

"Still  
The Second  
Best Thing  
About Payday"

# The NIH Record

## *Simple Solution Means Much*

### Hole in the Wall Frees Worker

By Anne Barber

What does the term reasonable accommodation mean? To Betty Dyess of NIAID's Division of Extramural Affairs committee management office, it means having a window cut through the partition shared by her coworker, Virginia Wilson. This window allows Dyess, who is hearing impaired, to communicate with her colleague.

"Without this open window," says Dyess, "I would find the job very difficult. I would have to run back and forth between our offices."

Wilson explains, "The window also makes us more accessible to visitors. At a glance I can screen visitors if Betty is out or working on her computer and is not aware of someone coming up behind her back."

Claudia Goad, committee management officer, credits Mike Crumly, the division's administrative officer, with solving the problem. "Mike has been involved in moving the entire division over to Executive Blvd. for the past year," she states. "When it came our turn to leave Westwood Bldg., where we had been for the past 6 years, we immediately saw problems with our space. We explained our concerns to Mike and he listened. He came up with a solution and had the work completed within 2 weeks.

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## *Dean of OD Staff*

### NIH Communications Chief Storm Whaley Retires

By Rich McManus

Storm Whaley, NIH associate director for communications for five NIH directors and four acting directors since his arrival in July 1970, retired Feb. 3. Several hundred NIH'ers, among them a handful of past directors, turned out to bid him farewell at a reception Jan. 29 in Wilson Hall.

"To say that you know Storm Whaley is to join a very privileged group," said Dr. Bernadine Healy, NIH director. "He embodies so much that is right and gentle about us. He is the communicator *par excellence*."

Healy praised Whaley as a gifted part-time painter, a prodigy at mathematics, a writer, singer, radio announcer, pilot and ground instructor. But most of all, she said, "Storm Whaley knows how to be your friend. He has been of inestimable value to me. I trusted his calm, confident advice and appreciated his clarity of view. He is an absolutely first-rate man and intellect. I'm happy I was able to get to know this extraordinary man who gave so much to NIH."

Added Healy's predecessor, Dr. James B. Wyngaarden, "When I came to NIH as director 10 years ago, I was immediately impressed

## *'Think Big'*

### NIH Launches African-American History Celebration

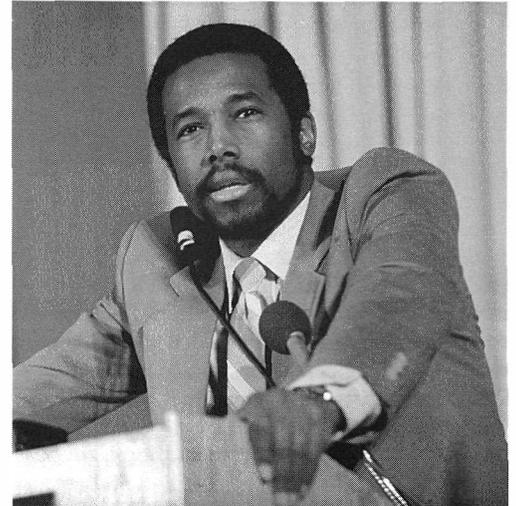
By Carla Garnett

About 20 years ago in inner-city Detroit, an impoverished fifth grader preened under his teacher's tongue-in-cheek praise. Congratulations were in order: The student had just earned a D in math instead of the flunking grade he had managed in nearly every other subject.

The self-described "class dummy" says he remembers feeling pretty good about his then short, but abominable academic career. He knew he was the dumbest student in class and his classmates and the teacher knew it as well. He would return home to a tenement overrun with "dog-size" water rats and king-size roaches, and he would play outdoors a while, then watch hours of television until bedtime.

On Feb. 10, that student, Dr. Benjamin S. Carson, graduate of Yale University and the University of Michigan Medical School and now director of pediatric neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins, delivered the keynote address for the opening of NIH's 1992 Black History Month program, "African-American Roots: Explore New Worlds, Pre-Columbus to the Space Age."

To the capacity crowd—comprised largely of school-age youngsters—assembled in Masur Auditorium, Carson gave the formula that



Neurosurgeon Ben Carson gave the keynote address at NIH's Black History opening program.

turned that fifth grader's life around. His advice was deceptively simple: Think big.

A world renowned neurosurgeon who helped develop the hemispherectomy technique that was first used to separate a set of

(See HISTORY, Page 9)

## Occupational Therapist Uses Computers To Boost Patients

By Anne P. Enright Shepherd

For patients with depression, finding the motivation to do even the simplest tasks can be monumentally difficult. Glenda Grogan, an occupational therapist in the Clinical Center, has a unique solution. She uses a tool that, although increasingly common in biomedicine, is an oddity in clinical treatment for those with depression and other mental health patients: a personal computer.

Grogan, of the rehabilitation medicine department, uses the technical help of the Division of Computer Research and Technology in developing and operating a Computer Training Program for some CC patients. "I am certainly very excited about the Computer Training Program because I've seen patients who are chronically depressed seem motivated by it," she said recently.

The program operates on an individual basis—patients choose projects and set their own goals—using two Macintosh computers and a printer. "The Macintosh appears to be a wonderful therapeutic tool for mental health patients," remarks Grogan. "The creativity and humor built into the Macintosh programs make it a particularly refreshing tool for patients struggling with depression." Group

(See THERAPY, Page 10)



Storm Whaley, NIH associate director for communications for the past 21 years, five directors and four acting directors, retired Feb. 3. Hundreds of NIH'ers wished him well at a reception Jan. 29 in Wilson Hall.

by the quality of the staff, and one of the gems was Storm Whaley."

Admitting that it was difficult to speak in

(See WHALEY, Page 6)

## NINDS Sponsors Second Research Poster Day

Scientists from NINDS' intramural program will exhibit some of their latest research findings on the brain and nervous system at the NINDS Research Poster Day, Tuesday, Feb. 25 at the Clinical Center from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The event is part of the institute's ongoing Decade of the Brain activities.

More than 100 posters illustrating recent advances in basic and clinical neurological sciences will be on display in the Bldg. 10 Visitor Information Center. Attendees can meet with NINDS scientists, who will be on hand to answer questions about their research from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. NIH employees are invited to view the posters and take advantage of this unique opportunity to talk with NINDS scientists displaying their work.

Interested representatives from private industry, academia, and state and local governments are also welcome to attend and are encouraged to explore potential collaborations with federal scientists.

The exhibit represents an extraordinary opportunity for NIH employees and others to become acquainted with the diversity of neurological sciences research conducted within the NINDS intramural program.

As part of the poster day, NINDS is sponsoring a "Distinguished Alumnus Guest Lecture" to be given by Dr. Eric R. Kandel, a senior investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and University professor at the Center for Neurobiology and Behavior, Columbia University College of Physicians & Surgeons.

Kandel will speak on "Genes, Nerve Cells, and the Remembrance of Things Past" at 1 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. For more information, call Jan Heffernan, 496-5468. □

## Conference on the Chemical Senses To Be Held, Mar. 2-3

On Mar. 2 and 3, the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders will sponsor a 2-day conference on "Development, Growth and Senescence in the Chemical Senses."

The conference will focus on complex basic and clinical questions of how a person's sense of smell and taste grow, change and age. Genetic and molecular mechanisms as well as the effects of environmental factors on the chemosenses will be discussed. An international group of scientists will present research from a wide range of disciplines including molecular biology and behavioral science. Current research, new techniques and opportunities for future research will be explored. Because so many disciplines are involved in the study of the chemosenses, this meeting is a rare opportunity for the direct exchange of information on these diverse yet related entities.

