

"Still
The Second
Best Thing
About Payday"

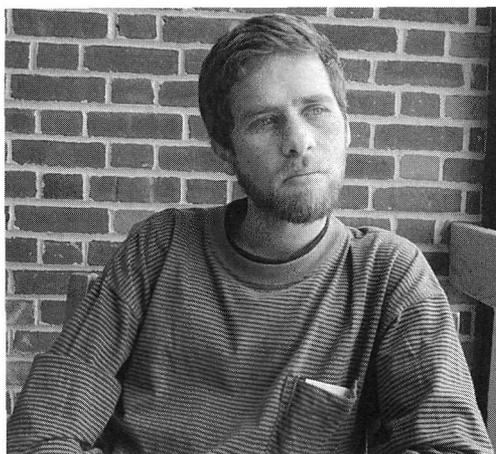
The NIH Record

Fund Tops \$53,000

Nophar Elects Belgium For Heart Transplant

By Rich McManus

When we last checked in with him, Dr. Yaron Nophar, a visiting scientist from Israel who needed a heart transplant that he couldn't afford (*NIH Record*, Mar. 17, 1992), was separately seeking funds to pay for the operation. Today, the 33-year-old biologist has new hope for the future—the medical insurance he carried in his home state will



Dr. Yaron Nophar

contribute \$100,000 toward a heart transplant to be performed at Erasme Hospital, part of the Free University of Brussels in Belgium. Nophar and his wife Idit, who has been helping him keep track of thousands of dollars of donations from NIH'ers and others, will leave
(See **NOPHAR**, Page 4)

Smell, Taste Addressed at International Conference Held at NIH

By Jo Bagley

Nearly 2 million Americans suffer from disorders of smell and taste. Some people are born with these disorders, however most develop them after an injury or illness.

To explore a multitude of topics relating to smell and taste, an international conference entitled, "Development, Growth and Sensence in the Chemical Senses," was held recently in Masur Auditorium. Sponsored by NIDCD, it had the distinction of being the first major scientific meeting devoted to normal and disordered processes of smell and taste over the lifespan. Discussions of the molecular mechanisms, neural development, and cellular biology of smell and taste along with the effects of environmental factors on these senses were included in the conference.

"Each year, more than 200,000 persons visit physicians for smell or taste problems," remarked Dr. James B. Snow, Jr., NIDCD director. "Many more smell and taste disturbances go unreported."

Smell and taste belong to our chemical

Symposium Honors Nirenberg, 25 Years of Genetic Research

By Louise Williams

He never took the podium—did not utter even one word—yet Dr. Marshall Nirenberg remained center stage throughout the 2-day NHLBI-hosted symposium held recently in his honor.

The symposium, "Genes and Development: 25 Years After Deciphering the Genetic Code," marked the anniversary of Nirenberg's pioneering achievement. Chief of the NHLBI Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, he broke the 64-word code for amino acids, work that won him the 1968 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

The symposium was organized by two NHLBI scientists: Dr. Alan Peterkofsky, deputy chief of the Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, and Dr. Edward Korn, director of the Division of Intramural Research.

The event drew nearly 900 attendees, who packed the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium, as well as two overflow rooms. The attractions were clear: A chance to honor the man and to hear the world's foremost genetic researchers.

As NHLBI director Dr. Claude Lenfant explained in opening the symposium, Nirenberg wanted the celebration to be "its own scientific contribution. He demanded that we invite the best genetic scientists, whether or not they had had any personal association with his work."

Lenfant added that "Dr. Nirenberg's accomplishments speak for themselves. Simply put, we are proud to have Dr. Nirenberg in our institute."

Speaking next, NIH director Dr. Bernadine

sensing system. The complicated processes of smelling and tasting begin when tiny molecules released by the substances around us stimulate special cells in the nose, mouth, or throat. These special sensory cells transmit messages through nerves to the brain where specific smells or tastes are identified.

People with faulty chemosenses are deprived of an early warning system that most of us take for granted. Smell and taste alert us to fire, poisonous fumes, leaking gas, and spoiled food and beverages. Smell and taste losses can also lead to depression.

Upper respiratory infections are blamed for some chemosensory losses. Head injuries can also cause smell or taste problems. Chemosensory disorders may result from growths in the nasal cavities, sinus infections, hormonal disturbances, or dental problems. Loss of smell and taste can also be caused by exposure to certain chemicals such as insecticides and by some medicines.

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Healy revealed that the symposium had another cause for celebration—Nirenberg's 65th birthday.

