

# The NIH Record

## Preschool Faces Displacement

By Carla Garnett

Sasha may live outdoors but she is not homeless—at least not yet. Underneath a huge shady tree, in her small wooden hut, she holds court daily with several of about 65 friendly little caretakers who visit and feed her.

Sasha, a foot-long brown rabbit, is pet and resident mascot at the NIH Preschool Developmental Program located in Bldg. 35. Soon Sasha, her caretakers and the professional staff that cares for all of them may have to move.

For the past 16 years, since its beginning, the preschool has occupied half an area once used as cafeteria space in Bldg. 35. During the 16-year period, the allotted space and its surrounding grounds have been extended, expanded and improved significantly to keep pace with the growth of the childcare facility. Just recently, renovations, including carpeting



Sasha, the brown rabbit at left in the wooden hut, entertains 2 of her 65 young caretakers at the recently renovated NIH Preschool.

Photos: Carla Garnett



Besides waterplay, the NIH Preschool offers other outdoor activities such as learning to plant and care for fresh flowers and vegetables in the school-maintained garden.

and a new paint job, were completed on one of the school's four classrooms. Kitchen and office accommodations make up the rest of the preschool's inside space.

Now, however, with the construction of at least two new buildings on campus, NIH officials may need to reclaim the cafeteria space. Expansion of the cafeteria in Bldg. 35 has been planned for many years to accommodate employees who occupy the new laboratory buildings.

Norman D. Mansfield, NIH associate director for research services, whose office is responsible for on-campus construction as well as space management for NIH and the services (banks, cafeterias and preschools) that support it, hopes to combine successfully the interests

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## High School Interns

### County Students Sacrifice Pay for Knowledge About Careers

By Jeremy Wright

Imagine spending your summer working in a lab, communications office or even a newspaper for *no money*. A typical reaction by most high school students is, "You're crazy!" But for several summer interns here at NIH, it was an appealing idea.

It all starts with the Montgomery County Internship Program run by the department of career & vocational education at Montgomery County Public Schools. To get in, students must first apply and be interviewed by one of the program's two directors. The directors must then decide whether the student is qualified and mature enough to be an intern.

"Student interns are generally very interested in their own success, mature, very motivated about career goals and often have an excellent academic record," said Joe Sacco, one of the directors of the county program. "We normally fill up our summer program, (capacity is 50 students) and even had to turn 10 others away this year."

The process of becoming an intern is not over once a student is admitted. Sacco or Sandra Shmookler (the program's other director) must then find a sponsor in the student's field of interest who is willing to take on an intern.

"The best sponsors are always the busiest people," Sacco has observed.

Judy Murphy of NIAID's Office of Communications agreed to sponsor an intern this summer. She thinks being a sponsor takes an

understanding of young people: "You have to be willing to take the time to listen and find out about that person. You also must have patience and willingness to explain difficult things."

Dr. John Glowa of the Clinical Neuroendocrinology Branch, NIMH, has sponsored five interns during the past 3 years. He says organization, along with patience, is the key to effective sponsorship.

"It is important to distribute sufficient interaction and instruction (with the interns) and to show genuine concern and patience—definitely patience," said Glowa.

Dr. David Scheim of NEI agreed to take on two interns for 5 months this past year. He needed the help for a trans-NIH database demonstration project and went looking for interns at colleges, happening upon the Montgomery County Internship Program.

"We needed help," he said. "Our resources were so tied up in modernizing NEI's database system that it was difficult to offer significant time for broader, NIH-wide concerns."

Murphy, who originally took on an intern for the help, discovered an added bonus: "It's so nice to work with young people. Our summer intern lends a fresh eye and has a great attitude."

Glowa has discovered many benefits of taking on interns. "A lot of my work deals with observations," he said. "I wouldn't get nearly the volume and quality of work if it were not

(See **INTERNS**, Page 4)



Dr. Herbert C. Brown, a Nobel laureate and long-time NIGMS grantee, recently received the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star from the Emperor of Japan. The medal, the highest honor that can be bestowed on a foreign scientist, was conferred on Brown during a 3-week lecture tour of Japan. Brown, Wetherill Laboratory research professor of chemistry, emeritus, at Purdue University, won the 1979 Nobel Prize for his development and use of boron-containing compounds.



Albertha Wheeler recently retired after 34 years at NIH. The last 16 of those years she worked in the NIH Committee Management Office. Wheeler is looking forward to a different but full life. She is active in her church; counseling on drug use is one of her activities. She and her husband Robert have planned a cruise and a trip to their hometown in South Carolina.

**Healthy Women Needed**

Healthy women ages 23 to 45 are needed for a study of brain activity at NIMH. Study involves a PET scan. Must be a high school graduate with no more than 4 years of college education and available for 2 full days. No history of psychiatric illness. Volunteers will be compensated. Call David, 496-7962. □



Officials from DRR recently dedicated a new General Clinical Research Center (GCRC) at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago. In this new facility, constructed from \$1 million in university funds, physician-investigators will study a wide range of medical conditions including diabetes, cardiac abnormalities, asthma and urological disorders. DRR, through its GCRC program, will continue to provide the daily funding to operate the research facility, as it does with 77 other facilities located in major medical centers throughout the country. DRR has supported a GCRC for 27 years at the school, among the oldest continually funded GCRCs in the U.S. From left to right are Dr. Nelson Wivel, GCRC Program; Gary A. Mecklenburg, president and CEO of Northwestern Memorial Hospital; Dr. Harry Beaty, dean, Northwestern University Medical School; and Dr. Arthur Atkinson, GCRC program director at the institution.

**Body Found in Campus Creek**

The body of a 33-year-old Pennsylvania man who had been living in area shelters was discovered July 10 in a campus creek.

An unidentified female jogger discovered the body at 7:15 that morning and hailed a passing Montgomery County Police patrol car. The officer checked the body, which was some 30 feet from the Woodmont Ave. extension, lying face down in a creek that crosses the lawn of the National Library of Medicine.

An investigation by the NIH Police revealed that no foul play was involved in the death, the cause of which was undetermined pending a toxicological autopsy.

NIH security chief O.W. Jim Sweat said the death was initially investigated as a homicide, which is normal procedure in such instances. NIH has exclusive federal jurisdiction for crimes committed on campus; the police force is trained to handle all phases of criminal investigation.

Using fingerprint records, the NIH Police determined that the man came from the Erie, Pa., area.

While no foul play was indicated, Sweat again urged that all NIH employees refrain from walking through the wooded areas of the campus, particularly after dark. □

**The NIH Record**

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## Study Shows World Gains from U.S. Training Aid to Foreign Scientists

By Elizabeth Gillette

A unique program to train junior foreign scientists in the United States has had far-reaching effects on health sciences research throughout the world, a new study shows.

For more than 30 years, with a relatively small federal investment, more than 2,500 foreign scientists have come to the U.S. early in their careers as international research fellows for 1 or 2 years of study with leading scientists at America's top research institutions.

Now, health sciences research is reaping the dividends of the program, according to a study prepared for the Fogarty International Center.