The conference, cosponsored by NIA and NICHD, will be held in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. For registration and information contact NIDCD, 496-7243; TDD: 402-0252. □

## Normal Volunteers Needed

NIAAA is seeking normal volunteers ages 15 and older for study on connections between EEG readings and predisposition toward personality traits. Must have both parents living and at least three siblings available for study. All subjects will be paid for participation. For further information call Claudia Harris, 496-7874 after 6 p.m. Leave a message including phone number and convenient time for return call. □



*Dr. Norka Ruiz Bravo recently was appointed a program administrator in the Genetics Program Branch, NIGMS. Previously a scientific review administrator in NIGMS' Office of Review Activities, she will now administer grants relating to the molecular mechanism of gene control. Prior to joining NIH, Ruiz Bravo was an assistant professor in the departments of urology and cell biology at Baylor College of Medicine. A native of Peru, she received her undergraduate degree from Goucher College in Towson, Md., and her Ph.D. from Yale University.*

# The NIH Record

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*Nine NIDDK employees recently received the NIH Merit Award from institute director Dr. Phillip Gordon. The recipients are (front, from l) Mary B. Adkins, Linda A. Adams, Dorothy W. Banks, Dr. Joan T. Harmon, and Dr. Ann A. Hagan; (back, from l) Robert M. Philippi, Dr. Ronald N. Margolis, Gordon, Maxine A. Lesniak, and Dr. Francisco O. Calvo. Banks also received the EEO Achievement Award.*

## NIDR Workshop Examines Genetically Engineered Vaccines

In the future, there may be a pill to prevent tooth decay, according to participants of a workshop on "Genetically Engineered Vaccines: Prospects for Oral Disease Prevention." Hosted by NIDR, the workshop was held recently at NIH. Dr. Joseph Ciardi, director of NIDR's Caries, Nutrition, and Fluoride Program, assembled a group of international experts in molecular biology and immunology to present an overview of the field of vaccine development and the progress being made in producing vaccines against oral diseases.

More than 100 people attended the workshop. Thirty speakers, representing government, industry, and academia covered topics ranging from the significance of the mucosal immune system to new approaches for designing and delivering vaccines. The major emphasis was on orofacial diseases, but systemic diseases also were discussed, including AIDS and papillomavirus infection, which can have significant oral manifestations.

Speakers described various strategies for producing vaccines, ranging from the use of inactivated or attenuated whole organisms to synthetic peptides and live recombinant vectors that express specific antigens. New generation adjuvants, passive immunization with monoclonal antibodies, and gene therapy technology were other approaches reported to show promise for enhancing the immune response. The most recent success stories about genetically engineered vaccines involved the licensing of a recombinant subunit vaccine against hepatitis B and a bacterial meningitis conjugate vaccine using *H. influenzae* capsular polysaccharide cross-linked to a bacterial toxoid.

In other advances, researchers have produced trial vaccines against oral (HSV-1) and genital (HSV-2) herpes based on a glycoprotein present on the viral coat. A live recombinant vector vaccine against HSV-1 has been used successfully in mice, and a subunit vaccine against HSV-2 is being tested in humans.

Progress continues in efforts to produce vaccines against oral bacterial diseases such as dental caries and the periodontal diseases. A periodontal disease vaccine is still in an early developmental stage, primarily as a result of the complex etiology of the disease. Periodontal disease is associated with many species of bacteria, presenting numerous candidate antigens for a vaccine. Presently, vaccines made from bacterial surface proteins and synthetic peptides derived from these proteins are being tested in animals.

Workshop participants described several strategies for designing and delivering vaccines against dental caries. The vaccines they discussed were made from protein and carbohydrate antigens present on the cell surface of mutans streptococci—the bacteria

primarily responsible for dental decay. Their presentations highlighted the important role of the common mucosal immune system in the initial defense against both oral and systemic pathogens that enter through the gastrointestinal, respiratory, or genitourinary tracts. This complex immune system of external secretions is separate from the systemic immune system, yet the two appear to interact in response to infection. The mucosal immune system consists of two diverse sites of activity: the first, where antigen is initially encountered (inductive sites); and the second, where the specific immune response occurs (effector sites). Vaccines given orally stimulate inductive sites in the gut-associated lymphoid tissue, resulting in the distribution of activated T and B cells to remote effector sites of antibody secretion (for example, the salivary glands). The mucosal system is functional during infancy, when a caries vaccine would be most effective by preventing decay-causing bacteria from colonizing newly erupted teeth.

Several workshop speakers examined the major obstacles to stimulating a vigorous mucosal immune response to vaccines. These include low absorption rates and enzymatic degradation of mucosally encountered antigens. The speakers discussed a number of innovative strategies for enhancing mucosal immune responses, and described a variety of genetically engineered vaccines and delivery systems. Scientists have genetically modified bacterial and viral vectors that can temporarily colonize mucosal surfaces. The vectors are capable of expressing antigens from oral pathogens and inducing an immune response. They also have used protein antigens linked to the cholera toxin B subunit to enhance mucosal binding and antigen uptake. By enclosing antigens in protective particles such as enterically coated capsules, liposomes or absorbable microspheres, they have designed experimental caries vaccines, some of which have undergone limited clinical studies in humans.

Summarizing the results of the workshop, Ciardi said, "The presentations delivered at this workshop underscore the importance of continued research to develop vaccines against the numerous infectious diseases, including orofacial diseases, which pose special challenges because of their complicated pathogenesis.

"It is now conceivable that techniques and methodologies being developed in other areas of vaccine research can be applied to oral diseases as well, and that this research will have large benefit for many populations worldwide," he concluded. "At the same time, vaccine research on oral diseases promises to shed light on common body processes and immune response."—Wayne Little □



*Dr. Doris Bloch recently received the Chairperson's Award for Meritorious Service to the Nursing Research Community given by the American Nurses Association's Council of Nurse Researchers at its biennial meeting in Los Angeles. Honored for contributions spanning more than 20 years, Bloch is currently special assistant to the director at the National Center for Nursing Research.*

## Ten NIH Members Named To First AIMBE Class

Ten NIH scientists are among the first College of Fellows elected to the newly formed American Institute for Medical and Biological Engineering (AIMBE). Initiation will be held Monday, Feb. 24 at the National Academy of Sciences.

The NIH inductees are: Dr. Stephen L. Gordon, NIAMS; Drs. Paul Didisheim, Alan Berson, Theodor Kolobow and John Watson of NHLBI; Dr. Terry Hambrecht, NINDS; Drs. Robert Dedrick and Murray Eden, NCCR; and Drs. Michael J. Ackerman and Donald Lindberg of NLM.

The outgrowth of a 3-year project funded by the National Science Foundation, AIMBE includes among its purposes the establishment of a clear and comprehensive identity for the field of medical and biological engineering, and promotion of public awareness of the field. □

## Designer Ligand Technology Subject of NCI Conference

The Division of Cancer Treatment, NCI, will convene a conference entitled, "Designer Ligands for Biological Targets," Mar. 1-2, at the Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza in Rockville.

The conference will cover mimetics, recombinant phage, random synthetic peptide and oligonucleotide technologies. The goal of the meeting is to facilitate the translation of this new technology of generating acceptor-binding molecules that can be used for the selection of natural ligands for clinical applications.

For information or registration, contact Dr. Roy S. Wu, 496-8866. □

## ACCOMMODATION

(Continued from Page 1)

"The move was causing Betty tremendous anxiety because she lip reads," continued Goad. "In Westwood, we had an open working environment. All they had to do was turn in their chairs and talk to each other. It was a big trauma, but they seem to have adjusted since our move in September 1991."

Crumly, who has been at NIAID for 4 years, didn't see this as a big deal. "Educating people is the key to obtaining reasonable accommodation," he says. "The most recent rehabilitation act (Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990) will probably make people more sensitive, but you still need to educate people. The act itself does not help provide reasonable accommodation. It does, however, make people aware."

"This was such a small item," he continued, "but it helped these employees adjust to their new surroundings. I think awareness, encouragement and attitude play a big part in dealing with handicapped employees."

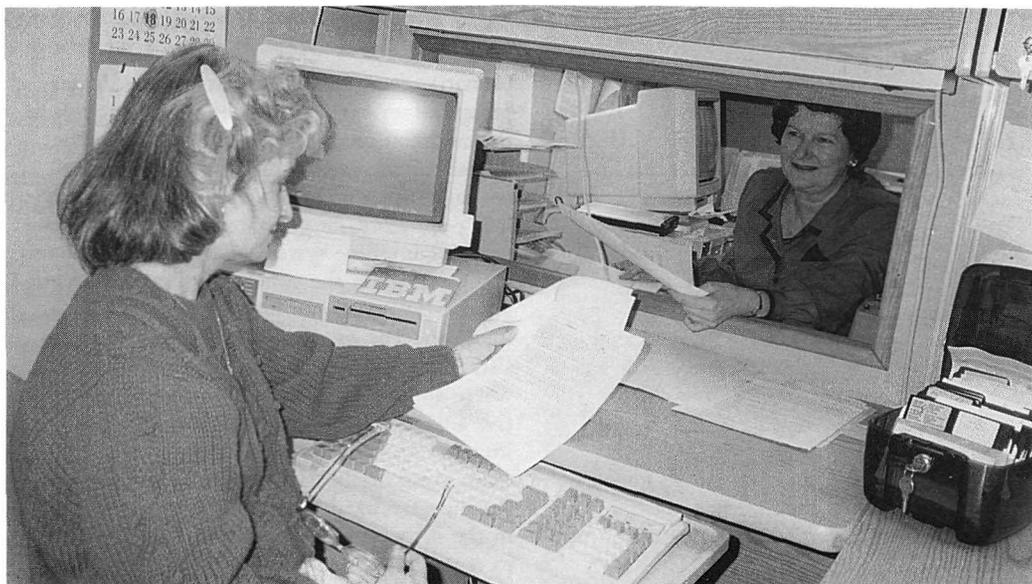
Goad serves on NIH's advisory committee for employees with disabilities. She recently completed a 3-year term and has been reappointed for another by NIAID director Dr. Anthony S. Fauci. As a member of the advisory committee, she also participates on a subcommittee dealing with reasonable accommodation.

