a shield, absorbing much of the damaging part of the sun's radiation. Scientists predict that certain industrial and commercial chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons used in refrigeration systems, aerosol propellants, and foam containers will deplete the ozone layer and in turn with Egan Lorenz, a biophysicist at NCI.

Five winners of the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation prizes, all of whom have NIH connections, will lecture on their research Wednesday, June 14, beginning at 1:30 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

Winning the Charles F. Kettering Prize was Dr. Mortimer M. Elkind of Colorado State University. He is honored for his pioneering discoveries demonstrating that both normal and tumor cells completely repaired sublethal radiation damage. His research has been the basis of modern day radiation treatment planning.

Elkind began his career in the 1950's as a mechanical engineer but studied physics early on with Egan Lorenz, a biophysicist at NCI.

The two other GM prizes—the Alfred P. Sloan Jr. Prize and the Charles S. Mott Prize—were each shared this year by two investigators.

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Corecipients of the Sloan prize were Dr. Donald Metcalf of the Royal Melbourne Hospital in Australia and Dr. Leo Sachs of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel.

Metcalf was a member (1972-1976) and chairman (1974-1976) of NIDR's Board of Scientific Counsellors. He was also a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board from 1979 to 1984, and a member of the Frederick Cancer Research Facility Advisory Committee from 1983 to 1985.

Sachs was a Fogarty Scholar-in-Residence in 1972.

Cowinners of the Mott prize were Dr. Peter C. Newell of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. Janet D. Rowley of the University of Chicago.

Details of their NIH affiliation were not available at press time.
PHS Honors NIH Employees for Outstanding Achievements

NIH staff members were recognized for their outstanding achievements and contributions at the Fifteenth Annual Public Health Service Honor Awards Ceremony held May 24 in Masur Auditorium. Dr. James O. Mason, DHHS assistant secretary for health, assisted by Dr. C. Everett Koop, U.S. surgeon general, and Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, NIH director, presented the awards.

PHS Superior Service Award

Stephen A. Ficca
Executive Officer
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
"For recognition of outstanding contributions to the improved management of the Public Health Service programs at the National Institutes of Health."

Dr. Ronald N. Germain
Medical Officer
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
"For exceptional contributions to the understanding of the molecular basis of T cell antigen recognition through insightful studies of class II major histocompatibility molecules and of T cell receptor polypeptides."

Dr. William H. Goldwater
Health Scientist Administrator
Office of the Director
"For superior contributions in translating current and emerging Federal laws and regulations pertaining to biomedical research and training into useful NIH policies and procedures."

John P. Hartinger
Chief, Financial Management Branch
National Cancer Institute
"For excellent leadership in the management of the National Cancer Institute's budget, innovative use of computer technology and superb direction of the Financial Management Branch."

Dr. Yoke Peng Loh
Head, Section of Cellular Neurobiology
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
"For discovery of the mechanisms by which hormones are processed, leading to major advances in cell biology and in practical applications in the recombinant DNA synthesis of hormones."

Dr. Thomas S. Reese
Chief, Laboratory of Neurobiology
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
"Dr. Thomas S. Reese led the research group that discovered the molecular basis of axonal transport and a new type of protein, kinesin, which generates movements in all cells."

Dr. Philip E. Schambra
Director, Fogarty International Center
"For exceptional performance in advancing the interest of the Public Health Service and the United States as Science Attaché in the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi."

PHS Special Recognition Award

Benjamin E. Fulton
Deputy Executive Officer
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
"For outstanding leadership and managerial skills in support of NICHD programs activities."

Dr. Gregory A. McDonald
Senior Staff Fellow
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
"For basic research in the development of a recombinant vaccine to prevent Rocky Mountain spotted fever."

Dr. Clarice D. Reid
Acting Director, Division of Blood Diseases and Resources
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
"For exceptional service in providing outstanding scientific and administrative leadership in the development and management of blood-related programs vital to the health of the nation."

Dr. Maryann J. Roper
Acting Deputy Director
National Cancer Institute
"In recognition of her exemplary leadership and direction of the National Cancer Program and exceptional contributions to the planning activities for the AIDS program."

PHS Special Recognition Award for Productivity

Dr. David W. Alling
Special Assistant for Biometry, Intramural Research Program
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
"For many years of pioneering and unique contributions in statistics and controlled clinical trials, and notable contributions to research at NIH."

Marianne S. Wagner
Chief, Personnel Management Branch
National Cancer Institute
"For providing substantive leadership in the development and implementation of a productive and responsive personnel management program by improving organizational structures and work processes."

ASH's Special Citation

Doris J. Kitzmiller
Secretary, Office of the Director
Division of Blood Diseases and Resources
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
"For consistent high quality performance and dedication to excellence."

PHS Equal Opportunity Achievement Award

J. Harrison Ager
Equal Employment Opportunity Manager
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
"For providing a significant leadership role in the area of equal opportunity at NIH, the local community and in academic institutions."

Distinguished Service Medal

Dr. Stuart A. Aaronson
Chief, Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology
National Cancer Institute
"For outstanding contributions in the field of retrovirology, oncofases and growth factors which have led to the understanding of the molecular basis of human cancer."

Dr. W. Emmett Barkley
Director, Division of Engineering Services
Office of the Director
"For sustained excellence in providing essential support to biomedical research through energetic leadership and diligent direction of the NIH Divisions of Safety and Engineering Services."

(Continued on Page 6)
(Continued from Page 5)

Dr. Alan S. Rabson
Director, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis
National Cancer Institute

"In recognition of exceptional contributions to American science as both a scientist and administrator with the National Cancer Program."