"We have known for years that foreign scientists coming to the United States have contributed to medical research here," said Dr. Philip E. Schambra, FIC director. "This study shows just how influential they have become in their own countries. The program has been—and continues to be—highly successful for scientists and hosts alike."

Of the foreign scientists surveyed who trained in the International Research Fellowship (IRF) program between 1958 and 1982, the study shows a substantial majority have achieved successful research careers in their home country in academia, and many now play a substantial role in determining their nation's science policy.

In addition, these scientists have become accomplished researchers and in the process have created additional international collaborative opportunities for U.S. and foreign scientists.

The study, entitled "Scientific and Professional Accomplishments of Former International Research Fellows," was designed to measure the effectiveness of the program and determine future needs.

Congress established the IRF program in 1958 to promote international cooperation in biomedical research by providing postdoctoral grants to promising foreign scientists in the early years of their careers.

More than 2,500 scientists from 51 countries in Europe, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa have trained under the program at a cost of \$50 million. Survey respondents included 2,051 fellows who received awards between 1958 and 1982. The five most frequently selected universities for training were Harvard University, University of California at San Francisco, University of California at Los Angeles, Stanford University and Johns Hopkins University.

"The experience was, to put it mildly, an eye-opener," said one respondent. "First, it

completely changed my way of thinking about science . . . second, it provided the first of a series of contacts with American scientists that have been most valuable."

At the time of their IRF experience, most fellows were between 30 and 34 years old and held M.D. degrees, although in recent years many hold both Ph.D. and M.D. degrees. Western European countries were home to 54 percent of respondents; Asia and the Pacific, 20 percent; Latin America, 16 percent; Middle East, 6 percent; and Africa, 3 percent.

The respondents credit the IRF program for directly contributing to important research and clinical achievements in their careers, including having stimulated their research in new or different directions, and having advanced their research through collaboration or close cooperation with U.S. research teams.

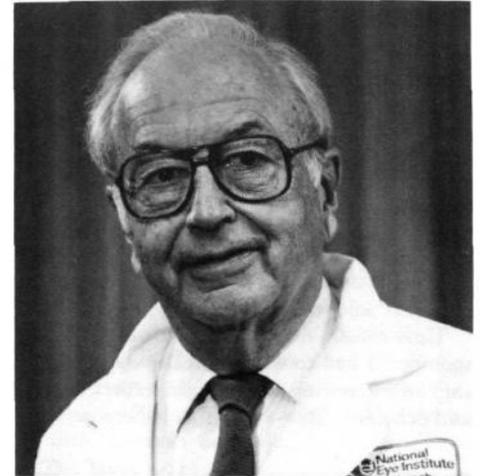
What fellows take home with them differs according to where they are from—fellows from developed countries tend to strengthen relationships between their country's scientific institutions and the U.S., contribute to research programs of their U.S. host and plan future collaborations with U.S. scientists.

Fellows from developing countries are more likely to gain U.S. experimental techniques or research methodologies and to make significant contributions to the quality of biomedical research and health care in their home countries.

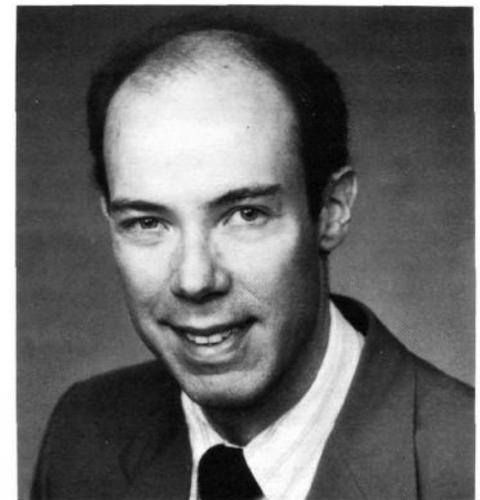
Five major types of scientific achievements were reported by one-third of the fellows: introduction of new equipment, techniques or diagnostic procedures to their home countries; establishment of new scientific or public health entities; solutions to worldwide basic research problems; and contribution to local or regional clinical research and development of new research techniques.

The study found that most fellows (91 percent) returned to their country of nomination for their first job following the IRF postdoctorate, and three out of four remained there. The majority assumed academic careers (70 percent), and almost half achieved the rank of professor. At their first job after the postdoctoral, former IRFs devoted 70 percent of their time to research, the majority in basic research.

Selection of about 100 fellows a year is now accomplished through nominating committees in home countries, with final approval coming from the Fogarty Center Advisory Board after review by a study section impaneled by the Division of Research Grants. □



Dr. David G. Cogan, senior medical officer in NEI's Clinical Branch, recently received an honorary doctor of science degree from Duke University, which recognized his contributions to the field of ophthalmology. At NEI since 1974, Cogan has been internationally acclaimed for his work.



Dr. Philip H. Sheridan has been appointed chief of the Developmental Neurology Branch in NINDS's extramural Division of Convulsive, Developmental and Neuromuscular Disorders. His new duties include planning, evaluating, and implementing a comprehensive extramural research program spanning the fields of pediatric neurology, neurogenetics, developmental neurobiology, and neuromuscular disorders. Sheridan has been with NINDS since 1982, when he began working with the clinical epilepsy and clinical neurophysiology sections as an NIH medical staff fellow. Two years later, he transferred to the NINDS's extramural side, becoming a health scientist administrator with the Epilepsy Branch. He also served as a medical monitor for the branch's antiepileptic drug development program.

## INTERNS

(Continued from Page 1)

for my interns. Also, I really enjoy teaching students and bringing new faces into research science."

However, there are problems for sponsors also. "I have to remember that she's here and that she is dependent on me to come up with projects," said Murphy.

Time constraints were a problem for another sponsor: "I had to work to make the internship an interesting, educational experience," said Scheim. "That was difficult because I had



Patricia Northrop

so many other things to do." Despite the difficulties that arise, all sponsors interviewed said they wanted more interns in the future.

Why would a high school student be willing to give up most of his or her valuable summer to work hard for no pay? The student interns here at NIH and across the area in other internship sites came up with a unanimous answer—they are interested in the occupation and want to find out what it is really like.

"I wanted to get hands-on experience in journalism and see what it's really like," said Patricia Northrop, a senior at Walter Johnson High School who is a summer intern at NIAID.

Other interns said they not only do internships for experience but also because it looks good on college applications and resumes.

"I want to learn a lot and that is the main reason why I'm here, but I also think that colleges are going to look favorably upon someone who tries out a career field before going to college," said Jeremy Wright, a junior at Montgomery Blair High School who is interning at the *NIH Record* this summer.

Sacco agrees with Wright: "Colleges are looking for motivated students and an unpaid internship is an excellent indicator for the colleges."

Jay Demas, a senior at the Potomac School in McLean, Va., is an intern with NIMH's Glowa this summer. He compared a previous summer job to this summer's: "Believe me, I worked at McDonald's before and this internship is much more valuable. I'm learning so much and enjoying it tremendously."

The Montgomery County Internship Program is not solely confined to the summer. There are three different internship programs that last throughout the year—Summer Internship Program, Entrepreneurial Internship Program and the Executive Internship Program. In each of these, students receive no pay but earn school credits for their work.