"I have a real active interest," says Goad. "All our offices work together as a unit. If one person has a special need, it impacts on the whole office structure. My responsibility as a supervisor is to see that my employees' needs are taken care of whether it be the work environment or morale."

Goad and Dyess had worked together for 5 years before Wilson joined the office. During those 5 years, Dyess answered the phone with the aid of an amplifier and a TTY machine. "Again," says Goad, "Mike provided her with the same things in our new location. They were waiting for her when we arrived. It made the move a lot easier for all of us."

According to the guidelines of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regarding employment of people with disabilities, reasonable accommodation is a logical change or adjustment to a job or work-site that makes it possible for an otherwise qualified employee with disabilities to perform the essential functions of a position. Accommodations can only be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the applicant or employee, his/her specific disability and the functional limitations, the essential duties of the position in question, the work environment, and the reasonableness of the proposed accommodation.

"In other words," says Crumly, "accommodations are individualized. One of the most frequent misconceptions is that reasonable



Virginia Wilson (r) communicates with coworker Betty Dyess, who is hearing impaired, through a window cut in their connecting partition.

accommodation is expensive. While some accommodations may be expensive," he states, "some are cost-free or cost very little. It doesn't have to be a burden."

Goad sums up the reasonable accommoda-

tion provided for Dyess: "This office is very much a team. Our productivity, which is great, is a result of team effort. Therefore it is extra important that all our needs are met." □

### DCRT Computer Training Courses

Classes	Dates
Mainframe Services at NIH .....	2/19
DB2: SQL and QMF Selected Topics .....	2/19-21
Orientation to Running SAS on the Mainframe .....	2/24
SAS Fundamentals I for Nonprogrammers .....	2/25-26
MATLAB .....	2/25
Object-Oriented Programming with C++ .....	2/25
ENTER BBS .....	2/26
Analysis of Ligand Binding Data Using the LIGAND Program .....	2/26
Convex Questions and Answers .....	2/27
Introduction to Mathematica .....	3/2,4,6
Introduction to Image Processing .....	3/3,5,10,12
SAS Fundamentals II for Nonprogrammers .....	3/4-6
LAN Concepts .....	3/4
Getting Started with C .....	3/9-12
Windows Sampler .....	3/9
Downloading Sequences from GenBank on the Convex .....	3/9
Inside Image .....	3/11
DCRT Support for Unix Workstations .....	3/11
Introduction to SPSS at NIH .....	3/16-20
Introduction to S-Plus .....	3/13
SPSS/PC+ - Getting Started Under DOS .....	3/13
Running SAS Software in the PC-DOS Environment .....	3/16-18
Physical Forces Organizing Biomolecules .....	3/16-18

Classes are offered by the Computer Center Training Unit, DCRT, without charge. Call 496-2339 for more information.

### STEP Forum on Mar. 12 Examines Science Careers for Minorities

The Staff Training in Extramural Programs (STEP) committee is sponsoring a forum on Mar. 12 entitled "Creating Opportunities for Minority Students." It will examine programs that stimulate the interest of minority students in scientific careers and discuss programs already in place or under development at NIH.

The 2-hour forum will include three speakers. Dr. Kenneth Olden, a distinguished cancer researcher and the newly appointed director of NIEHS, will act as facilitator for the forum and will discuss influences that encouraged him to pursue a science career. He will also discuss programs being implemented in his own institute. Dr. Anthony Rene, assistant director for referral and liaison at NIGMS, will discuss college and postdoctoral programs sponsored by NIH. Dr. Michael Fordis, director of NIH's Office of Education, will discuss NIH programs for high school and middle school students.

The panel will address a variety of issues, including how extramural staff can have an impact on science education. A question-and-answer period follows the presentations.

The forum will be held from 1 to 3 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1 and is open to all employees. No advance registration is necessary. Sign language interpretation will be provided. For more information, call 496-1493. □

### Computing 'Guru' John Nelder To Lecture, Mar. 2-3

The Division of Computer Research and Technology will sponsor a series of lectures by Dr. John Nelder, an internationally recognized statistician, on Mar. 2 and 3. The three talks will present statistical computing as it has developed, as it stands today, and as it heads into the future. Nelder is an accomplished speaker who should have wide appeal.

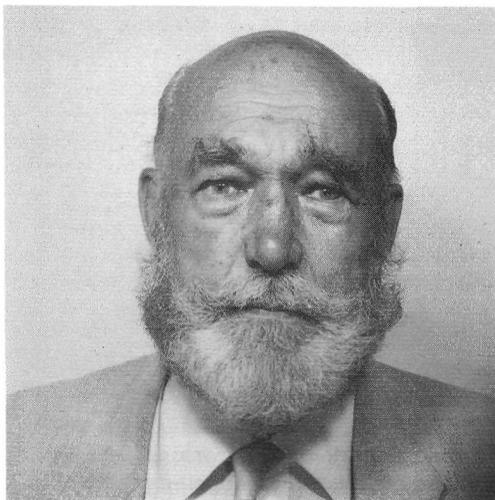
In four decades of pioneering work, he has developed a unifying theory in two areas of statistics, originated two statistical computing systems, and written more than 90 papers for statistical and biological journals.

Nelder's affiliations include an impressive list of credentials. He is a fellow of the Royal Society and also of the International Statistical Institute; he is past president of the International Biometric Society and the Royal Statistical Society. He spent 16 years at Rothamsted Experimental Station in Harpenden, England, as successor to Fisher and Yates, with positions as head of the statistics department and later the biomathematics division. At present, he is a visiting professor at the Imperial College of Science, Technology, and Medicine in London.

The series of lectures will be presented as follows:

- Monday, Mar. 2, 3-5 p.m., Lawton Chiles International House (Stone House) Conf. Rm., "Statistical Computing: The Way We Have Come"
- Tuesday, Mar. 3, 9:30-11 a.m., Lipsett Amphitheater, "Statistical Computing: Where We Are Now"
- Tuesday, Mar. 3, 3-4:30 p.m., Lipsett Amphitheater, "Statistical Computing: Where Are We Going?"

Nelder is best known for formulating generalized linear models, a theory that recognizes



Dr. John Nelder

the similarities and connections between previously unrelated statistical models. The concept allows for both standard and nonstandard analyses under one umbrella theory.

His work with generalized linear models (GLMs) is incorporated in two statistical computing packages, GLIM and GENSTAT. The Generalized Linear Interactive Modelling package (GLIM) is supported by DCRT and offers flexible, interactive modelling with GLMs for statisticians. GENSTAT is of much wider scope: it integrates GLMs with nonlinear regression, has the most general algorithm for the analysis of generally balanced designs, and supports matrix and table arithmetic, multivariate analysis, cluster analysis, and time-series methods.

Call 496-5703 for more information about the lectures. □

### String Quartet Performs, Feb. 24

On Monday, Feb. 24, the Manchester String Quartet will perform two string quartet masterpieces in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10, from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. The performance is part of the NIH Concert Series sponsored by the Merck Company Foundation.

The series, which began in September 1991 and concludes in June of this year, features eight concerts, each including two string masterworks composed a century apart. Coming Feb. 24 will be Haydn's Quartet in D Major, Opus 20 #4 (1772), and Brahms' Quartet in A Minor, Opus 51 #2 (1873). Cellist Glenn Garlick will give a brief history of both pieces.