"Both the individual and the accomplishments we honor today," she said, "epitomize two of the highest principles of the NIH—the importance of investigator-initiated research and the continuing need for fundamental research."

She amused the assemblage of investigators by telling how, in the early days, Nirenberg's father had visited his son's boss, the late NIH deputy director for science Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., worriedly asking if a person could earn a living doing research.

"Dr. Nirenberg's Nobel Prize and his outstanding career are a testament that he could 'make a living at it,'" Healy said.

The hosannas did not stop there. Though
(See **NIRENBERG**, Page 10)

Mestecky To Deliver 1992 NIDR Kreshover Lecture

By Wayne Little

The body's first line of defense against infectious diseases as diverse as dental caries and AIDS is the subject of the 1992 NIDR Seymour J. Kreshover Lecture. Dr. Jiri Mestecky, from the University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB), will talk about "Mucosal Immunology: Expectations for the 90's" on Tuesday, June 16 at 3:30 p.m. in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10.



Dr. Jiri Mestecky

Mestecky, who is known internationally for his contributions to the fields of immunology and vaccine research, holds professorships in microbiology, medicine, and oral biology at UAB. His pioneering work has contributed to the fundamental understanding of the struc-

(See **KRESHOVER**, Page 2)

KRESHOVER*(Continued from Page 1)*

ture and function of secretory IgA (S-IgA). S-IgA is the principal antibody present in the fluids coating the mucous membranes. It is also found in bodily secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk. Mestecky's research has provided substantial evidence supporting the important role of mucosal immunity and S-IgA in forming a protective barrier against infectious diseases. Most of these diseases attack the body through the mucous membranes and associated tissues lining the digestive, respiratory, and genitourinary tracts.

During the past two decades, Mestecky has explored ways to enhance the production of S-IgA directed against decay-causing bacteria, and at the same time better define what has become known as the "common mucosal immune system." Separate from the humoral immune system that produces circulating antibodies, this complex network of immune tissues is distributed throughout the body's extensive surface area of mucous membranes. It is a powerful defense mechanism that can produce antibodies both locally and at points distant from the area of initial antigen exposure.

Mestecky coauthored a landmark 1976 *Science* publication that described how rats were protected against dental caries by drinking water that contained killed cells of *Streptococcus mutans*. The study demonstrated the ability of an oral vaccine to induce protective S-IgA antibodies in saliva, apparently by first stimulating cells in the intestine.

In a later study in which humans swallowed capsules containing killed *S. mutans*, his team again found S-IgA antibodies in saliva. They also found specific S-IgA precursor cells in the blood of these individuals. It is these circulating precursor cells, he says, that populate mucosal tissues and secretory glands and lead to the production of antibodies in saliva and other external secretions. This study provided strong support for the existence of a common mucosal immune system in humans.

Mestecky's latest research has focused on improving the design and delivery of oral vaccines, with the goal of producing long-lasting protection against mucosally contracted infectious diseases. His research group is exploring innovative technologies to overcome such problems as antigen degradation by digestive enzymes and to improve antigen binding and uptake by the mucosal immune cells. Approaches to surmounting these obstacles include the use of genetically engineered vaccines that attach to intestinal cells, protective particles that prevent antigen breakdown, and a new generation of oral adjuvants that boost antibody production. It is these technological advances, he believes, that will have a profound impact on immunization practices in

the next decade and will emphasize the importance of the mucosal immune system for the prevention of a broad spectrum of infectious diseases.

Before coming to UAB in 1967 as a visiting fellow, Mestecky completed his undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate training in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He attended Charles University, graduating as a physician in 1964 and receiving a doctor of medicine in 1966. He then held a postdoctoral fellowship at the Czechoslovak Academy of Science.

He is a past president of the Society for Mucosal Immunology, an elected member of the American Society of Clinical Investigation and the Association of American Physicians, and a member of the scientific council of the faculty of medicine, Charles University. In addition, he has received an honorary doctor of odontology from the Royal Dental College in Aarhus, Denmark, and a doctor of medicine from the University of Göteborg, Sweden. Author of more than 80 papers, he has also served as editor for major scientific journals and numerous international symposia on mucosal immunity.

The Kreshover Lecture series was started in 1983 to recognize outstanding accomplishments in basic and clinical research and to honor distinguished scientists who have made important contributions in areas of research related to the interests of NIDR. The series was named in honor of Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, who served as director of NIDR from 1966 until his retirement in 1975. □

Donor Day Is June 12

The Clinical Center's department of transfusion medicine's annual Donor Appreciation Day is just around the corner; it will be held Friday, June 12 at 11 a.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10, with a reception following immediately in the Visitor Information Center.