Dr. John B. Robbins
Chief, Laboratory of Developmental and Molecular Immunity
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

"For pioneering studies on the structure and function of bacterial virulence factors, leading to the development of a new generation of vaccines for the prevention of pertussis, typhoid fever and H. influenzae meningitis."

Dr. James C. Hill
Deputy Director
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

"In recognition of continued outstanding contributions to the direction, coordination and management of NIAID AIDS research activities."

Dr. Peter M. Howley
Chief, Laboratory of Tumor Virus Biology
National Cancer Institute

"For outstanding contributions in the area of human viral carcinogenesis in studies on the mechanisms of transformation and transcriptional regulation of the papillomaviruses."

Dr. Harvey G. Klein
Chief, Department of Transfusion Medicine Clinical Center

"In recognition of his outstanding leadership, for his cumulative and crucial role in advancing blood related research, hemotherapy and the development of national blood policy."

Dr. Frederick P. Li
Head, Clinical Studies Section
National Cancer Institute

"For outstanding contributions to cancer research, including the linkage of unusual clinical and epidemiologic observations to laboratory research which is revealing previously unknown mechanisms of human carcinogenesis."

Dr. Preston A. Littleton, Jr.
Deputy Director, National Institute of Dental Research

Deputy Chief Dental Officer, USPHS

"For noteworthy career accomplishments and leadership initiatives which have substantially influenced the future of dental health in the U.S."

Dr. Donald L. Lorain
Chief, Developmental Endocrinology Branch, and Clinical Director
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

"For exceptional research achievements and exemplary leadership in the development of an integrated program of investigation concentrating on the disorders of the endocrine system in the young."

Dr. Kenneth C. Lynn
Chief, Research Data and Management Information Section
National Institute of Dental Research

"In recognition of an effective career dedicated to providing essential dental research data to the scientific community and the public at large."

Dr. Joel Moss
Chief, Molecular Mechanisms Section
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

"For studies defining molecular mechanisms responsible for regulation of receptor-mediated signal transduction by guanine nucleotide-binding (G) protein and the effects of bacterial toxins."

Dr. Pierre F. Renault
Deputy Director
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

"In recognition of exceptional dedication, judgment, leadership and innovation in fostering the mission of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases."

New Science Journal Launched

Cytokine, a new journal, will be published by W. B. Saunders Co. Chief editors are Drs. Scott Durum (NCI) and Gordon Duff (University of Edinburgh), with editorial offices in Washington, D.C., and Edinburgh. Other NIH members on the editorial board include Drs. Warren Leonard (NICHD), Joor Oppehem (NCI), William Paul (NIAID) and Steven Rosenberg (NCI). A large number of scientists from other institutions in the United States, Europe, Japan, Canada and Australia will also serve on the editorial board.

Cytokine will publish original research of high quality on molecular biology, cell biology, in vivo and clinical levels. Reviews and abstracts of relevant meetings will also be published. Subject areas include interleukins, interferons, cytokines, hematopoietic and growth factors and related or new cytokines. A major aim of the journal will be to encourage communication among different specialties. The first issue will appear in November 1989, and a call for manuscripts will soon be announced.

For further information, contact Cytokine, W. B. Saunders Co., The Curtis Center, Independence Square West, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3599 (tel. 215-238-7800).

NIH R&W Picnic, June 4

All R&W members and their families are invited to join in on the fun at the NIH R&W annual family picnic. The event is scheduled for Sunday, June 4, at the Bethesda Naval Hospital picnic area from noon until 6 p.m. (rain or shine), and will include plenty of food and games for all. Tickets are $2 for R&W members or $5 for a member and family, and can be purchased at any R&W Gift Shop. For more information, call 496-4600.
Roth Receives Honorary Degree from Italy

NIDDK scientific director Dr. Jesse Roth has been awarded one of Italy's highest academic honors, an honorary doctoral degree in medicine from the University of Rome. Roth received the honor in recognition of his research on insulin receptors and peptide hormones and for the consistent support he has given to Italian researchers over the years. Dr. Giorgio Tecce, rector of the University of Rome, presented the degree at a recent ceremony in the university's main hall.

"Jesse is well-known for his research on insulin receptors and conditions of insulin resistance. He gave impetus to new ideas that have been pursued by people all over the world. His work opened a new field of research," said Dr. Dominico Andreani, president of Italy's Endocrine Society and director of the Second Medical Clinic at the University of Rome. "Also, Jesse has always helped a good many Italian researchers. He was a great example to them. That's why we thought the University of Rome should recognize him in this way."

As a researcher in NIDDK's Clinical Endocrinology Branch, Roth and coworkers pioneered the study of cell surface receptors. In 1969 Roth, together with Ira Pastan, William Pricer and Robert Lefkowitz, was the first to measure a hormone (in the form of radioactively labeled ACTH) binding to a cell surface receptor. The concept of a cell surface receptor represented an entirely new way of understanding the action of hormones on target cells.

Roth's laboratory was also the first to study the receptors for insulin and human growth hormone. In addition, their work became the model for later studies showing that many other hormones also bind to receptors on the surface of cells. In his pioneering studies of insulin receptors, Roth and his collaborators, including Dr. Phillip Gorden, NIDDK director, showed that receptors were highly regulated and were able to alter their sensitivity in response to internal and external cues. Roth and coworkers were the first to describe disorders of cell surface receptors in disease states in both animal models and in humans. In studies of patients with extreme insulin resistance, they described several previously unrecognized conditions involving defects at the level of the insulin receptor.