The Manchester String Quartet, in existence for 11 years, is composed of musicians from the National Symphony Orchestra. Their concerts at NIH are free. For more information, call Dinah Bertran, 496-1776. □

### Plaut Named Chief of NIAID Branch

Dr. Marshall Plaut has been named chief of the Asthma and Allergy Branch within NIAID's Division of Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation.

The branch supports studies on the causes, development, prevention, and treatment of asthma and allergic diseases, including hay fever, hives, and reactions to food, insect stings and drugs.

Before joining NIAID, Plaut was an associate professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, where he started as an instructor in 1974. In addition to his NIAID appointment, Plaut will continue to teach at Hopkins as an adjunct associate professor in the division of clinical immunology.

In 1987, Plaut spent his sabbatical working in NIAID's Laboratory of Immunology. A



Dr. Marshall Plaut

native of Baltimore, Plaut earned his bachelor's degree in 1963 and his medical degree in 1967 from Hopkins. He completed his internship and residency at the University of Florida Hospitals in Gainesville from 1967 to 1969.

Board certified in internal medicine and in allergy and immunology, Plaut is a member of the American Association of Immunologists, American Society of Internal Medicine, American Thoracic Society, and the American Federation of Clinical Research. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Allergy and Immunology, where he served as chair of the credentials committee and worked on the program committee and Physicians' Public Service Council.

The author of nearly 70 scientific articles, Plaut has served on the editorial boards of the *Journal of Immunology* and the *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*. □

### Williamsburg Shopping Trip

Join R&W on a shopping extravaganza at the Williamsburg Pottery Factory and the Berkeley Commons Outlet Center near Williamsburg, Va., on Friday, Apr. 3. Deluxe motorcoach leaves NIH Bldg. 31C at 7 a.m. and returns at about 7:30 p.m. Cost is \$24 per person and includes transportation, shopping information and morning refreshments.

You'll find more than 130 acres of bargains at the Williamsburg Pottery Factory including china and crystal, gourmet foods and wines, furniture, lamps, wicker, soaps and candles, toys and games, pottery and much more. The Berkeley Commons Outlet Center has 52 stores full of designer values—Anne Klein, Liz Claiborne, Evan Picone, J. Crew, Eddie Bauer, Calvin Klein, Carter's Childrenswear, Nike, Mikasa, and Capezio, to name a few.

For more information or to sign up, contact the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31, 496-4600. □

## WHALEY

(Continued from Page 1)

front of a crowd without a Whaley-crafted speech in front of him, Wyngaarden praised Storm's "marvelous touch with words."

Though Whaley came to NIH with media experience and remained in close contact with the press corps, Wyngaarden said, "He never became one of them. Their motto is 'If you can't think of anything nice to say, let's hear it.'"

Demonstrating that he had learned something of the Whaley wit through years of collaboration on hundreds of speeches, Wyngaarden remarked, "I heard that Storm was retiring to Arkansas to paint flowers (a reference to Gennifer Flowers, alleged consort of presidential candidate Bill Clinton)." He later added, "It's been said that old men give advice when they can no longer set a bad example."

Currently the foreign secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, Wyngaarden, an avid art collector, said he was a great admirer of Whaley's paintings. "They show his many qualities of creativity and curiosity."

Dr. Thomas Malone, former NIH deputy director and acting director, arrived in Bldg. 1 about the same time as Whaley; the two became lasting friends. "I once proposed that we collaborate on a masterful book on the his-

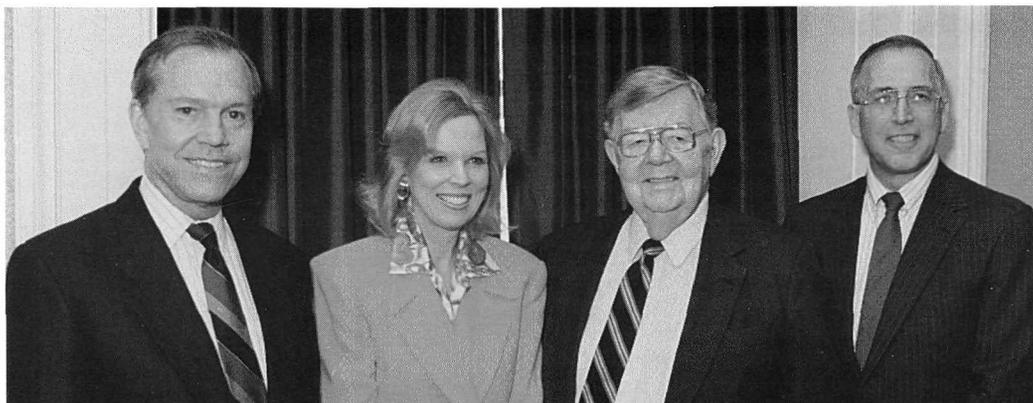


A common scene on the third floor of Bldg. 1 in the past 10 years has been a conference between Whaley and his closest assistant, R. Anne Thomas, director of the Division of Public Information and, now, acting NIH associate director for communications.

tory of NIH. Storm Whaley said it couldn't be published until we both left the planet."

Malone lauded his friend's writing skill, in particular. "He always embellished his writing with deep knowledge of history, art and literature. In crafting speeches for the directors and deputies, he showed uncommon talent and forbearance. It's remarkable that he maintained his sanity through all this, and that he loved it."

Dr. William Raub, who was acting NIH director for almost 2 years before the arrival of Healy, said Whaley stood for "intellect, dig-



Joining Whaley at the reception were (from l) former NIH director Dr. James Wyngaarden, current director Dr. Bernadine Healy, and former acting director and deputy director Dr. William Raub.

nity and class. More than anything else, he evoked in me the feeling of being my friend.

"The second thing he evoked is 4:45 p.m. on a Friday. That's when he would appear in my doorway with a sly smile and say, 'I think we're in trouble again.' There is no one I wanted and needed more at these times than Storm."

Raub, who with Whaley helped form the NIH Supramural Singers years ago, then led the vocalists in a rousing rendition of "Storm, Storm He's The One," sung to the tune of "Home on the Range." Its last verse read: "Storm, Storm you're the one. You really stand out from the rest. When the news has bad facets, you just cover our assets, you're better than good, you're the best."

The last speaker at the reception was Whaley's right-hand colleague for the past decade, R. Anne Thomas, director of the Division of Public Information, who will now be acting NIH associate director for communications.

"You set our high standards for service to the public and the media," she said. "You did it by setting an example and tone to emulate. You are our rock, our support, our friend and our book of knowledge. No one will miss you more than I."

With his wife Jane at his side, Whaley said, "It has been an enormous privilege to work with the extraordinary people who are NIH. It's wonderful to work with you. When Dr. Healy arrived, she congratulated me on the quality of the staff in the Office of Communications. I'm extremely proud of that. I'm also proud of the information officers at NIH, and their talent, energy and ingenuity."

He recounted highlights of his associations at NIH, ranging from anecdotes about directors to fond recollections of his two most cherished ad hoc memberships—the "Lunch Bunch" that met twice a week for years, and the "Kitchen Cabinet" that breakfasted almost daily in the Bldg. 1 cafeteria and whose membership spanned all levels of NIH.

"The organizations I belonged to seemed to have meals in them," he quipped.

Storm Hammond Whaley was born Mar. 15, 1916, in Sulphur Springs, Ark. He graduated in 1935 from John Brown University in Siloam Springs, Ark., with a B.S. in mathematics.

While an undergraduate, he worked as a radio announcer for the station in town, KUOA. The year he graduated, the Brown organization, which owned the university, bought the radio station and named Whaley manager.

"There were five of us on the staff—two engineers and three announcers. We did everything from writing the news to selling advertisements."



Former NIH director Dr. Donald Fredrickson greets his friend and former speechwriter at the reception. Whaley said Fredrickson "invariably improved the speeches I wrote for him."

Whaley's voice, still a soothing bass, was a natural for radio and also helped gain him a spot in the local barber shop quartet, the "Ozarkians."

The Brown organization later bought radio stations in Long Beach, Calif., and Tulsa, Okla. Whaley became general manager of the burgeoning media empire, though he remained in Arkansas.

In his home state, Whaley proved an ambitious reporter, covering not only local politics but also ranging as far away as San Francisco, where he covered the convention that organized the United Nations. In 1946 he would cover the first General Assem-

bly of the United Nations in New York.

"We did some pretty wild things for a station our size," he recalls.