The Summer Internship Program lasts about 5 weeks during the months of June and July and is the most popular. It places some 50 students in internships ranging from laboratory work to newspaper/journalism to construction/architecture. Summer internships are either half or full day and the credit students receive is based on which program they choose.



Jeremy Wright

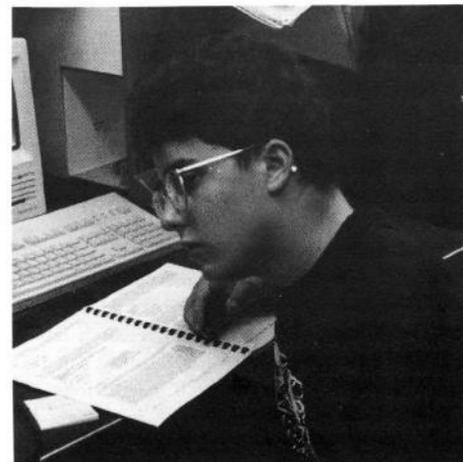
NIH has always been a popular locale for internships. "NIH is the first place we look to when a student wants to do a project pertaining to scientific research," said Sacco.

Several impressive inventions and projects done by interns have benefited their sponsors long after the interns have left. Mike Bogdan, who will be entering the University of Maryland this fall, was an intern for Glowa in 1987. During his tenure he developed a new computer-based system that has proven extremely valuable to the lab.

"This program Mike created is probably the best of its kind on the eastern seaboard," said Glowa. "We were so impressed that we hired him the next summer."

"It is not uncommon for sponsors to hire interns in the future," reports Sacco.

The experience gained through the internship also helps students get future jobs. "One



Jay Demas

young lady who participated in an internship her senior year in high school was hired for a job after she was out of college and graduate school, and was told her high school internship was what got her the job," said Sacco.

Like sponsors who want to keep hiring interns, the interns themselves often want to continue past the end of the program. This summer's internship program officially ends July 28 but that is not stopping several interns at NIH. Northrop plans to continue into August because she is enjoying her work so much. Demas also wants to remain until school starts and then work on weekends.

"I'm enjoying and learning so much, why should I stop?" he said. □

## Five NHLBI Advisors Named

Five new members have been named to the advisory council of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

They are Jacqueline C. Flowers and Drs. Henry W. Blackburn, Jr., Francis J. Klocke, Donald J. Massaro, and Samuel I. Rapaport. The appointments are for terms through October 1992.

Blackburn is professor and director, division of epidemiology, School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota.

Flowers is director of the office of minority affairs at the Associated Medical Schools of New York, Inc.

Klocke is professor, department of medicine, University Clinical Center, State University of New York, Buffalo.

Massaro is professor of medicine and physiology, pulmonary division, University of Miami School of Medicine.

Rapaport is professor of medicine and pathology, and co-head of the division of hematology/oncology at the University of California, San Diego, Medical Center. □

## Levin Wins WAS Engineering Award

Dr. Ronald L. Levin of the Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch, DRS, has received the Washington Academy of Sciences 1989 Award for Scientific Achievement in Engineering, presented at the academy's recent awards dinner.

The award cited Levin's comprehensive analytical and experimental advances in bioheat transfer. For the past 6 years he has led a large multidisciplinary project in BEIB's mechanical engineering section to develop a clinical system for inducing regional hyperthermia. The system uses radiofrequency energy to heat specific tissues in the body as an adjunct cancer treatment for use with Dr. Eli J. Glatstein, chief of the Radiation Oncology Branch, NCI, and his colleagues.

"To be clinically effective, a regional hyperthermia system must meet three stringent requirements," Levin said. "The heating device must selectively heat the targeted area but spare overlying and surrounding tissues; the temperature field must be accurately measured during treatment to make sure the dose is therapeutic; and a good physiological heat flow model is needed to plan unique treatments for each patient and later evaluate the results obtained."

Levin's award recognizes his significant contributions in all these areas. He has done extensive work with the MAPA (mini-annular phased array), an applicator capable of localized deep heating. His fundamental studies of thermal transport processes have shed light on the autoregulatory response of warm-blooded organisms to thermal trauma. And he and his collaborators have developed use of MRI imaging for three-dimensional, noninvasive mapping of temperature.

"The MRI monitoring work is perhaps the most exciting development Ron and his collaborators are carrying out," says Dr. Seth Goldstein, chief of the BEIB mechanical engi-



Dr. Ronald L. Levin

neering section. "The ability to monitor the treatment temperature field completely but noninvasively with a resolution of about 1 centimeter offers the potential to transform hyperthermia from a rudimentary area of research interest into a powerful, safe and clinically effective treatment modality."

Levin's work in BEIB has also included pioneering work in determining the transport properties of blood cells and developing better methods for adding and removing cryoprotective agents in cells and tissues. He received his B.S., M.S., and Sc.D. from the MIT department of mechanical engineering, was a research fellow in the biophysical laboratory at Harvard in 1976-77, and became an assistant professor in the Sibley School of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Cornell University, in 1977. He was recruited to the mechanical engineering section, BEIB, in 1980. □

## United States-Japan Team Up In Biomedical Research

In the first Japanese government-supported collaboration with an American scientist, Dr. Hiroshi Kimoto of the Government Industrial Research Institute in Nagoya, Japan, will receive support to work with Dr. Louis A. Cohen of the NIDDK's Laboratory of Chemistry in synthesizing and evaluating new fluorine-containing medicinals.

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) awarded a 4-year research grant to Kimoto to conduct research in Nagoya while communicating and cooperating with Cohen in Bethesda.

"The Japanese government has only handed out five of these grants so far," explains Cohen, "and this is the first to involve the United States."

The MITI program of support for specific international joint research projects was estab-



lished 4 years ago to foster cooperation in scientific research between laboratories in Japan and other nations and to promote good will.

Dr. Hiroshi Kimoto (l), a scientist with the Government Industrial Research Institute in Nagoya, Japan, and Dr. Louis A. Cohen (center, l) of NIDDK's Laboratory of Chemistry, will collaborate in the first Japanese government-supported research grant project with the United States. Two members of Kimoto's research team, Masakazu Nishida (center, r) and Shozo Fujii, will also work on the project that will explore the therapeutic potential of fluorine.

lished 4 years ago to foster cooperation in scientific research between laboratories in Japan and other nations and to promote good will.

Cohen and Kimoto began working together in 1977 when Kimoto came to NIH as a visiting fellow, and they continued to collaborate after Kimoto returned to Japan. With MITI's assistance now, says Cohen, their long-distance joint endeavors will be significantly enhanced and expanded.

Fluorine, which is used in such key drugs as fluorouracil and fluorosteroids, possesses unique chemical and biological properties. Cohen and Kimoto are exploring the therapeutic potential of this element, particularly in antiviral agents. Cohen's laboratory is recognized internationally as a center for research in fluorine chemistry.—Kathy Kransfelder □



Dr. Anthony Demsey, DRG's associate director for referral and review, cuts a ribbon opening the division's new Frederick Satellite Facility, which will employ advanced communication techniques as aids in processing and assigning grant applications. Assisting him is Diane Christiansen, supervisor of the facility.