"Jesse has had a major impact on the thought processes of people in the field," according to Dr. Simeon Taylor, a section chief in NIDDK's Diabetes Branch. "Not only has he helped many Italian scientists, but it's always striking to me how many productive researchers in the field throughout the world owe a debt to Jesse."

Peer Review in Science Writing

Dr. David A. Kronick, currently NLM's visiting historical scholar, will speak on Tuesday, June 13, at 2 p.m. in the Lister Hill Auditorium, Bldg. 38A. His topic will be "Peer Review in Scientific Journalism: A Historical Review." All NIH employees, along with the general public, are cordially invited.

Kronick is on leave from the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonio. A medical librarian and bibliographer, he is the author of History of Scientific and Technical Periodicals, the standard work on that subject.

For more information, call 496-5405.

Weicker To Address NIH Alumni

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., will be the speaker at the spring meeting of the National Institutes of Health Alumni Association (NIHAA) on Thursday, June 8 from 5 to 7:30 p.m. at the Mary Woodard Lasker Center (the Cloister).

Weicker, the president and chief executive officer of Research! America, will talk about the newly formed nonprofit organization that he leads. His topic will be "Research! America—An Alliance for Discoveries in Health." Light refreshments will be served and the cost is $10 per person. Guests are welcome.

The NIHAA was reestablished as a result of interest expressed by alumni during the NIH Centennial celebration. The local Washington chapter has more than 400 members. NIHAA recently published a newsletter, the NIHAA Update, and has launched a national membership drive.

Anyone who has worked or studied at NIH is eligible to join NIHAA. The primary goal is to enable former staff to maintain contact with NIH and friends and colleagues in the scientific community. Present NIH employees can become associate members; past NIH employees can become full members. In each category the membership fee is $25 per year.

For further information about the June 8 event or NIHAA, call 530-0567.
MOLE HUNTERS UNCOVER TNT BURIED AT NIH

Two NIH employees, tracing mole tunnels out of idle curiosity, recently uncovered something more impressive than rodent life—a small box of dynamite buried in the woods in front of NIH.

The lunch hour episode involved Murray Eden and Alvin G. McNish of the Biophysics Section, NCI. While walking through the wooded area between Road "A" and the main NIH road on May 10, they May 28, 1951

worked together for a long time. While we spoke of scientific achievement, we did not speak of scientists; and too infrequently we speak (sic) of the vast numbers of NIH people who make scientific research possible.”

The remedy was to create two new feature columns, “NIH Spotlight” focused on the lives and personalities of NIHers, many of whom were women whose appeal was plainly and unembarrassed noted.

For example, “A very pretty blond in the Office Services Section of NCI has attracted the admiring glance of a photographer more than once,” characterized Helen M. Duvall in the issue of June 23, 1952. Myra F. Embrey, Miss NIH of 1955, had the following editor’s note appended to her profile: “(Ed. Note for Men Only: Myra is neither engaged nor going steady—as of press time, that is.)” Topping them all is this lead sentence from the NIH Spotlight of Sept. 14, 1959: “Looking more like the gay, attractive girl next door than a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Sara Jane Ulrich is well-embarked on a career heretofore largely pursued by men.”

ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS THROW ON DEFENSIVE

NIH research achievements were cited during recent Congressional hearings as evidence in favor of a law to authorize the use for medical research of unclaimed dogs from the District of Columbia pound.

June 17, 1949

SHANNON THE MAN

Clash of Wits, Basket Fires Often Marked Morning Staff

Aug. 20, 1968

“And Now Our Girls Are Throwing Curves,” from page one of the July 1, 1949 issue:

“Yes, indeed! Those curvaceous ballplayers you saw as you left the grounds the other evening were girls... Unofficial captain of the newly organized club is Mrs. Dorothy Winnie, NCI technologist of Bldg. 6. And she swings a mean bat... (The versatility of these girls is simply amazing. It was a most pleasant assignment for this reporter to observe.)”

On the occasion of the Record’s first anniversary, the editor (probably William T. Carrigan, who succeeded first editor Alexander Adler) cast a critical eye on his work and offered the following assessment:

“Glancing back at past issues, we thought that some things had turned out happily. The Record had had to have a good, crisp look about it, and generally it had managed to keep people informed about the doings of our scientists.

“In some ways, however, we thought it had failed. In particular, the Record had not achieved that sense of domestic intimacy which characterizes the life of people who have

CLINICAL REACTIONS AND TOLERANCE TO LSD IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA

No. 140 in a Series

May 18, 1955

That issue set the tone for the next 28 years, when the Record would adopt a formality approaching that of a scholarly journal. The neighborliness and conviviality of the Record’s first decade were exchanged almost overnight for a more sober and serious journalism that favored hard news over personality.

The shift was undoubtedly appropriate, given that the institution—and its attendant bureaucracy—was growing by leaps and bounds. Some 7,600 employees were working at NIH when the Record traded the shirtsleeves

of follicles for the blazoned robes of the ivory tower.

If it was a shade less serious than its successor, the first decade of the Record was notable for its good nature and occasional literary flair. And for reporting that reflected the exuberant sexism of that more innocent (if perhaps more ignorant) age; consider the story

*Dated of Record Issue

R & W NOTES

Coca-Colas from R & W vending machines will now be $1.00. The rising cost of cokes and continued bottle losses make it impossible for R & W to continue to absorb this loss. As you know, profits from vending machine sales help to support recreational activities for NIH employees and to maintain the Patient Welfare Fund. Apr. 29, 1957

RECORD (Continued from Page 1)

award stories, personnel notes (every new employee was named in alphabetical order), R&W notices (including ubiquitous invitations to join the “NIH Hamsters,” a theater group) a calendar of events, and general notices from the institutes.