Whaley also covered the national political conventions in 1940, '44, '48, and '52. He gave the speech nominating Sen. J.W. Fulbright for president in 1952, and had written news stories for Fulbright-owned papers in Arkansas.

After 18 years in radio, Whaley "felt it was time to let the new generation take over," and resigned from his general managership. He left to join the staff of Rep. J.W. Trimble of Arkansas as administrative assistant.

"In the course of my radio career, I became greatly interested in the political scene—the news led me into it," he said.

When Trimble offered him the job in Washington, Whaley was also offered a position as assistant to the president of the University of Arkansas. That job was held open for him while he gained experience with Trimble.

Back home in 1954, Whaley joined the University of Arkansas at the behest of its president, John Tyler Caldwell, whom Whaley had met and impressed during his journalism career. As Caldwell's "legislative liaison," Whaley was to help move and shake on behalf of the university at sessions of the state legislature in Little Rock.

In addition to being the state capitol, Little Rock was home to the university's fledgling medical center, whose expenditures of state funds were a concern to the governor. Among his other duties, Whaley was expected to smooth feathers in the state house.

In the summer of 1959, while he was on vacation, President Caldwell decided to leave the University of Arkansas to become chancellor at North Carolina State University. Caldwell's deputy, unbeknownst to Caldwell, accepted a vice presidency at Boston University.

"Neither one told the other of his plans," Whaley remembers. The university board asked Whaley, who was now assistant to the



*Giving her former coworker a hug is Marsha Corbett of ADAMHA, who used to be an information officer at NEI.*

Photos: John Crawford

president at the university, to be acting president and to initiate the search for a new president. The board also asked him to reorganize the medical center, which needed a vice president for health sciences.

For 6 months, Whaley was a university president. Recruitment for a new president went smoothly, but Whaley struck out when it came to filling the health sciences post.

"We had two prospects, but neither wanted the job. Out of my failure to recruit for it, I was awarded the job. Here I was, no physician, not really an educator, and I was responsible for the medical center."

It was as a medical center vice president that Whaley first became acquainted with NIH.

"I was treated well when I came up here," he recalls of a mission to Bethesda to obtain special equipment for cardiac catheterization. "I was taken in hand by Luther Terry, who helped me get the equipment we needed."

Terry, who would become U.S. surgeon general, was one of two critical contacts for Whaley in government. The other was Dr.

Robert Marston, who held a position similar to Whaley's at the University of Mississippi.

"Terry, when he was surgeon general, asked me to serve on the National Advisory Health Council," said Whaley, who made many NIH contacts as a result. Terry also appointed him to the United States delegation to the World Health Assembly, World Health Organization, in 1962-64.

Marston had come to NIH in 1966 as head of the Regional Medical Program.

"He invited me to join him at NIH but I couldn't shake loose," Whaley remembers. Nevertheless Storm consulted to the RMP and wrote speeches on its behalf.

When Marston was named NIH director, he created the position of NIH associate director for communications and persuaded Whaley to take the post in July 1970. In almost 22 years, Whaley kept the same office and desk in Bldg. 1, serving directors who were more



*Jim Sweat (l), director of the Division of Security Operations at NIH, presents Whaley and his wife Jane with an honorary police badge.*

and less interested in the importance of communicating NIH's mission to the public.

Of former director Dr. Donald Fredrickson, who was also at the reception, Whaley recalls, "He was a very interesting person to work with. I always enjoyed it. It was adventurous and fun to draft speeches for him. It was also humbling. He would invariably improve my writing during brainstorming sessions."

About Wyngaarden: "Again, a very stimulating thing to do. He did a great deal of speaking, and had an absolutely photographic memory."

Whaley said that Lunch Bunch gatherings were organized in part to determine what Marston, who had a deep Southern accent, was saying.

He calls Healy "very determined and imaginative. When we called her former colleagues to see what she was like, we were told we better get us some roller skates."

His oddest assignment, he remembers, is when President Ford was at NIH for Fredrickson's swearing-in. The Secret Service paged Whaley to report to the head of the White House detail immediately. Arriving on

**(Continued on Page 8)**



*Former NIH deputy director Dr. William Raub (l) leads the Supramural Singers in a tribute to Whaley, sung to the tune of "Home on the Range."*

**(Continued from Page 7)**

the scene, Whaley learned that he was needed to clear the chaplain's prayer.

"That was probably the most exalted assignment I had," he says, chuckling. "I couldn't figure out what they were looking for, frankly."

Whaley plans to remain in Bethesda for the immediate future.

"I may get more serious about watercoloring," he says of a painting career that blossomed in the mid-1970's at the urging of one of his three daughters.

"I can get lost in painting," he admits. "It hasn't lost its fascination. I'm still very much addicted."

Whaley says he will remember fondly his years at NIH, during which he has become



*More than 300 well-wishers crowded Wilson Hall to say goodbye to Whaley, who retired Feb. 3 after almost 22 years at NIH.*

almost as much a part of the institution as the pillars in front of Bldg. 1.

"The reception I had here was impressive," he said. "I've always felt comfortable working with people that I recognize as giants. I was never made to feel uncomfortable. I learned a lot about medicine. One of the things you have to do is recognize that you don't know much."

Whaley leaves NIH as the dean—by a longshot—of the Office of the Director staff, having served since July 1, 1970. His nearest competitor, in terms of longevity, is Dr. Philip S. Chen, Jr., who became an associate director 13 years after Whaley.

At a ceremony in his office on his last work day, Whaley assured his colleagues that he will keep in touch.

"I'll be around," he said, exchanging hugs with coworkers. □

## Davenport, 35-Year Veteran, Retires from NIH Police

Maj. Howard S. Davenport, a 35-year veteran of NIH's police force, retired Jan. 3., having witnessed the maturation of NIH's Division of Security Operations.

"What used to be simply a security department has now become a professional police force," said Davenport, who began his career at NIH as a private following service in the United States Air Force.

In 1956 when Davenport arrived, NIH was in the second year of a 13-year period many veteran NIH'ers have deemed "the golden years." Dr. James Shannon, whose term as NIH director spanned the era beginning in 1955, is largely credited with building and cementing NIH's sterling reputation in the biomedical and scientific communities during his tenure at the helm.

In the years since then, Davenport recalled, NIH has grown and changed tremendously. "The number of buildings and the population have both increased," he said, "and so has the amount of traffic through the campus, mainly because of the availability of mass transportation to the area. As a result, police involvement has had to increase as well."

Although he has no firm after-retirement plans, Davenport says he intends to enjoy his additional leisure time by fixing up his two cars and traveling to Newberry, S.C., where his family lives. A Washington area resident since he was 4, the 56-year-old major says the



*Maj. Howard S. Davenport*

impact of retirement won't hit him until he doesn't have to arrive on campus at 6:15 some Monday morning.

"I just reached a point where I decided to take a break for a while," he said, smiling slowly. "I don't really plan on doing too much of anything for a while." □

## Consensus Conference Examines Triglyceride/HDL, Heart Ills

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and the NIH Office of Medical Applications of Research are cosponsoring a Consensus Development Conference on the relationship between triglyceride and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and coronary heart disease, the major form of heart disease.

The conference, to be held Feb. 26-28 in the Clinical Center, will bring together lipid metabolism experts, epidemiologists, and clinicians to review current knowledge of the topic and issue a consensus statement that includes treatment recommendations.

During the past 30 years, much progress has been made in identifying cardiovascular risk factors and in developing and implementing measures to correct them. For instance, the adult treatment panel of NHLBI's National Cholesterol Education Program identified low-density lipoprotein as a major atherogenic lipoprotein and high levels as the main target for cholesterol-lowering therapy. The panel also said low levels of HDL were a major risk factor for coronary heart disease but did not recommend drug therapy to raise them.

The February conference will review new

laboratory, epidemiological and clinical evidence on HDL and triglyceride. The panel of experts will focus on six key questions that affect prevention, measurement, and treatment of HDL and triglyceride: Whether high triglyceride and/or low HDL cholesterol causes coronary heart disease; whether reducing high triglyceride and/or increasing HDL cholesterol helps prevent coronary heart disease; when HDL and triglycerides should be measured; when HDL and triglyceride levels should be treated in high-risk persons and the general population; what diet, other hygienic, and drug therapies can do; and what research still needs to be done about triglyceride and HDL.

Speakers will cover such topics as estrogens, HDL, and coronary heart disease in women; evidence from animal experiments; structure and metabolism; the coagulation system; HDL and high triglyceride syndromes; the Helsinki Heart Study; diet and drug therapy; and population screening. Conference attendees will be able to comment on the panel's statement on the final day.