## PHS Offers ID Cards

The commissioned officers section (COS) in the Division of Personnel Management, under its new chief Patrick J. Brinker, is able to issue Public Health Service identification cards for those officers and their dependents who work at NIH.

The COS can also issue ID cards for PHS officers who are not serving at NIH as long as the officer provides the necessary documents (including personnel orders and an expired ID). ID cards are processed from 9 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. only, Monday through Friday, in Bldg. 31, Rm. B3C23. □

## PRESCHOOL

(Continued from Page 1)

of the preschool with NIH's expansion efforts.

"Our goal," he said, "is to provide a first class working environment that, in addition to new laboratory space, includes amenities such as preschool and cafeterias."

Mansfield also believes that this is an opportune time for NIH to consider developing a model childcare program: "Quality child care must include keeping the cost to the average employee reasonable as well as accommodating more children than our present facilities can adequately hold. NIH is now taking a broad look at the entire childcare program."

But preschool workers fear the numerous gains of the present center will have to be forfeited or compromised extensively.

"All that we have was not created overnight," said Vanessa Fuss, codirector of the preschool. "It has taken us years and years to get to this point. We really have a great pro-



NIH Preschool codirector Vanessa Fuss assists a couple of her young charges during waterplay time at the childcare facility that boasts a unique outdoor environmental including a vegetable garden and lilypond.

gram here. We're proud of it. NIH should be proud of it, too."

Although NIH has promised the school comparable space elsewhere on campus, the preschool teachers and parents are concerned that the outdoor groundspace, which is completely maintained by staff and children, will be almost impossible to match.

"There is a lot of emotion invested in this space," explained Fuss. "We maintain and improve our own space. For example, two teachers built that lily pond over there."

Dr. Flossie Wong-Staal, NCI researcher and parent of two graduates of NIH's preschool, voiced concerns shared by staff as well as parents: "What I'm afraid of is that if the space is taken, they won't be able to replace it with something comparable."

Outside facilities at the school include three fenced-in main areas—the playground, which is completely carpeted with soft hay and mulch to break falls from jungle gym equipment; the garden, which produces flowers and vegetables planted by the children and also houses the homemade lily pond; and a bricked courtyard that provides a flat play surface and allows summer water games to dry easily and safely in the sun.

An additional grassy area adjacent to the playground serves as Sasha's front and back yards.

"The program actually initiates the children, exposes them to nature," remarked Dr. Jeffery Barker, an NINDS laboratory chief who has seen two children attend the program, a daughter who graduated 8 years ago and a son who is currently a student there. "Inside, there is a homey, loving atmosphere and outside, the kids can climb and rough-house and pretend. It's where I'd want to be if I was a child. I am delighted with the school. All the changes I have seen over the last 8 years are positive."

"The children have a sense of independence here," commented Holly Enos, a 9-year veteran instructor who helps the preschoolers garden and tend outdoor chores.

"Our program is unique. Child development specialists from the University of Maryland and the county have visited us here, marveling at our space and what we've done with it."

"Both of my girls have come through the program," said Wong-Staal of her daughters, one of whom is a recent graduate of the preschool (just last year) and one who graduated high school this spring. "Both were extremely happy there. They particularly enjoyed the social interaction with the other children. The outdoor activity was especially terrific, even in the winter, because of the covered space."

Licensed by Maryland under the Group Day Care Code, the preschool is operated by Parents of Preschoolers, Inc. (POPI), a nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation that allows parents to take a uniquely active part in programming and management of the school.

Working at maximum capacity, the school can care for 65 children ages 2½ to 5 years old; the faculty-to-child ratio is about 1:8. There is an 18-month waiting list of at least 120 families applying for admission to the school, which was expanded just over 2 years ago to admit 10 additional students yearly and is one of few Montgomery county preschools that offers a sliding tuition scale based on family income.

"You just can't beat the cultural mix we have here," said Fuss, explaining the school's policy of intermingling the ages as well as the ethnic and economic backgrounds of its students. "The children learn how to be together



With a long garden hose, a few portable tubs and limitless imagination, the children at the NIH Developmental Preschool Program transform this bricked walkway into tea parties, shipyards and waterfalls.

in a group; the older children learn to act as role models for the younger ones."

While the school deemphasizes the usual routine curriculum, its students learn to think and act responsibly as well as responsively through such physical activities as dressing-up, cooking, storytelling, singing and arts and crafts. "The children learn about gardening and nature, activities that stimulate them," stressed Wong-Staal.

"As a working parent, I cannot overemphasize the importance of knowing that your children are safe and that they are developing the way they should."

"Part of our philosophy," explains Fuss, "is that young children belong outdoors."

On an average summer day, students at the center spend the better part of the day outside, either climbing monkey bars, planting flowers or exploring the "forest," a small patch of shrubbery that runs along the bricked walkway. Hot days find the children engaged in "tea parties," or "crewing miniature oceanliners."

"We'd like to keep our space," said Fuss, watching several children suit up in the outside "closet" that makes impromptu dunking quick and easy. "But if we must move, the quality of the program cannot be ignored. NIH excels in so many areas. It should want to excel in this way, also."

Mansfield agrees that NIH should and will excel in providing quality childcare for its employees:

"In order to ensure that the needs of the children and of Sasha are met, the Division of Space Management has been given the lead in developing a model childcare program ... the aim will be to enhance rather than detract from the NIH ability to meet present and future needs for quality childcare." □

## Decker Wins ACR Gold Medal

Dr. John L. Decker, Clinical Center director, recently received the 1989 Gold Medal from the American College of Rheumatology, the highest award the ACR can bestow upon any individual. Given in recognition of major contributions to the field of rheumatology in the United States, it includes an honorarium of \$3,000.

"This award reflects the work of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, which has been a cooperative, cohesive and long-sustained unit in the Clinical Center," says Decker. "Most particularly, the branch can take pride in the considerable number of young people who have trained with us and are now widely scattered in American academia."

According to Decker, the branch was founded by Dr. Joseph J. Bunim, clinical director of the then National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. Bunim joined the institute in 1952 and remained until his death in July 1964. The institute's conference room on the 9th floor of the CC was named in his honor.

Decker became chief of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch in September 1965. "Originally, there were approximately 25 people, but now there are considerably more," he says. He became clinical director of NIAMD in 1976 as well as continuing as chief of the branch. In 1983, Decker was named CC director and NIH associate director for clinical care; he continues to hold both positions.

A member of many professional organizations and societies, Decker has served on numerous editorial boards and committees and has authored more than 150 scientific publications, principally on the clinical aspects of rheumatic disease.