The second page of every issue during the first few years was headlined “Research Activities...” and was divided into descrip-

tions of intramural work and “Science Elsewhere.” News from the former category was marshaled into a numbered primer with such titles as “Studies in Chemotherapy of Malaria” (No. 1) and “Studies in Amoebiasis” (No. 2). The intramural column lasted until Sept. 28, 1959, when No. 232—“Polyoma Cancer Virus Work Progresses”—ended the series.

Two issues after the primer series ended, on Oct. 27, 1959, the Record underwent the biggest change in its 40-year history. It graduated to its current dimensions (8½ by 11 inches), doubled in size from 4 to 8 pages, included 4 columns on each page instead of 3, and exchanged pedestrian newspaper for a slick, matte finish that gave it the luster of a magazine.

The change was page one news: “Record Presents ‘New Look,’ More News, Science Section,” read the headline.

“With this issue, the NIH Record appears in new size and garb, marking the first basic change in format since the Number One issue came off the press on May 20, 1949,” wrote the reporter, probably editor Elizabeth D. Mok.

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NIH Will Install Two Cyclotrons, Its First Ones

Feb. 12, 1985

Were the same sentence to appear today, the editor would be well-embarked on the search for his next job.

The second feature, “Here and There,” provided a “commentary on various aspects of NIH life.” Since bylines were not to appear in the Record for another decade (starting midway through 1960 under editor E. Kenneth Stabler and occurring haphazardly since), it is hard to assign credit for the following examples of curmudgeonliness.

commentary that characterized its first days, however, and by the occasion of its 10th anniversary had arrived at both a stancher style and its sixth editor.

The editions of the early sixties closely resembled the old Washington Star newspaper—pages busy with copy, a variety of headline styles and faces, and a layout whose chief presumption must have been that no story was so unimportant that it couldn’t wait for the next issue. Pages were becoming as

Dr. Judith Resnik, Former Staff Fellow
In NINCDS Lab, Selected as Astronaut

Dr. Judith Resnik, former staff fellow of the NINCDS Laboratory Neurophysiology, is one of 35 astronauts recently selected for the Spa-

Mar. 7, 1978

From the informal column, “Let’s Swat Flies”; “Mayo Beach is particularly suited for families with small children and, as a matter of fact, adults unaccompanied by children are not allowed through the admission gate. The water at Mayo is quite shallow and there are swings, slides, and sand boxes to temporarily distract children from their ultimate destruction of a quiet afternoon.”

From “Here and There”; “While our interest in nature is comparatively slight, we cannot help remarking with others on the

large number of whippoorwills in Silver Spring and Bethesda who have been disturbing the night’s repose. Comes the first shade of dusk and off they go into that peculiar sad, sad crawl which they repeat and repeat, it seems, without interval throughout the night . . . The whippoorwill’s cry, we feel, is too purposive for miracle; in fact, it is just another reminder of how perfectionist we can get in working out ways and means of bothering our neighbor.”

The Record was soon weaned from the breezy

Phone Links President and Patient

July 6, 1982

95° TEMPERATURE IS
PEAK FOR TIME OFF

General exodus of employees because of hot weather should be non-existent or rare, according to a policy statement by Federal Security Agency officials.

Except for extreme emergency conditions, groups will be dismissed only when the temperature reaches 95° and the humidity hits 55 percent.

Those who suffer from the heat should go to their health unit for

July 31, 1950

Irishman Routes Snake
Reconnoitering Bldg. 6

Like Saint Patrick, who fearlessly drove the serpents out of Ireland, NCI’s Vernon Riley is no man to yield ground to a snake.

On a recent Saturday midnight, he met up with a five-foot black fellow slithering through the foyer of Bldg. 6 -- no doubt preparing to case the joint in search of a tasty mouse or two.

With fine Irish instinct, Biologist Riley promptly sent the marauder packing. The snake, sensing the futility of trying to outsmart a true son of Eire, offered no resistance.

A few days earlier, another

June 25, 1951
initiative—has begun under Wyngaarden's leadership.

Amid this record of accomplishment, two things stand out. First, it almost didn't happen. And second, the aforementioned triumphs are not the proudest feathers in Wyngaarden's cap.

"After I announced my resignation (on Apr. 20), some members of Congress called to thank me for the job I did," said the director in a recent interview. "I ended up thanking them more for their support. They said that I brought credibility to the position and that they knew I wouldn't do anything foolish. I thought that was kind of a nice statement."

Pride in having lived up to the public trust emerges as Wyngaarden's most treasured success. But he did not want that burden when it first offered.

Former NIH deputy director Dr. Thomas Malone, in introducing Wyngaarden back in 1982, said that a glance at Wyngaarden's resume made it look "like he was being groomed for the director's job right from the start."

He had been chief of the medicine department at Duke University for 15 years ("We were almost totally funded by NIH at Duke," he says) and had held the same post at the University of Pennsylvania from 1965 to 1967. He was a research associate at NIH from 1953 to 1956, serving two institutes, NHI and NIAMID. He had been named to a variety of science policy boards, ranging from NIH study sections, evaluation committees and study panels to the National Academy of Sciences, the President's Office of Science and Technology and the President's Science Advisory Committee; this in addition to internationally recognized research on gon and academia.

In short, he was a golden candidate for the NIH director's job. But he didn't want it on first blush.

"Ed Brandt (then DHHS assistant secretary for health) called me at Duke to discuss the job, but I declined at first," Wyngaarden recalls. "It wasn't something that I had applied for."