As part of the festivities, the center is offering three raffle packages. The first, a "Weekend Escape to Washington," includes: weekend for two at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, an architectural tour of Washington by limousine, dinner for two at the Old Ebbitt Grill and brunch for two at the Front Page. Raffle package 2, "Weekend Night Getaway," includes: weekend night for two at the Hyatt Regency in Bethesda, dinner for two at La Mische, and brunch for two at the Hyatt Regency. Package 3, titled "An Evening in Bethesda," includes dinner for two at O'Donnell's Restaurant. To be eligible for these raffles, employees must visit the Blood Donor Center to give blood. Donors will not only have a chance to win fun prizes, but will also help save patients in the Clinical Center. □

Correction

In a story on Dr. Bernadine Healy's recent STEP Forum presentation on the NIH extramural program (*NIH Record*, May 26, 1992), a question by Dr. Marjam G. Behar of DRG's Referral and Review Branch was misstated. Behar inquired about the future of grants *besides* RO1 grants—for research resources and shared instrumentation, for instance—that support RO1 investigators. Healy's answer makes far more sense when the question is stated this way. □

Classical Music Concert, June 20

The Asian/Pacific Islander American advisory committee is sponsoring a free concert of classical music on Saturday, June 20 in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. The concert begins at 7:30 p.m.

Featured will be three outstanding artists from the People's Republic of China: Hong Yuhui (piano), Zhang Dihe (oboe), and Liang Danan (violin). They have performed in Hong Kong, Belgium, Spain, Tokyo and the United States. In 1988, Yuhui appeared in concert with Yehudi Menuhin and Isaac Stern at the Kennedy Center. Commented a reviewer for the *Washington Post*, "Chinese pianist Hong Yuhui in her U.S. debut made a powerful impression as a technically assured and musically developed artist in music by Rachmaninoff, Chopin and Liszt. It would be good to hear more of her music-making soon again." □

The NIH Record

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Anthony Fauci Honored by Several Groups

AIDS researcher and immunologist Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, who was recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences, was one of nine non-Danish scientists elected in April to the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters. He also has received four other honors recently.

Fauci, who directs NIAID and is also director of the NIH Office of AIDS Research and chief of the Laboratory of Immunoregulation, NIAID, has made many contributions to basic and clinical research on the pathogenesis and treatment of immune-mediated diseases. He is an internationally renowned scientist and has pioneered the field of human immunoregulation by making a number of basic scientific observations that serve as the basis for the current understanding of the regulation of the immune response. In addition, Fauci is widely recognized for delineating the precise mechanisms whereby immunosuppressive agents modulate the human immune response. He has developed effective therapies for formerly fatal diseases such as polyarteritis nodosa, Wegener's granulomatosis, and lymphomatoid granulomatosis.

Most recently, Fauci elucidated the precise mechanisms whereby the AIDS virus destroys the body's defenses leading to its susceptibility to deadly infections. He has also delineated the mechanisms of induction of HIV expression by endogenous cytokines. Furthermore, he has been instrumental in developing strategies for the therapy and immune reconstitution of patients with this serious disease.

The Danish Academy, a 500-member organization of scholars in the sciences and humanities, is the pre-eminent academic body in Denmark. Fauci joins 178 distinguished non-Danish scientists in the natural sciences section of the Danish Academy.

Fauci's other recent honors include the following:

- The Big Brothers/Big Sisters of New York presented Fauci with its "Sidewalks of New York" Award May 5. The annual tribute honors native New Yorkers who are role models for young people. Fauci received his award from 12-year-old "little sister" Claudia Marin and her "big sister," Consuelo Lamphere.

- The Order Sons of Italy in America established the Anthony S. Fauci Perpetual Scholarship. At the order's awards banquet May 14 in Washington D.C., Fauci presented a check for \$2,000 to Rosario Vaina, a Princeton-bound student from Xaverian High School in Fauci's native Brooklyn. With the help of his scholarship, Vaina plans to become the first member of his family to graduate from college.



Princeton-bound Rosario Vaina of Brooklyn, the first recipient of the Order Sons of Italy in America Anthony S. Fauci Perpetual Scholarship, meets with Fauci recently.

- The Cornell University Medical College in New York presented on May 27 its Alumni Award of Distinction to Fauci, "in recognition of his extraordinary achievements as a physician, world-renowned scientist and research administrator. His life and work have brought honor and acclaim to his medical college."