Decker has received many honors and awards. The most recent include the PHS Superior Service Award, 1987 Distinguished Service Award from the Lupus Foundation of America and the IVth Alessandro Robecchi International Prize in 1983. □

## Research Subjects Needed

Earn up to \$260 for learning to discriminate the effects of one drug from another. Minimum time required over a 7-week period. Involves only commonly prescribed drugs and minimal effort. You must be between ages 18 and 50 and in good health. Call 295-0972 weekdays between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences. □



Recently gathering at NLM to help identify old NIH photos were (from l) former NIH director Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, NLM prints and photographs curator Lucinda Keister, NIH historian Dr. Victoria Harden, her assistant Joanie Shariat and Dr. Sheldon Cohen, scientific advisor to the director of NIAID. The photos shown here are just a few of nearly 2,000 such pictures detailing NIH history from 1948 to 1980. This is part of a major History of Medicine Division project, in cooperation with the Lister Hill Center, to produce a videodisc of the entire NLM prints and photographs collection. The project should be completed by the end of 1990. In the meantime, the prints and photographs staff is interested in additional visual documentation of some areas of NIH research; readers who own such material may contact Keister or her staff weekdays between 8:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. at 496-5961.

## NIH Fencer Cuts Out the Competition

It took but 6 minutes for Dr. Novera "Herb" Spector to thrust and cut his way to victory in the Alabama state fencing championships, June 8. In a final round-robin of nine competitors for the sabre title, the 69-year-old Spector defeated all comers, the oldest of whom was 35.

Spector is a neurophysiologist with the Division of Fundamental Neurosciences, NINDS. He is also president of the International Society for Neuroimmunomodulation.

While nursing a broken rib incurred from a fall while fencing, Spector competed in foil, epee and sabre in the U.S. National Senior events, formerly the Senior Olympics, held June 10 and 11. He finished first in sabre and second in foil and epee in the 50-70 year age group.

"Besides being the fastest sport known to man," said Spector, "sabre fencing provides excellent physical and mental exercise, and allows one to get rid of all one's hostility without ever hurting anyone."

Spector has competed in national and international fencing championships for 52 years. He has established three world's records in fencing: for winning more than 500 gold medals, for 18 gold medals in the Senior Olympics, and for twice winning the Super-Senior Olympics in sabre, defeating winners of



Dr. N. H. Spector, NINDS neurophysiologist, stands victorious after the U.S. National Senior events held June 10-11 in Orlando, Fla.

all age categories.

"I was never very good at other sports, but I liked fencing the best and stayed with it," said Spector.

He earned first position on the All-American collegiate sabre team in 1941. He later won many championships in foil, epee and sabre in the United States and France. Spector has founded dozens of fencing organizations, including the National Science Foundation and NIH fencing clubs.—Gary Beck □

## Dr. Marie Nylen Retires; NIDR Career Spanned 40 Years

For a young female dentist with no science background it was the chance of a lifetime. She emptied her savings account and quit her job. Although it meant leaving her native Denmark, she jumped at the chance to visit the National Institute of Dental Research and see the United States.

Forty years after arriving, Dr. Marie Ussing Nylen, extramural program director, NIDR, retired June 30.

"My options are wide open," said Nylen, "I've had a number of invitations to continue my research in different laboratories."

In 1949, one year after the establishment of NIDR, Nylen was invited by one of her professors to visit the institute during his stay. She planned to visit for 3 months but ended up staying 2 years. "The opportunities for research in Denmark were very limited. After WWII, the United States seemed like the promised land," she said. She returned to Denmark in 1951 to serve as assistant professor in the department of oral diagnosis at the Royal Dental College.

She resumed her NIDR career in 1955 as a visiting scientist in the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology. From 1960 to 1969, she served as a biologist. In 1969 she was named chief of the Laboratory of Histology and Pathology and 8 years later became the first woman to head an intramural program at NIH when she was named scientific director at NIDR. In 1984, Nylen was named extramural program director.

During her early research in the 1950's, Nylen collaborated with Dr. David Scott on the study of tooth enamel. Using the electron microscope, Nylen and Scott proved that tooth enamel contains organic matter—a question that had baffled scientists for years. Nylen received the International Association for Dental Research (IADR) Award for Basic Research in Mineralization for her work.

Another of her discoveries was the link between tetracycline and tooth malformation; her work on tetracycline's deleterious effects on dental enamel led to restrictions on the use of the antibiotic. In 1975 she was awarded the Federal Women's Award for her findings. She was one of only six women in the U.S. to receive the honor that year.

What are some of the highlights of such a prolific career? "Technical achievements aren't necessarily the things that stand out," said Nylen. "Getting my U.S. citizenship, publishing my first paper in a major peer-reviewed journal and receiving an honorary degree from my alma mater, the Royal Dental College in Copenhagen, were certainly all high points. Once a paper came back marked, 'Not a single word in this paper should be changed.' Those are the kinds of things I



*To mark the retirement of Dr. Marie U. Nylen (c), director of the NIDR Extramural Program, colleagues, friends and dental organizations with whom she worked during her 40-year career made donations to two important causes on her behalf. On June 2, Nylen and NIDR director Dr. Harald Loe (r) presented more than \$2,400 for the Children's Inn at NIH to Randy Schools (l), general manager of the R&W. A donation of \$1,600 also was made to the recognition fund of the International Association for Dental Research to help support dental students involved in research.*

remember."

Throughout her career, Nylen has held several offices including president of the American Association for Dental Research from 1979 to 1980, and president of the IADR from 1981 to 1982. She is the only woman to have been named president of the IADR.

She has received numerous honors and awards including the Isaac Schour Memorial Award in anatomical sciences from the IADR, an honorary doctor of science degree from Georgetown University, and a Meritorious Executive Rank Award.

After a summer with her family, some golf, bridge and a trip to Tokyo, Nylen will most likely be back at NIDR consulting on a variety of issues. "It's a wonderful feeling to sit back and contemplate all my choices," she said. "Everything is possible."—Mary Daum □

## Dry Mouth Study

NIDR seeks patients for a study of medication to treat dry mouth or salivary gland dysfunction caused by radiation therapy in the head/neck region. Patients must be 18-70 years old and have no cardiovascular, respiratory, hepatic or gastrointestinal problems.

For further information, call Alice Mayski, 496-4371. □

## Grants Inquiries Online System

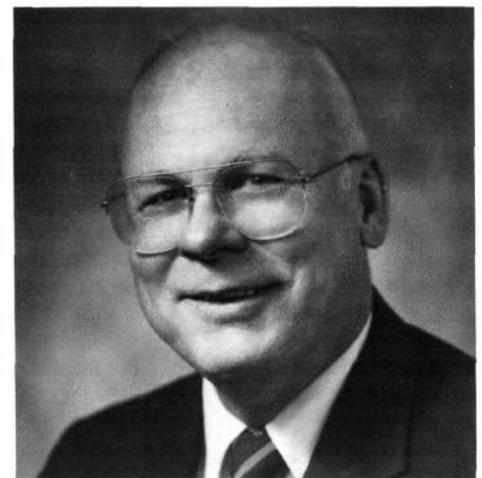
The Division of Research Grants now has an online system—Grants Inquiries On-Line—that allows electronic access to those NIH extramural program guidelines available in printed form from DRG's Office of Grants Inquiries. The system file is now available to the scientific community through the Bitnet node and to the NIH community through Wylbur.