Friends and colleagues urged him to take the offer seriously. At the time, an inept administrator had taken over the Veterans Administration and was slashing its research budget to the bone. Fear that similar management could be foisted on NIH prompted Wyngaarden to heed his associates' advice.

"My name appeared in the New York Times on a short list of candidates," he recalled, "and I began to consider the position more seriously. My friends said that I would have to take it if I got the offer."

"I had a very keen awareness of how absolutely crucial NIH was to the conduct of biomedical research all over the world," he said. "And I had a great admiration for the intramural research enterprise here—it is as important to protect as the extramural side. It seemed like as good a time as any to accept a new challenge."

A lifelong Democrat, Wyngaarden accepted President Reagan's invitation to direct NIH, but he was no Reagan ideologue.

"It wasn't one of my objectives to hold down the federal budget," he says. 

In February 1982, Wyngaarden began what was to be the longest term of any NIH director, save Dr. James A. Shannon, since the 1940's. He also learned he was in for two big surprises.

The first, he says, is "the degree to which NIH is tethered to the department (DHHS)."

Because of his extensive university background, Wyngaarden began to perceive a role as director that would take advantage of his experience as an educator and of his knowledge of both camps—government and academia.

"I soon recognized a very substantial and dangerous gap in understanding of NIH policies between the intramural administrative staff and the universities," he said. "Both were absolutely sure that they knew the other thoroughly, but neither perception was accurate."

For example, while NIH was largely unaware of the number of scientists leaving science and academic medicine on university campuses, the universities were likewise unaware of the funding restrictions imposed on NIH.

"The universities were politically naive," he said. "They did not realize that our budget is so rigidly organized. We have 19 budgets that are institute-specific and mechanism-specific. It is very detailed and you can't move money around very much."

Wyngaarden said a "dangerous antagonism" was developing between the two sides.

"The universities now have a much better understanding of what NIH is. Conversely, we have a better understanding of their problems.

"The director says he took a lot of flak for traveling around the country to give lectures at universities and medical schools in his early years.

"Those weren't pleasure trips," he said. "I think my liaison work has paid off. I'm told that I've brought some stability to NIH. I think that's what happens when you try to have consistent policies that everyone understands."

Wyngaarden's appreciation of policy issues has roots in the early 1950's, when Dr. James A. Shannon recruited him to the PHS and to lab space in the newly opened Clinical Center.

"I was just trying to learn how to do good science in those days," he recalls. "I had no contact with the duties of the director, though two or three times Dr. Shannon asked me to do some favors. I knew the job involved funding responsibilities and Congressional responsibilities. NIH at that time was sufficiently small and new that it was given a lot of latitude to develop."

The political nature of the job became apparent around 1960, he recalls.

"The first major oversight committee was the Fountain Committee," said Wyngaarden, who at the time was at Duke, teaching medicine and biochemistry and directing a medical research training program. "The committee was mildly horrified at the degree of freedom given to NIH-supported scientists. There were a lot of lawyers on the..."
Wyngaarden gives President Ronald Reagan an update on AIDS research during the president's visit here on July 23, 1987.

committee. They understood contracts, but not grants-in-aid.”

Wyngaarden says this was “the first time NIH was impressed with the requirements of accountability. The theme has been rehashed up since then. Dr. Shannon’s free-wheeling management style disappeared step by step and I don’t think we’ll ever see it again.”

Though it won’t be remembered as free-wheeling, Wyngaarden’s management style has been forceful, persistent, and, at times, outright stubborn. As he approaches his last months in office, he is about as satisfied as a man can be who, all other accomplishments aside for the moment, thinks research is underfunded by about a billion dollars a year.

“We’re about $1 billion short of having the support level of the early 1970’s,” he said. At that time, NIH could fund 45–50 percent of approved grant applications.

“We’ve been in the high 30’s, but we’re slipping well below that now,” he observed.

NIH is underpaying the true cost of research at about 10 percent for grants and 15 percent for centers, he said. “We’ve put virtually nothing into general extramural construction since the 1960’s.”

On the bright side, the number of research project grant applications receiving funds has risen from 15,000 at the start of his tenure to around 21,000 now. The average grant length has increased by a full year in that time and a variety of new grant mechanisms that are longer, renewable, and that reach different health fields have been instituted.

“On the intramural side, I got $10 million for a project examining the structural biology of the AIDS virus,” recounted the director.

“That brought about 100 scientists from other fields into AIDS research.”

Wyngaarden also counts as victories: preventing Surgeon General Koo’s revitilization of the Commissioned Corps from demoralizing scientists here (“We helped the corps recognize that scientists are different from field officers”); planning and building new facilities for various institutes—the 3,000 employees now in rental buildings in the area are slated to occupy the Consolidated Office Building due to be built in coming years (“Bringing people back to the campus will allow them to take advantage of rich contacts here”)—also, a new NICHD facility, Bldg. 49, will start going up in June, and three new floors in Bldg. 10 will help AIDS research; naming new directors for all but three institutes, and appointing most of the deputy and associate directors in Bldg. 1 (“I think we have succeeded in getting really excellent people”).

Asked the hardest decision he had to make as director, Wyngaarden gives an insight into his values:

“When I appealed to Secretary Bowen to keep Dr. Edwin Becker from being banished from NIH (owing to an investigation by the DHHS inspector general that found irregularities in procurement), I had to go over the heads of everyone above me in the department. It was my most difficult moment. But I’m glad I did it.”