Those interested in attending the conference should contact Carol Sadler of Prospect Associates, (301) 468-MEET. □

**HISTORY***(Continued from Page 1)*

Siamese twins joined at the back of the head, Carson is also a writer and lecturer. He said, contrary to popular opinion, his success is not unique.

"A lot of people like to hold me up and say I'm an incredibly rare individual, very special," Carson remarked. "But I take exception to that. I think there are enormous numbers of people categorized as minorities who over the years, over the decades and over the centuries have accomplished amazing things.

"The difference between me and those other people," he continued, "is that it's very difficult to diffuse the work of a surgeon. I held the scalpel. It would be hard to cover that up. But in many other cases it was easy to diffuse the accomplishments and cover up the issue."

Carson said something inside him transformed that 10-year-old's failure mentality into a 'can-do' attitude. "I had the same brain in seventh grade that I had in fifth grade," said Carson, who by adolescence was maintaining an A average in school and, ironically, frequently tutoring friends in math. "The thing that changed was my concept of myself. The thing that changed was the degree of my self-esteem."

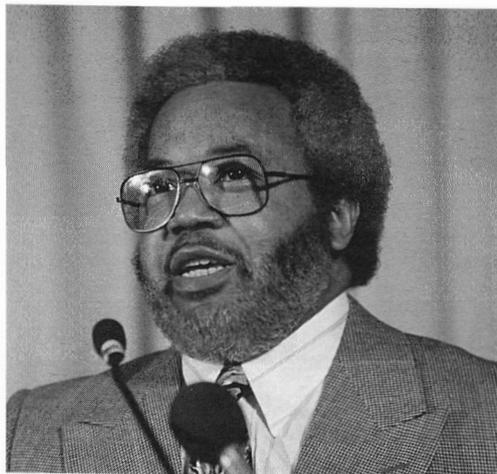
A large measure of the young Carson's self-esteem came later in that same fifth grade year, through the efforts of his mother. At her wit's end about getting her sons through school successfully, Carson's mother, a divorcee who herself had only a third-grade education and virtually no job skills, sent up a fervent prayer for wisdom.

"That's the nice thing about God," Carson said, recalling that his mother was never one to adopt a "victim's mentality. You don't have to have a Ph.D. to talk to Him."

How could this mother, working two and sometimes three jobs to stay at least half a step away from filing for welfare benefits, encourage her children to stay in school and not squander educational opportunities? The answer was simple: Cut out the hours of television.

"Television is really a plague," Carson said, noting that by age 16, the average American child witnesses nearly a quarter million acts of violence on television including more than 33,000 murders. "Why do we think it's so mysterious that there's so much violence? It's not a mystery. Look at what youngsters are seeing from day one. Seeing violence on television decreases one's sensitivity and erodes one's values."

Carson's mother severely limited his and his brother's television time to 1 or 2 hours daily, the surgeon remembered. The rest of her children's free time was then filled with books, specifically two books a week about which they were required to submit to their mother written book reports.



*NIH deputy director for extramural research Dr. John Diggs extolled Carson's many talents.*

"At the time," Carson recalls with a smile, "we didn't realize she couldn't read the reports. The world was at my feet between the covers of those books. I could travel to any place in the world. No book was safe within my grasp."

All books, however, do not live up to their potential, Carson pointed out. A typical United States history book is an example. When he was growing up, Carson said, he



*This charcoal print of NIH Black History Program speaker Dr. Benjamin Carson, director of pediatric neurosurgery at Johns Hopkins, was drawn by Al Laoang of NCCR's Medical Arts and Photography Branch. Carson was given a copy of the framed work by the NIH Office of Equal Opportunity, a sponsor of the program.*

remembers paging through the illustrations of American history textbooks and never seeing the faces of people of color doing anything significant in history. A Black child could get the impression that his people made no contributions to the world.

Carson continued, "As a Black boy you sit there with the history book and think, 'Where do I fit into this picture?'" Then, he said, young people turn on the television. There they see plenty of Black faces—playing basketball, football, baseball, dancing, singing, shuckin' and jivin'. Television is bad for what it shows as well as what it does not show, Carson emphasized. "Young people don't see any Black faces as nuclear scientists or as neurosurgeons," he said. "We've got to make it a priority to change those messages that are bombarding our young people."

Asked earlier in the program by NIH deputy director for extramural research Dr. John Diggs about why he's turned down numerous offers from Hollywood to produce a motion picture based on his life, Carson said the industry has always been more interested in entertaining than inspiring.

"Accomplishments of the Black community must be guarded against denigration," he said, adding that when a concrete offer is made to produce a film that is true and truly constructive, he will be happy to authorize it. "We cannot allow that segment of our society that is not interested in promoting intellectual achievement among Blacks to prevail."

Carson also redefined peer pressure, which he said caused him to stumble on his academic path when he got to high school. Peers, he said, are sometimes "people who encourage errors, rudeness and stupidity." Do not listen to "friends" who try to discourage academic pursuit, he warned. Think about the future and forget immediate gratification.

"You make yourself valuable by what you know," Carson stressed. "You must think big." Literally spelling out what he meant, he said thinking big requires an individual to discover and develop his/her Talent, Honesty, and Insight. Being Nice, storing up Knowledge, especially from Books and Indepth learning, are also important contributing factors.

The final G in Carson's formula involves one's personal faith. "Don't ever forget about God," he concluded. "I really wish there was no need for a Black History Month. I wish Black history was integrated into American history. We all built this country together and we all have a great stake in this country."

Cosponsored by the NIH Office of Equal Opportunity, the Black employees advisory committee and NINDS, the program, which brought together students from nearly 20 area schools, also included spiritual music by the Blacks in Government Department of Labor Chapter Choir. □

## THERAPY

(Continued from Page 1)

projects add a cooperative dimension to the program.

"I think the program has good therapeutic potential," remarked Dr. Lynn Gerber, chief of the rehabilitation medicine department. "It addresses the needs of a patient population whose needs are often overlooked by others."

### Confidence Builder

Occupational therapy (OT) is an integral part of any hospital setting in which patients with chronic illness or injury are treated. OT focuses not only on vocational issues, but on anything a person may do to occupy his or her time, including leisure activities, household maintenance, and conducting a daily routine.

Being a patient for a long time could cause a person to feel "rusty" in the skills he or she was accustomed to exercising. As Grogan points out, "The patient role doesn't give you nearly as much opportunity to accomplish things. All the things that give us our independence, our confidence, are really limited as a patient in a hospital situation."

Grogan developed the Computer Training Program as an element of occupational therapy to counter some of these limiting factors. Practical projects and regular sessions in front of a computer, she thought, could instill a sense of competence, success and achievement in people who may not find it elsewhere.

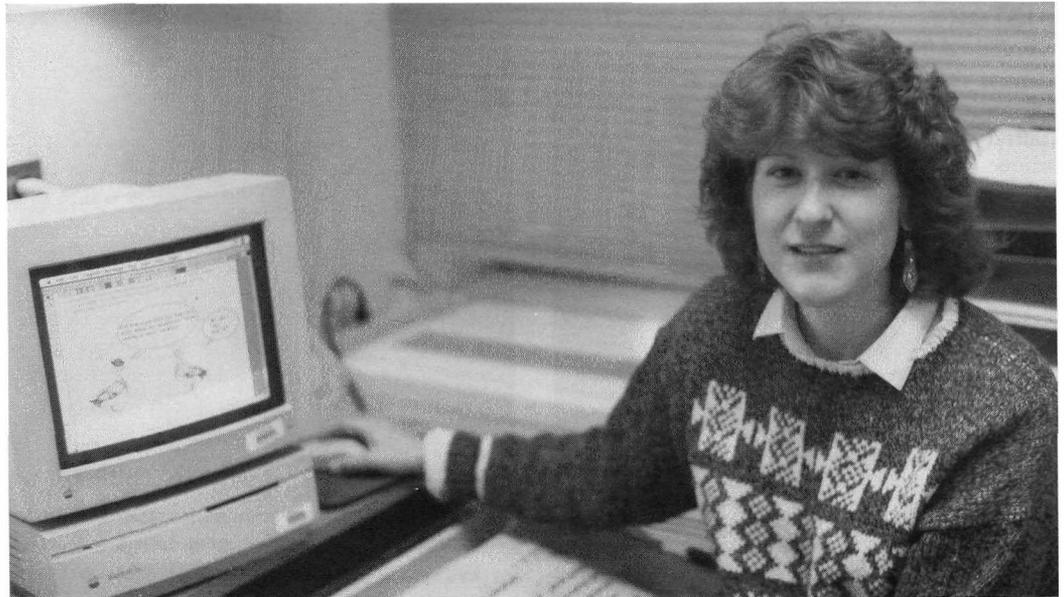
Her expectations seem to have been fulfilled thus far in the year-old program. "I've seen people really feel a sense of accomplishment when they learn something on the computer," she remarked. "We hope that transfers into a more overall sense of confidence in their abilities."