The grant information file is located on the mainframe computer and is a partitioned data set (PDS). The file provides for other program guidelines to be added to the PDS file as need arises.

To participate in the Bitnet electronic transfer system, individuals are asked to provide the name, title, telephone number and Bitnet address to Sue Meadows, Westwood Bldg., Rm. 449, 496-7441. Her Bitnet node address is NXM@NIHCL.

NIH'ers with a valid DCRT account can access the data sets through Wylbur as follows:

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*Dr. Ralph J. Helmsen received the Cornea Section Award at the recent annual meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology in Sarasota. He is the research training and resources officer for NEI. The award recognizes Helmsen's 11 years of continuous service to corneal disease research as former head of NEI's Corneal Disease Program and chief, Anterior Segment Diseases Branch. Long time coworker Dr. Jack McLaughlin, NEI associate director for extramural and collaborative research, said, "Dr. Helmsen has played an important role in fostering high-quality research on the cornea. This award acknowledges that contribution, and is also an expression of thanks from the many investigators who have benefitted from Ralph's efforts."*

### McCalla Ends 36-Year CC Nursing Career

As one walks about the 13th floor clinic in the Clinical Center, the caring and personal touch of the doctors and nurses is apparent everywhere. There is a huge bulletin board filled with pictures and letters of all the children they have treated. Nurses in treatment rooms quietly calm scared young patients and explain what is happening to them in words they can understand.

One nurse stands out in particular at this clinic, June McCalla; she has served as a clinical nurse specialist for 36 years. She was there when the CC opened in 1953 and has been at her post ever since. She was the first pediatric practitioner with NCI's Pediatric Branch.

"I was a trailblazer really. I was the first pediatric nurse practitioner here and so far there have been four others who have followed me," she said. In fact, McCalla was probably one of the first pediatric nurse practitioners in the country. The role of nurse practitioner became more widespread in the early 1970's; McCalla started in the early 1950's.

When McCalla first started at the clinic, NIH was much different than it is today. She is amazed at how rapidly the campus has grown in the last 20 years. "When I first came, NIH was like a small town. Now it is like a huge city," she said.

The expansion has changed the way she relates to fellow workers at NIH.

"I used to know everybody in the entire Clinical Center, even many outside this building. They were like my family. Now my family is this 13th floor clinic." McCalla said she sometimes misses the friendliness of the small campus.

"It used to be that some campus police would offer you a ride when they saw you walking," she recalled. McCalla also said com-



June McCalla

puters made a huge change in the pediatric department and around campus.

Unfortunately for many of her patients and coworkers, McCalla retired June 30. She said she will especially miss the children she took care of during her years at NIH.

"I'm going to miss the patients and their families the most," she said. "I have watched them grow up, get married and now I'm taking care of their children. I feel like I grew up with them and they're a part of my big family."

Despite her retirement, she is not going to leave entirely. She plans to volunteer at the clinic whenever she can. She also wants to do some traveling; a trip to Canada is planned this month.

McCalla remains concerned about NIH's ability to grow yet keep the personal touch.

"Our pediatric branch is growing rapidly. I just hope it can keep the warmth and love that is here now."—Jeremy Wright

### Klippel Inducted into Lupus Hall

Dr. John H. Klippel, NIAMS clinical director, was honored by the American Lupus Society recently when it inducted him into the National Lupus Hall of Fame.

Klippel, an outstanding researcher in the area of systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus), has been a senior investigator with the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch since 1976 and was appointed to his present position in 1987. He has written more than 60 scientific papers and numerous sections in major textbooks of rheumatology and internal medicine.

During the past 30 years, more than 1,000 lupus patients have participated in the lupus research program of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch.

Studies conducted by the branch were among the first investigations to identify genetic markers of the HLA (human leukocyte antigen) system associated with lupus. Other studies have evaluated particular types of antibodies (autoantibodies) found in lupus patients



Milt Abrams (l), past president of the American Lupus Society, presented a plaque to Dr. John H. Klippel, NIAMS clinical director, honoring him for his research on lupus.

and evaluated the role of immune system disturbances responsible for the production of these antibodies. The branch has a long-term commitment to studying immune suppression in lupus through the use of cytotoxic drugs.

As a result of these studies, significant advances in disease management, particularly for patients with lupus nephritis, have resulted. Studies conducted at the Clinical Center have demonstrated that chemotherapy is able to prevent kidney failure in patients with serious forms of lupus nephritis. There is an ongoing effort within the branch to identify improved therapies for the disease.

The exact cause of lupus is unknown, but evidence suggests that it may result from a disorder in the body's production of antibodies (proteins that fight invading organisms). In lupus, the body produces abnormal antibodies or autoantibodies that react against the patient's own tissues. In its systemic form, virtually every organ system can be affected.—Barbara Weldon □

### Peacemakers Sought by DEO

The NIH Division of Equal Opportunity currently has collateral duty positions for full-time permanent employees who are interested in learning, perfecting and applying conflict resolution skills to resolve workplace disputes.

Like the Marines, DEO is looking for a few good men and women. It needs people in all occupational series, grade levels and locations (on and off campus) to assist employees and managers in resolving informal complaints of discrimination.

Workers will be officially appointed by the NIH director to serve a 3-year term as his designee in conducting informal inquiries and facilitating resolution of employment problems addressed in informal complaints.

Those selected will be trained in interviewing and negotiation techniques, report writing

and no-fault settlements. They will spend a maximum of 20 percent of official duty time when engaged in complaints inquiries and will be expected to interview aggrieved parties and management; gather data; prepare initial and final counseling reports and participate in negotiating settlement agreements.

Workers will represent neither complainants nor management, but will provide a valuable service to both by using their knowledge, creativity and neutrality to help resolve employment disputes.

Interested candidates should contact their own BID EEO officer or Vernon Mabry, Complaints Branch, DEO, 496-1551, who can provide further details and a copy of the collateral duty position description. The deadline for response is Aug. 3. □

## Gene Studies Get Boost from DRR

Six of the nation's leading molecular biologists shared their research findings with New York City area students and scientists at a recent symposium hosted by Hunter College's Center for the Study of Gene Structure and Function. The center was established in 1985 with a grant from the Research Centers in Minority Institutions (RCMI) Program, administered by the Division of Research Resources.

The title of this year's symposium was "Molecular Basis of Gene Regulation." The presenters, which included Timothy Lohman, Texas A&I University; Paul Sigler, Yale University; Joseph Krakow, Hunter College; Steven McKnight, Carnegie Institute of Washington; Robert Roeder, Rockefeller University; and Keith Yamamoto, University of California at San Francisco, were selected for their contributions to understanding how information stored in the body's molecular code can be selected for normal use by regulatory proteins that interact with genes. Analyzing the function of genes is important because many diseases such as cancer are thought to be caused by regulatory proteins mishandling genetic information.

The presentations ranged from a theory about "leucine zippers," which may help hold proteins together, thus enhancing their DNA binding properties, to an analysis of the structure of a protein required for specific interaction with a gene.

The RCMI-supported center at Hunter was established to enhance the school's biomedical research infrastructure. Hunter College, a predominantly minority institution, has approximately 19,000 undergraduate and graduate students, 50 percent of whom are

black or Hispanic and 14 percent of whom are Asian-American.