**Katz Named to Sulzberger Chair**

Dr. Stephen I. Katz, chief of NCI’s Dermatology Branch, has been named Sulzberger professor of dermatology at the F. Edward Hebert School of Medicine of the Uniformed Services of the Health Sciences (USUHS). Dr. Jay P. Sanford, dean of the medical school, announced the appointment that will combine the Sulzberger professorship with Katz’s current NIH position.

Sanford acknowledged, “Just as Dr. Sulzberger was a great teacher and at the forefront in dermatology of what has become known as technology transfer, Dr. Katz excels as a teacher, a researcher and as a clinician.”

The Sulzberger chair was created in memory of Dr. Marion B. Sulzberger, a military as well as civilian leader who pioneered in the development of dermatology in the United States.

Katz, an internationally recognized dermatologist and researcher, has been a professor of dermatology at the Hebert School of Medicine since 1984. The Sulzberger appointment represents USUHS’s first named chair.

**R&W Offers Harbor Cruises**

When you cruise the Inner Harbor on the Bay Lady you’ll enjoy dining, dancing, lively entertainment and a scenic cruise. Make reservations at the R&W Activities Desk and receive a 10 percent discount (applies to most dates). For more information, visit the R&W Activities Desk (Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30) or call 496-4600.

**Clinical Chronobiology Symposium**

The National Institutes of Health and the International Society for Chronobiology are cosponsoring a symposium, “The Clinical Applications of Chronobiology,” to be held on Thursday, June 20, from 8:25 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. in the Lipsett Amphitheater of the Clinical Center. The conference, cosponsored by NIAMS, NCI, NICHD, NIDDK, NIGMS, NHLBI, NIMH and NCNR, will feature speakers from the United States and abroad.

Chronobiology is the scientific study of biological rhythms and their measurements by analytical statistical methods. The symposium will focus on the clinical applications of chronobiology to improve diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases. Subject areas will include the following: immune disorders, sleep disorders, psychiatric disorders, cardiovascular diseases, graft vs. host disease, ulcer disease and cancer chemotherapy.

Chronobiology has opened new avenues in the understanding of normal functions of the body. It may have wide application in understanding the development of certain diseases, and in the treatment of many conditions with drugs and other therapeutic agents.

The NIH has certified this symposium as meeting the criteria for 6.5 hours of Category I CME credit.

To register for the symposium, contact Dr. Kirt Vener, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 5A07, phone 496-0754.}

Dr. Gilbert Ashwell of NIDDK’s Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism has received the Senior U.S. Scientist Award from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany in recognition for his work on the asialo glycoprotein, a receptor found only on liver cells. The Humboldt Foundation, whose purpose is to promote the exchange of ideas among American and West German investigators and research institutions, will provide about $30,000 toward Ashwell’s expenses for travel and a 6-month stay to conduct research at the Free University in West Berlin.
12th Annual Institute Challenge Relays Draw 500 Pounding Feet

A total of 250 runners participated in the 12th annual Institute Challenge Relays held May 17 in front of Bldg. 1, sponsored by the NIH Health's Angels Running Club.

Under skies that turned from gray to blue just before NIH deputy director Dr. William Raub fired a starter's pistol for the first heat, runners of varying ability began their circuit of Bldg. 1.

The all-female team, NIMH's "Fusion in a Shoe," which included Ingrid Hutter, Anne Andrews, Jennifer Spahn, Celeste Baucom and Janette Lagros, won its division in the very fine time of 16:30.

The second heat, started by Sgt. Reginald Glenn of the NIH Police, was contested by the all-male teams and the more experienced mixed teams.

The male division was won by NIDR's "Mal Declinations" with Peter Burbelos, Lloyd Mitchell, Jack Shawver, Lou Mocca and Pierre Savagner in a very fast time of 12:26, the swiftest time run by any team at this year's race.

"Tony's Striding Aces" of NINDS won the mixed team division in 13:08, the third fastest overall time. Members included Cathy McLellan, Alison Wichman, Steve Miller, Tony Brown and Charles Argoff.

Special thanks are again extended to the many volunteers who make this race possible each year.—Peter Pentchev

Always crucial in the relays is skill in passing the baton, as these two runners demonstrate.

Photos: Ernie Branson, DRS

Winners of the mixed team competition were (front, from l) Steve Miller, Tony Brown, Charles Argoff. At rear are (from l) Cathy McLellan and Alison Wichman.

12th ANNUAL NIH INSTITUTE CHALLENGE RELAYS

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<td>NCI</td>
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PAGE 12
The all-female division winners were (front, from l) Jennifer Spahn, Janette Lagros, Celeste Bancom. At rear are (from l) Ingrid Hutter and Anne Andrews.

NIH deputy director Dr. William Rawb starts the 12th annual Interinstitute Challenge Relays with a pistol shot.

Winning the all-male division were (front, from l) Jack Shuover, Lou Mosca and Lloyd Mitchell. At rear are (from l) Peter Burkelos and Pierre Santagnier.

Spectators gathered at the start/finish line in front of Bldg. 1 to cheer their favorite teams to victory.
Vermund Heads AIDS Epidemiology Branch

An authority on the epidemiology of parasitic diseases and sexually transmitted diseases, Dr. Sten H. Vermund has been named chief of the Epidemiology Branch in the AIDS program of NIAID.

The Epidemiology Branch plans, implements and directs a wide range of domestic and international research activities involving studies describing the natural history of HIV-1 and related retroviral infections. In addition, the branch administers investigator-initiated research grants in AIDS, HIV-related diseases and opportunistic infections.