"The secondary benefit is it's a great vocational skill," Grogan continued. "They're going to go away with a skill that they didn't have before. Even people who may not use the skill vocationally may want to help their kids with homework or may have a leisure interest in computers."

Patients may also go away with a tangible product as the fruit of their labors. Some update their resumes or write research papers, while others write and design poetry or children's books. As a group project, a number of patients are developing an illustrated recipe book for people on a restricted diet; others created a quotations calendar.

Even when it's prescribed, learning need not be drudgery. Grogan says she and her patients enjoy the colorful graphics and unique sounds they encounter in their training sessions.

"The computer itself, particularly the Macintosh, is so much fun," she exclaims. "I love to see a patient get into that, too—to see their delight when they can grab some clip art from Hypercard and put it in a MacDraw doc-



Occupational therapist Glenda Grogan consults individually with patients who, among other things, design pages in a recipe book on a Macintosh computer.

ument. It gives them a sense of control, and as a patient, you don't often have a sense of control."

The Computer Training Program is integrated nicely with other occupational therapy services. Some patients learn word processing or graphics skills on the computer and then apply them in a work therapy situation. Others will use the restricted-diet recipe book in community meal preparation.

### Therapist and Computer Whiz

Glenda Grogan's introduction to computers was quite conventional. She started using word processing software to make writing a paper easier. When someone showed her a Macintosh, she liked the way it operated and began taking courses to increase her skill level.

Then, one day, she was hooked. "I think it was when I saw the first spray paint tool in MacPaint," she says with a sparkle in her eye. "I just remember it was one of those experiences for me—I felt like a little kid again in a toy store! It's been downhill from there."

Since then, she has made herself into something of an expert through advanced courses at the DCRT Training Unit, NIH Training Center, and the User Resource Center. "The resources here are just wonderful," she commented on NIH's computer training and support services. "That's not available at a lot of places for other therapists. I feel very fortunate when I think about it." She noted that in other clinical settings it can be rare to have computers for staff members, let alone for patients.

Grogan's department has been very supportive of her pioneering project, she says. In return, she has served her coworkers as a com-

puter lead user and a Macintosh support coordinator, which are sponsored by DCRT's Personal Computing Branch. As the primary contact, especially for the patients, Grogan ends up showing someone else almost as soon as she learns a new trick, hint, or application. "I'm still trying to get more effective at it. That's always the constant struggle."

Support people from DCRT's Personal Computing Branch have served as Grogan's advisors, sounding boards, and problem solvers. "PCB has been wonderful in helping support me in learning my skills," she comments. "Without those resources, I couldn't have gone through my learning process."

### Cutting-Edge Research

Grogan's blossoming clinical work is quickly generating a cutting-edge research endeavor. The research project Grogan has developed is based on the theory that successful functioning requires confidence in one's skills. She's studying, among other things, the sense of competence of mental health patients as it relates to a structured training program on computers.

She found considerable challenge in designing research that is both theoretically sound and clinically viable. "I think using the computer is a good treatment modality, but it's always helpful to see what the research shows," Grogan commented. Data collection should begin in the spring.

Rehabilitation chief Gerber sees value in Grogan's work. "I believe there is a research opportunity to learn a bit more about how patients with mental health diagnoses—specifically manic-depressive illness—become engaged in learning new skills. These patients may be hampered from learning in group or one-on-one settings because they are anxious

or distracted. The computer provides a more private, protected space. I think the computer has great research potential in that sense," she explained.

Through discussions with others in occupational therapy, Grogan has found a number of therapists using computers with physical disability patients, but very few with mental health patients. "I think the mental health area is largely untapped," she remarked.

"I'm sort of pioneering an area within OT, and that has some hard things about it," Grogan comments, citing the challenges of learning how to access resources, determining if the research continues to be relevant when no one else seems to be doing it, and structuring her learning process. "It also is very exciting," she is quick to add.

The excitement seems to be what carries her from one week to the next. As each successive barrier is knocked aside, Grogan seems only to lunge forward to the next one. Once this research project is finished, she hopes to expand the program, possibly to do more group projects or to see more outpatients. She has thoughts of encouraging computer learning for mental health patients besides those who have an obvious interest in computers.

On the professional side, Grogan would like to expand her contacts beyond occupational therapy to those who develop the hardware and software. "I would definitely like to be a link between the computer world and health care," she said.

Ultimately, Grogan can feel confident that her efforts to this point have had an impact. As she tells it, "I've had a few patients say, 'I feel like I can learn again. I don't feel like I learned anything since college 15 years ago, and I feel like I can learn again.' That's one of the best things a therapist can hear." □

## Sailing Club Holds Party, Offers Training Courses

The NIH Sailing Association kicks off its 1992 sailing season on Feb. 27 with a pizza party at the FAES House from 5 to 9 p.m. Information and sign-ups will be available for club membership, basic training classes, racing and cruising.

The \$5 entry fee covers pizza, snacks and soda (wine and beer available from cash bar).

An information brochure on the Sailing Club is available at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31.

The club owns 5 Flying Scot boats and will hold basic training for 6 weeks in April and May. Classes include on-the-water instruction on South River in Annapolis and classroom work at NIH. Cost is \$95 for classes plus \$35 in club dues.

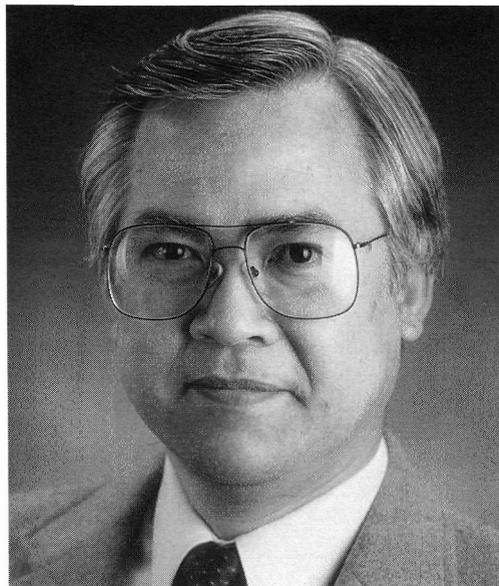
Applications for club membership, available at R&W, must be received by Mar. 18. For information on training classes, call Dr. John Greene, 496-9689. □

## Bill Bunnag Moves to DRG

Dr. Bill Bunnag, health scientist administrator in the National Center for Research Resources, has moved to the Division of Research Grant's Referral and Review Branch, where he will serve as administrator of initial peer review for special study sections.

He received his B.S. in 1965, M.S. in 1968, M.Phil. in 1971, and Ph.D. in 1973, from George Washington University. His scientific interests include cytopathology, quantitative and automated cytometry, tumor markers, medical research instrumentation, patents and licensing, and medical use of computers.

Before joining DRG, he served as NCR health scientist administrator for the Biomedical Research Support Grant Program, the Biomedical Research Shared Instrumentation Grant Program, and the Minority High School Student Research Apprentice Program. He also served as executive secretary of the bio-



Dr. Bill Bunnag

medical research support advisory committee.

Bunnag came to the National Cancer Institute in 1974 as executive secretary of the committee on cytology automation, Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, advancing to chief of the cytology automation section in 1978. In 1980, he became chief of DCBD's pathology-cytology section, and executive secretary of the diagnosis research advisory group.

In 1984, he moved to NCI's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, where he was responsible for extramural activities sponsored by DCPC in the areas of general cytopathology, cytometry, pathology, and novel approaches to early cancer detection. In 1988, he became program director in the Cancer Training Branch, before moving to NCI's Office of Technology Development to help implement the Federal Technology Transfer

Act. While at CTB, Bunnag wrote the computer program for all the branch's data input, retrieval, editing, processing, and control that is still in routine use today. At OTD, he worked closely with industrial, academic and federal scientists to originate and provide complex addenda to NIH's cooperative research and development agreement and material transfer agreement.