The center has a wide array of state-of-the-art biomedical resources, including sequencing and synthesis, and electron microscopy and cytology laboratories, as well as nuclear magnetic spectroscopy, x-ray diffraction, biomolecular computation and graphics, hybridoma and cell culture facilities. Faculty members, postdoctoral fellows and students from various graduate programs within the City University of New York system share the school's research facilities.

Dr. Robert Dottin, professor of biology and director of research at the center, said a first-rate research environment is a prerequisite for ensuring that students and postdoctoral fellows trained by the institution are productive and competitive.

RCMI support, according to Dr. Sidney A. McNairy Jr., DRR director of the program, is limited to the nation's health professional schools and other doctorate-granting institutions with a minority enrollment of more than 50 percent. To be eligible for funding, an institution must award either an M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., or an equivalent health professional degree, or it must have a doctoral-degree program in at least one of the health-related sciences. Funds totaling \$15.31 million in FY 1989 are supporting research development at 17 colleges and universities which, according to McNairy, raises the total to nearly \$51 million since the program's inception in 1985. The program will also make up to five supplemental awards in FY 1989 to help institutions develop and expand their capacity for conducting AIDS and AIDS-related research.—Michael Fluharty

## Nancy Shapiro Retires from FIC

Nancy Shapiro, who managed hundreds of conferences in 14 years with the Fogarty International Center, retired June 30. The FIC staff hosted a luncheon in her honor; her retirement comes after 33 years of federal service.

Shapiro helped many of the world's most renowned scientists in her job as FIC conference management assistant. Her responsibilities included working with the FIC scholars-in-residence and the International Studies Branch to organize and run both large-scale conferences, meetings and small seminars.

In 1988, she received a special service award for her work at the Third International Conference on AIDS held in Washington in 1987. This followed numerous performance awards plus a special award in 1986 for suggestions to streamline conference organization.

Shapiro joined NIH in 1971; she first worked at the National Library of Medicine, and then at the former Bureau of Health Manpower Education. She moved to the Fogarty Center in 1975. □

## Horse and Wine Country Bike Tour

R&W has teamed up with Open Road Bicycle Tours in offering a 1-day bicycle tour Saturday, Sept. 28, through the horse and wine country of Middleburg, Va. Throughout the tour you'll cycle amid huge horse farms and estates on rolling terrain, along your choice of 18, 28 or 44-mile rides. The trip also includes a stop at Piedmont Vineyards for a tour and wine tasting.

Cost for the tour is \$17 per person and includes tour leaders, maps and written directions, 10/12 speed riding/shifting lesson, vehicle support should you not want to finish a ride, and on-the-road bike repairs if needed. □

## Cohen Receives Honorary Degree

Dr. Lois K. Cohen, assistant director for international health, and chief of planning, evaluation and communications at NIDR, recently received an honorary doctor of letters from Purdue University, her alma mater. She is the first sociologist to receive an honorary degree from the university.

Purdue honored Cohen for "her achievements in research and her commitment to public service."

Cohen is a leading proponent of the need for behavioral and social science research related to oral health. For her work in this area, she has received previous honors, including the Distinguished Senior Scientist Award of the International Association for Dental Research in the Behavioral Sciences—the first time the award was given for behavioral research. During this past year, the American



Dr. Lois Cohen meets with Dr. Steven Beering, president of Purdue University, at the commencement held recently.

Dental Association made her an honorary member and the American College of Dentists conferred an honorary fellowship on her. This fall, the International College of Dentists also will award her an honorary fellowship.

She codirected the World Health Organization's International Collaborative Study of Dental Manpower Systems in Relation to Oral Health Status, which analyzed and compared data gathered in 10 industrialized nations. She has been instrumental in the development of a followup study involving some of the same industrialized countries, new ones including the U.S.S.R., and middle-income developing nations. □

## Volts Needed for Herpes Vaccine

Researchers at NIH will soon begin testing a new vaccine against herpes simplex virus type 2. People who have never had herpes as well as those with prior oral or genital herpes infections are sought. Interested, healthy heterosexual people, ages 18-35, call 496-1836 for information. □



## 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	
Transition Planning	9/15
Introduction to Supervision	9/18
Managing Stress, Maximizing Effectiveness	9/27

<i>Office Operations Training</i> 496-6211	
Introduction to Working at NIH for New Support Staff	8/14
Basic Time and Attendance	8/3
Delegated Acquisition	8/7

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

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	8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
Tues. Wed. Thurs.	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:  
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## FAES Announces Fall Classes

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

Tuition is \$50 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, biotechnology, 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 Sept. 18, and registration will be held from Sept. 6 through 12. Fall catalogs are 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. □

## Tempest at the Salad Bar

Several weeks ago, the B1-level cafeteria in Bldg. 10 adopted a new pricing strategy for its salad bar. Rather than charge by the size of the bowl plus a flat rate for the number (but not volume) of toppings, it began charging by the weight.

Under the old policy, patrons sometimes loaded their bowls to prodigious capacity, resulting in two dangers—loss of profit by Guest Services Inc., which runs the cafeteria, and dropped salads, creating hazards underfoot.

The price change prompted complaints from some customers. Noting the ire mounting among his colleagues, Trent D. Adams of NIDDK posted handbills around the Clinical Center denouncing the policy.

"I'm not attacking GSI," he explained, "I'm just trying to stand up for the rights of the consumer. Many people in Building 10 are upset about this problem."

Adams is concerned about two things—that GSI advertisements for a new and improved salad bar were followed by a prompt price increase (including a charge for salad dressing) and that the increase occurred at a time when vegetables are supposed to be most available and least expensive. He is also irked that GSI charges 22 cents an ounce for salad while the local grocery chains charge only 16 cents per ounce.

"That's like comparing apples and oranges rather than apples with apples," counters Kathleen Courie of the Division of Space Management (DSM), an office that must approve the price of every morsel sold by GSI.

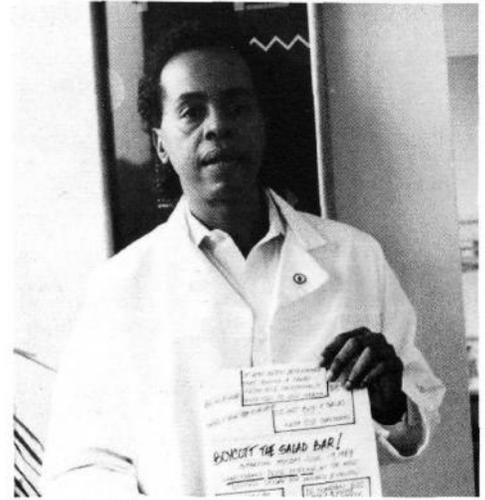
Doris O'Brien, district manager for GSI and an 8-year NIH veteran, said the NIH cafeterias were following the trend in the Washington metropolitan area to adopt salad-by-the-ounce pricing.

"Most cafeterias in the food business do it," she said. "We have to go with the times."