Prior to coming to NIH, Vermund was assistant professor of epidemiology and social medicine and pediatrics at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, N.Y.

In addition, he served as a visiting medical professor at City University of New York Medical School, and was adjunct assistant professor of public health (epidemiology) at both Columbia University and Cornell University Medical College.

Vermund earned his medical degree in 1977 from Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He went on to complete a master of science degree in 1981 focusing on community health in developing countries at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He also holds a diploma of public health from the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene in London. In 1987, he received a master of philosophy degree in epidemiology from Columbia University. Presently, Vermund is a candidate for a doctorate in epidemiology at Columbia.

The author of many scientific articles and book chapters, Vermund is a member of the Society for Epidemiologic Research, American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Society for Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

NINDS Lab Chief Moves from Campus to Canvas

After 34 years of making science his career and the arts his hobby, Dr. William Adelman, chief of the NINDS Laboratory of Biophysics since 1971, has decided to rearrange his priorities. The 61-year-old neurophysiologist is retiring from the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, moving to the Massachusetts seaside town of Falmouth, and making a full-time career of painting with oils, acrylics and watercolors.

Neurophysiology, however, will not be overshadowed entirely by his new career. Falmouth by no coincidence is only 4 miles from the Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory where Adelman directed the daily operations of the section on neural membranes as part of his NINDS responsibilities. Adelman plans to continue his association with MBL.

He is also editing a book on the giant axon of the squid, the focus of most of his own studies as well as of many investigations he has overseen during his tenure as lab chief. The squid’s axon is a favored subject of nerve function studies because of its size. Adelman’s research has advanced scientific understanding of the basic biophysics of nerve function, especially excitable membranes and sodium and potassium channels.

In 1985, Adelman received a PHS Special Recognition Award for, among other accomplishments, developing a new method for studying sodium channel gating kinetics. He also helped devise a major revision—and improvement—of the Hodgkin-Huxley Nobel prize-winning equations. This revision incorporates the structural and functional relations between neurons and Schwann cells (a type of cell that surrounds the neuron).

Adelman’s investigations have also led to improved research techniques. For example, he developed several new methods for analysis of structural images of nerve cells.

Adelman received his B.S. from Fordham University, his M.S. from the University of Vermont and his Ph.D. in physiology from the University of Rochester.—Kathy Kranzfelder

Bowling Leagues Forming

The Bethesda Naval Bowling Center invites NIHers to join its 1989 summer league play. All leagues begin bowling the week of June 5 and bowl for 10 weeks. For more information call the Bowling Center, 295-2034.

Volunteer Health Workers Wanted

Mobile Medical Care has served the medically indigent of Montgomery County through 7 clinics in southern Montgomery County since 1968. Volunteer physicians, nurses and staff give medical care in afternoon and evening clinics. Volunteers are protected by Maryland law. Physicians also are given free malpractice insurance for their clinic work. Physicians who do only volunteer work in Maryland may have their medical license for free. Nurses, laboratory technicians and administrative staff are also needed. If you can help, please call Mobile Medical Care, 460-5535, or Dr. Jim Hawley (work 768-8166, h ome 683-8581).
TRAVEL TIPS

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

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The URC hours are:
- Monday–Thursday: 8:30 a.m.–7:00 p.m.
- Friday: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
- Saturday: 9:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

NOW AVAILABLE ON SHARE TRAINING FY '89 Training Center courses.

Access Wylbur and enter SHARE TRAINING. First time users only, enter: x fr &tags2ugL.@@share(setup) on file37

NIH'ers Win Writing Prizes

NIH took three first place prizes in the 1989 writing competition sponsored recently by the mid-Atlantic chapter of the American Medical Writers Association.

Elaine Baldwin of the Office of Communications, NIAID, won first place in the category of booklets/brochures for a professional audience for her entry, "The Edge of Discovery." This brochure also won the D.C. Chapter and International Award from the Society for Technical Communication.

Mary Sullivan of the Office of Communications, OD, won first place in the category of booklets/brochures for a general audience for her entry, the women's health issue of News and Features from NIH. Writer Hugh McIntosh assisted with the issue.


And another NIH'er, Maureen Mylander of OD's Office of Communications, has been installed as the new president of AMWA's mid-Atlantic chapter.

John Roderick Heller, Jr., Dies, Former NCI Chief

Dr. John Roderick Heller, Jr., 84, director of the National Cancer Institute from 1948 to 1960 and president and chief executive officer of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center from 1960 to 1964, died in Bethesda, Md., May 4 of a stroke.

The period during which Heller directed NCI was one of large budget expansion. NCI's appropriation jumped from $1.8 million in 1947, the year before he became director, to $111 million in 1961, the year after he left.

During his term as director, the medical community saw the acceptance of the first cancer chemotherapies. In addition, the scientific community was laying the groundwork for the virus cancer research program that later proved important not only in cancer but also in describing the AIDS virus.

NCI director Dr. Samuel Broder said that if Heller "had not led so effectively, I doubt we would be achieving today's successes in combating cancer morbidity and mortality."

Heller left Sloan Kettering prematurely after a paralyzing stroke, but remained active as a consultant to the American Cancer Society and as a consultant on international affairs for NCI until 1980, when he retired.

He was born in Fair Play, S.C., and was a graduate of Clemson University and the Emory University School of Medicine. After his internship and residency, he joined the Georgia state department of health for a brief period before joining the U.S. Public Health Service, where he specialized originally in venereal disease control.

He had received numerous honors and awards, including the first World Peace Award through World Health Award, presented by President John F. Kennedy on behalf of the Eleanor Roosevelt Cancer Foundation in 1961.