Before coming to NIH, he was research associate and instructor (cytology) in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at George Washington University Medical School. During 1976-77, he served as a member of the grants review committee, Society of the Sigma Xi, and was vice president; in 1978 he became president of the GW chapter of Sigma Xi. □

## Piano Recital Planned, Mar. 16

The NIH Chamber Players and FAES will present another in a series of lunchtime concerts in Masur Auditorium on Monday, Mar. 16 at noon. The program will be a piano recital performed by Dr. Carl Banner of NIA on a Korg 7000 electric piano. Included will be Bach's Partita #3 in A minor; Beethoven's Sonata in A major op. 2#2; Schumann's Kinderscenen op. 15; and Chopin's Ballade #2 in F major. For more information, call 496-7976 or 496-9350. □

## TRAINING TIPS

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

<i>Courses and Programs</i>	<i>Starting Dates</i>
<i>Management and Supervisory 496-6371</i>	
Congressional Operations Workshop	3/9
Report Writing	3/10
Leader Led Change	3/30
Shaping Priorities	4/8
Collaborative Negotiating	4/9
Coaching for Results	4/10
Practical Management Approaches	4/16
Conflict: Preventing and Resolving	4/22
<i>Office Operations and Administrative Systems Training 496-6211</i>	
IMPACT System for Personnel Staff	3/10
IMPACT System for MSCs	2/27
IMPACT System for Admin. Staff	3/19
Professional Development for Secretaries	3/2
Filing and Maintenance	3/16
Property Management Information System	3/3
Writing Fundamentals I	3/16
Federal Supply Schedules	3/24
Seminars on Advanced Procurement Topics	3/26
<i>Special Courses 496-6211</i>	
Retirement Planning Seminar	3/11
<i>Personnel Management 496-6211</i>	
Introduction to Personnel Management	2/24
Position Management	3/9
Employee Relations for NIH Personnelists	3/3
Negotiate to Win for Personnelists	3/27
KSA Methodology Training	3/16

## NCR's Leonard Stuart Retires, To 'Hoof It' No More

By Jim Doherty

After 27 years of caring for horses, burros, cows, sheep, goats, and miniature pigs at the NIH Animal Center, NCR, near Poolesville, Md., Leonard Stuart has called it a day.

"Stu" is planning to specialize in fishing and whitewater canoeing in his retirement, but he still enjoys working with farm animals, and is starting to build a small barn on his 3-acre property 5 miles from the animal center so he can raise a few sheep there.

Stuart has headed the "ungulate" (hoofed animal) unit at the center for many years, performing and overseeing procedures in biomedical research and animal care. Many of the farm animals (including some poultry as well as ungulates) are used to provide blood and antibodies for research projects of many NIH institutes. Others are for special projects, such as the sheep used by NHLBI investigators in research to develop better heart valves for human patients.

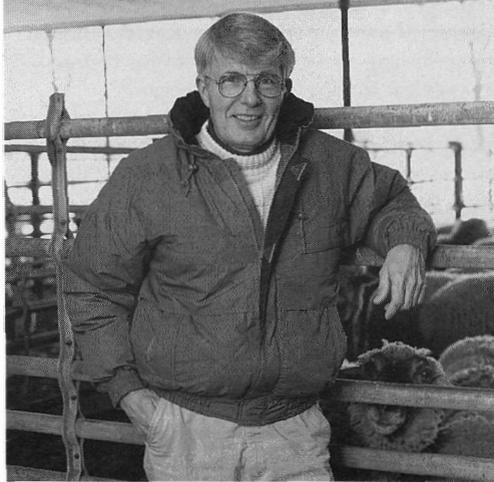
"To a lot of investigators and local people, Stu's name is synonymous with the animal center," said Dr. Francis Judge, Stuart's supervisor for many years. "He has an enviable reputation for hard work and dependability—almost unprecedented. I'd be very glad to retire from a place leaving a legacy like his."

Important as routine blood donation and antibody production are to research, Stuart has especially enjoyed the more challenging tasks presented to his unit. "One of the most interesting projects has been developing an inbred strain of miniature pigs for Dr. David Sachs's histocompatibility and transplantation studies in NCI," Stuart says. "Our strain is used in many countries now."

And the routine blood work has involved creativity. In the early 1970's Stuart was involved with Dr. Martin Morin and Jim Poole in adapting a human plasmapheresis device for use on animals. Ever since, blood plasma has been obtained regularly and easily from animals ranging from goats to horses.

Stuart has also worked with guest scientists from the National Zoo on embryo transfer techniques that help preserve endangered species and important lab animal strains. Work of this kind on the Poolesville miniature pigs led to discovery of a previously unidentified reproduction problem: cystic endometrial hyperplasia.

Stuart's interest in farm animals has been lifelong; he grew up on a farm in Iowa. After 4 years in the Marines he attended Colorado State University and obtained a B.S. in animal science, specializing in nutrition. On a job-hunt trip east, he was quickly hired by the NIH component now called the Veterinary Resources Program, NCR. He was looking into openings on the Bethesda campus, but



One of the many reasons Leonard Stuart has enjoyed his 27 years at the NIH Animal Center in Poolesville: "I love working outdoors."

was glad to learn of an animal husbandman position at the center, which included a house on the grounds and weekend responsibilities. Stuart, his wife, and their young daughter lived there for 13 years, with a son born 3 months after they moved in. Two other employee families with children lived nearby.

"It was a delightful arrangement in many ways," Stuart recalls. "One odd thing, though, was that for many years we weren't allowed to vote."

During Stuart's first days at the center, he was amused to see a pair of snowshoes in a supply room. But a year later it wasn't so funny. A blizzard that started on a Saturday night left the weekend contingent housebound for 3 days. Stuart and one other worker struggled with animal care. "We were about up to our necks in manure," he says. A helicopter finally brought helpers and life started back to normal. □

### NUPUD Examines Census Data

The NIH Users of Public Use Data (NUPUD) is sponsoring a seminar, "Census 1990: Tracking the Trends," on Tuesday, Mar. 10 from 3 to 5 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 9. Speaking will be John Kavaliunas from the Bureau of the Census.

NUPUD is an informal NIH-wide collaborative group that shares access to public use data such as vital statistics and national survey data collected by the National Center for Health Statistics and census data collected by the Department of Commerce. For access to these and other datasets, consult the NUPUD bulletin board at DCRT. For more information call Dr. Mary Frances Corch, 496-7065, or Dr. Jay Everhart, 496-8933. □

### Forum Offers Advice for Writers

Does your writing need a shot of oomph? Are your verbs smothered? Is your writing bogged down with long bureaucratic phrases? Do your descriptions of exciting research advances do them justice? Learn the tricks of the trade that writers can use to liven up articles and speeches at the next NIH Public Affairs Forum entitled "Writing with Oomph!" to be held Monday, Feb. 24 from 1:30 to 3 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 10.

Award-winning author and speech writer Bruce O. Boston will describe ways to jazz up your writing, culled from more than 25 years of experience. He is the author of *Language on a Leash*, a collection of essays on writing, editing, and English grammar and usage, and editor of *STET! Tricks of the Trade for Writers and Editors*. He has written speeches for senators, members of Congress, and other high-ranking government officials and taught numerous courses in writing, speech writing, and public speaking.

The Public Affairs Forums are a series of presentations related to the many facets of NIH's public information and education efforts. This program is open to all NIH staff. Sign language interpretation will be provided. For reasonable accommodation needs or further information, contact Bobbi Bennett, 496-8855. □

### Accident Witnesses Sought

Dr. Corine Layet, an NIAID visiting associate, was killed after being struck by a car while crossing Old Georgetown Rd. near Center Dr. at around 6:20 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 30. The Montgomery County Police have the incident under investigation and ask that anyone having witnessed or having information about the accident contact them at (301) 652-9200. An obituary will run in the next issue of the *NIH Record*.

### Discount Ski Tickets

R&W and Whitetail Ski Resort, the newest ski area in the vicinity of Washington (90 minutes away), have teamed up to offer discount lift tickets to NIH'ers. R&W members can purchase lift tickets for themselves, friends and family at a discount of \$5 off weekday and Sunday tickets and \$3 off Saturday/holiday tickets. All tickets are good for either day or twilight sessions. For more information or to purchase tickets, contact the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31, 496-4600. □