GSI can't compete with grocery store prices because it doesn't buy in such large volume, she said. Nor do the stores incur the salad preparation labor charges that GSI does, she added.

O'Brien says that only five customers have filled out GSI complaint cards (offered in all its cafeterias) in the past 6 weeks. Acknowledging that Adams' protest did result in a transient dip in salad bar profits, she reported that the volume of salad sales is back up to normal.

Prices at the CC salad bars have fallen from 22 cents an ounce to 18 cents since the new policy was adopted. O'Brien says the drop is the normal result of vegetable availability at midsummer; DSM's Courie thinks the protest



Trent D. Adams

may have had something to do with the adjustment.

"We go out of our way to please our customers," O'Brien insists. "I'm very concerned that people are upset, but it appears to be a very few. You can't please everyone in this business."

The new salad pricing goes into effect soon in other GSI cafeterias on campus, including the one in Bldg. 31, O'Brien reported.

Disgruntled consumers can take heart about one area where DSM has held the line against GSI pressure for a price increase: "The cost of bacon has been very controversial," says Courie, noting that a rasher of bacon costs 30 cents. "We keep disapproving of (GSI's) attempts to make it 35 cents. We've kept it there (at 30) for quite a number of years."—Rich McManus □

## Dental Research Now Online

DENTALPROJ, a new ELHILL database, is now online. The file contains summaries of ongoing dental research projects funded in the current fiscal year.

The National Institute of Dental Research developed the database and collaborated with the National Library of Medicine in adding it to MEDLINE. The file consists of active dental projects supported by DHHS and some projects (as many as could be collected) sponsored by the Veterans Administration and the Department of Defense.

The new database can be accessed through MEDLINE by entering the command: FILE DENTALPROJ. For further information, call 496-7843. □

## New Art Gallery Opens in Bldg. 31

Already a success in Bldg. 10, the Clinical Center Galleries opened a new art gallery recently in the cafeteria of Bldg. 31.

Called Gallery 31, the display occupies an entire wall near the A-wing entrance to the cafeteria. Fifteen watercolors representing scenes of Annapolis constitute the gallery's first show; the artist is Ray Ewing.

All of the paintings, which range in price from \$450 to \$750, are on sale. Twenty percent of the purchase price goes to the Patient Emergency Fund at NIH.

The migration of the CC's successful art program to Bldg. 31 has been in the works for more than a year, said Helen Orem, who directs the NIH galleries.

"People have recommended that we put an art gallery over here (in 31) for a long time," she said. "A lot of people who eat here never go over to Building 10."

Bldg. 10 is the site of a burgeoning art program, aimed primarily at creating a positive environment for patients who come to NIH for treatment; the hospital is home to five galleries.

Next in Orem's sights is the Bldg. 1 cafeteria, where art purchased by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences has hung for years.

"FAES established the precedent for putting art in cafeterias," Orem observed, "so the (exhibit in 31) is nothing new."

A reception held recently at the new gallery's opening drew many interested onlookers.

"It's an absolutely marvelous idea," said one. "It makes the place look so civilized."

Enthused another, "This is a wonderful marketing idea. Do you have any idea how



*A visitor to Gallery 31, the new art gallery in Bldg. 31, views watercolors by artist Ray Ewing. The exhibit occupies the wall of the Bldg. 31 cafeteria on the A-wing side.*

many people pass through here every day?"

The art on display in Gallery 31 will change every 6 weeks. For more information about the art program at NIH, call 496-8113. □

## NICHD Sponsors Mini-Symposium

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will sponsor a mini-symposium at NIH Sept. 19-20 on "Biochemistry, Molecular Biology and Physiology of Phospholipase A2 and Its Regulatory Factors."

Presenters from around the world will attend the meeting, to be held at the Cloister, Bldg. 60.

There is no registration fee but, because of space limitation, preregistration is required. For more information, contact Johanna McDonough, 986-4886. □

## Humor's Healing Power Prescribed by Professor of Comedy

It may have been the most entertaining lecture on therapy that NIH has ever hosted. Certainly its message was one of the most encouraging, most fun. The premise was so simple and universal that anyone could do it. Just laugh.

"He who laughs, lasts," quoted Stanley Raskin, a professor of comedy and standup comedian who presented his locally hailed theory, "Humor is Therapy," at a recent lecture sponsored by the Clinical Center's patient activities department to celebrate Therapeutic Recreation Week.

Raskin, a native of Brooklyn who now resides in Columbia, is a 12-year veteran instructor of humor at Towson State University. He has been featured on local television and radio as well as in the *Baltimore Sun* and *Washington Post*.

"You folks are lucky you speak English," he quipped. "I don't, I'm from Brooklyn. To me, 'you' is one person, 'youse' is two."

Made popular in recent years by Norman Cousins' book, *Anatomy of An Illness*, in which the author apparently healed himself of a serious medical problem by enjoying Marx brothers' movies, the idea that laughter has healing power is not a new one. Indeed, the theory is scientifically supported—laughing supposedly releases certain disease-fighting enzymes called endorphins.

"The bottom line," declared Raskin, "is that our minds have unbelievable power over our bodies."

To illustrate his point, he divided the audience into groups and asked each group to come up with about 10 things that are annoying or upsetting. Common group complaints

## Free Chamber Music Concert

The NIH Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy in America will sponsor a free chamber music concert on Aug. 8 in the area behind the Bldg. 10 cafeteria at noon.

Performing will be the Westwood Winds, a group of amateur and semiprofessional clarinet players from the area. The program is scheduled to include pieces by Rossini, Mascagni, Boccherini as well as other composers. French horn player Robert Bradford will be featured as he performs Mozart's Concerto for Horn (K. 417).

Refreshments will be provided by Giant Food Inc., and pastries will be prepared by master pastry chef Ezio Conti. The concert is the first in a series of cultural and arts programs sponsored by the OSIA Lodge to commemorate the Columbus Quincentenary.

The series, called the Festival of the Spirit (Festa dello Spirito), represents a sharing of not only some of the Italian contributions to Western civilization but also of the zest for life that seems to be part of the Italian essence.

The next program will be a lecture by retired State Department official Walter Wells, who will speak on the Italian opera in the United States. This presentation is scheduled for Oct. 12. More information on the program will be available in the *NIH Record* in early October with followup in the NIH Calendar of Events. □

## Research Subjects Needed

Have your 24-hour EKG read for free. It takes only 10-15 minutes to attach and you wear the EKG monitor (like a Walkman) while you do your daily activities. You must be between the ages of 45 and 65 without known cardiovascular disease. Call 496-0820 or 496-0022. □

included such everyday nuisances as telephone solicitors, television advertisements, half-done jobs, even NIH parking. Scattered chuckles and commiserating nods punctuated each group's report, emphasizing Raskin's basic philosophy.

"I've never heard so much laughter," he said. "If you can see the humor in these little things, you can focus your energy. If you can anticipate something, you can respond to it."

While Raskin advocated the use of humor as therapy, he also acknowledged the limits of comedy.

"Humor is not a cure-all," Raskin cautioned. "Humor is not all jokes either. Shared, common occurrences can become funny, too." —Carla Garnett □