Mrs. Heller, the former Susie May Ayres, died in 1985.

NIH Tops Bestseller List

Three of the ten most popular government books during April are NIH publications, according to a Government Printing Office list published recently by the Washington Times newspaper.

The NIH federal bestsellers are the National Library of Medicine's Consulated Index Medicus, Vol. 29, 1988, which ranked first, and two National Heart, Lung, and Blood pamphlets, fifth-ranked Eating to Lower Your Blood Cholesterol and eighth-ranked So You Have High Blood Cholesterol.

Moms and Infants Needed

The NICHD seeks nonemployed mothers with a first-born, healthy infant no older than 5 months to participate in a study of social and cognitive development in infancy. Participation involves two brief visits to mother and baby in the home. For more information, call Rebecca Abrookin, 496-6832.

NIH'er's bid on goods and services at the Patient Emergency Fund Auction, which recently raised more than $10,000. The auction, which celebrated its fifth year, helps raise money for the patients at the Clinical Center. Guest Services, Inc. graciously donated the food sold at the auction.
Everything Down But Arrests

Campus Crime Rate Falls; Security Branch, Employees Credited

The crime rate on the NIH campus has dipped some 25 percent below that for the same 9-month period last year, and is down about 31 percent for the first half of fiscal 1989, said Jim Sweat, chief of the Security Branch, DS.

"Crime is down at the NIH," he declared, crediting two factors for the good news—improved relations between employees and the campus police force and a Crime Watch program that has been in place for the past 10 months.

While the crime rate has fallen off, however, the criminal arrest rate is up about 25 percent.

"The only bad news is that about 50 percent of those arrested are nonemployees," said Sweat. "In past years, virtually all (arrestees) were employees." In addition, those arrested have tended to have much grimmer criminal histories than has been common in the past.

Leading the happy plunge in crime statistics is the Clinical Center, which recorded its ninth straight month of reduced crime.

"We have gotten just superb cooperation out of the administration of the hospital," enthused Sweat. "They have spent the money (to support Crime Watch, an employee security awareness program), made employees available for lectures by our staff, posted signs and paid for posters, table tentcards and keychains. They did it right."

Sweat said that Crime Watch has encouraged employee involvement in campus security.

"The cooperation between employees and all security functions has resulted in a mutually beneficial working relationship," he said.

Also denting the crime rate is a 3-year crusade by the Security Branch to recover valuable office and laboratory equipment to immovable objects.

"Our effort to anchor and cable such highly attractive theft items as typewriters, computers and balances is paying off," Sweat said.

"We have worked with various BIDs to secure equipment valued at well over $7 million."

At the Clinical Center, the value of stolen property has declined by more than half compared to last year. "The CC is doing extremely well," said the chief.

Police recovered more than $25,000 worth of stolen government and personal property in the first half of this fiscal year, Sweat noted.

He also reported that more crime cases are being closed at NIH than in recent years, and attributes this success to the increased professionalization and training of the NIH Police.

Additionally, the specialists in the crime prevention section are sharing their expertise with more and more employees. Last year, they conducted 70 comprehensive surveys for crime prevention. On an even more personal level, police provided 3,562 escorts last year for employees going to and from buildings and cars.

Sweat says that if current trends prevail, the criminal arrest rate on campus will be up 80 percent for FY 1989. "Virtually everything except arrests are down," he said.

—Rich McManus □

NIH Reaches Out to Native Americans Interested in Research Careers

Last month, NIH and the Indian Health Service (IHS) launched a new outreach effort to acquaint American Indian and Native Alaskan students with career opportunities and training programs in biomedical research.

The new federal outreach effort got underway Apr. 23 at a symposium in Phoenix, Ariz., entitled, "Exploring Tomorrow’s Frontiers." This 3-day event—designed as an introduction to the various career paths and training programs in the biomedical and behavioral disciplines—attracted more than 300 high school, college and graduate students of American Indian and Native Alaskan descent and their educators.

Students traveled from as far away as Maine, North Carolina, California and Alaska—from such universities as Dartmouth and Stanford—to attend this first-ever federally sponsored meeting for American Indian and Alaska Native students interested in pursuing biomedical research careers.

"The occasion marked the beginning of what promises to be a productive collaboration between the NIH, IHS and Native American students," says program organizer Dr. Jay Moskowitz, NIH associate director for science policy and legislation and acting director of the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communicative Disorders. "I look forward to the continued development and enhancement of the program in future years."

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A traditional Pow Wow was a highlight of the 3-day event.

The symposium featured an interesting blend of traditional and modern American Indian culture. For instance, on opening day, side-by-side on the program dais were Paul Ortega, a Mescalero Apache medicine man who offered a traditional Indian prayer, and cell biologist Dr. Tacheeni Scott, a member of the Navajo tribe and an associate professor at Northern Arizona University, who delivered the meeting’s keynote address.

Scott’s speech was entitled, “Future Native American Caretakers of the Cellular Environment.” In the speech, he encouraged Native American students to become involved in scientific endeavors while also retaining their connection to traditional American Indian culture.

During the program, representatives from the various NIH institutes and divisions, as well as IHS components, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration discussed research opportunities with students and their teachers.

That evening, a variety of singers, dancers and drummers—all wearing native dress, and representing the major tribes—participated in a traditional Pow Wow.

As the symposium’s closing event, conference attendees visited two nearby research facilities: the Sacaton Service Unit at the Gila River Indian Reservation, which houses NIDDK and NIDR research facilities; and the Phoenix Indian Medical Center, a large IHS hospital that also houses an NIDDK research unit. □