- During commencement exercises June 7, the Arnold and Marie Schwartz College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences of Long Island University awarded Fauci an honorary doctorate. His diploma reads: "In your laboratories a warrior and in your life an outspoken crusader, you lead with the confidence that research is a resource, essential and yet incomplete without the humanity we each must bring to the lives we touch."

Fauci first came to NIH in 1968 as a clinical associate in the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation. In 1974, he became head of the clinical physiology section and, in 1977, was appointed deputy clinical director of NIAID. In 1980, he became chief of the Laboratory of Immunoregulation, and, in 1984, NIAID director. In 1988, he was named director of the NIH Office of AIDS Research and the NIH associate director for AIDS research.

He has served as a visiting professor at more than 20 major medical centers across the U.S. and has delivered lectures throughout the world. He has served on the editorial board of 36 scientific journals and other publications, and has authored, coauthored or edited more than 750 publications, including several textbooks.

A 1962 graduate of the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., Fauci received his medical degree from Cornell in 1966.—Greg Folkers □

Four NCI Scientists Elected To NAS' Institute of Medicine

Four NCI scientists were recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine, with terms beginning July 1. The scientists, who have been selected for their outstanding contributions in health care and medicine, are:

- Dr. Joseph F. Fraumeni, Jr., associate director for epidemiology and biostatistics, Division of Cancer Etiology;
- Dr. Stephen I. Katz, chief, Dermatology Branch, Division of Cancer Biology, Diagnosis, and Centers (DCBDC);
- Dr. Claude B. Klee, chief, Laboratory of Biochemistry, DCBDC; and
- Dr. Thomas A. Waldmann, chief, Metabolism Branch, DCBDC. □

NIH Protegees Shine Among Brightest High Schoolers

Two high school students with ties to NIH were recently named to *USA Today's* 1992 All USA Academic Teams.

Dona Wu, a senior from Flagstaff, Ariz., and one of 20 students named to the first team, worked last summer with Dr. Jay Siegel in the Laboratory of Cellular Immunology of the Division of Cytokine Biology, FDA-CBER. The results of her postdoctoral-level research will be presented at the International Congress of Immunology in Budapest. *USA Today* first-team members receive \$2,000 cash.

Stacy Marcus, a senior at Kennedy High School in Silver Spring and a member of the first class of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute/Montgomery County Public Schools/NIH Student and Teacher Internship Program, was named to *USA Today's* third team. Since last year, Marcus has been working with Dr. Thomas Sargent in NICHD's Laboratory of Molecular Genetics.

The 60 all-star scholars, honored at a ceremony held at newspaper headquarters in Washington, D.C., were selected from among more than 1,600 students nominated nationwide. Entrants were judged by a group of educators empaneled in cooperation with award cosponsors—the National Association of Secondary School Principals and the National Education Association. According to *USA Today*, the winners "represent the best academic talent and student leadership in the nation's high schools." □

Research Subjects Needed

NICHD is seeking infants for a longitudinal study of cognitive and social development. Infants must be 2 months old between June 1 and Oct. 1, 1992. For more information, call Deborah Clay, 496-6832, and ask for information on the infant study. □

NOPHAR*(Continued from Page 1)*

NIH in mid to late July to take up residence in Brussels, where they will wait patiently for a new heart.

Since his story was made public 3 months ago, Nophar has undergone a transplantation nearly as significant as a new heart—he has new faith in his fellow man.

"I've been really surprised by the response," said Nophar, who must cut short what was to be a 3-year stay in NICHD's Laboratory of Mammalian Genes and Development. "People who have never met or known me felt it was important to donate funds for me. To be honest, I wasn't expecting that, given the image of Americans that you sometimes hear. Americans are sometimes seen as rather selfish and concerned primarily with looking out for number one. But I was really surprised and touched by the response."

A fund-raising effort at NIH led by Randy Schools, general manager of the R&W Association, has, to date, netted some \$33,000 for Nophar. Another \$20,000 has been collected in New York by alumni of the Weizmann Institute in Israel, where Nophar earned his Ph.D. in 1990. "Quite a few people have made real efforts to help," marvels Nophar, who freely admits that his faith in human nature has "absolutely" been reaffirmed.

Nophar suffers from dilated cardiomyopathy, a condition that has progressively weakened his heart since he was diagnosed less than a year ago. In addition, he has been a diabetic since age 2, a condition that has further complicated his search for a transplant.

Nophar resorted to a public appeal for financial help when he learned that the medical insurance he elected as a visiting fellow at NIH would not cover the cost of organ transplantation. A heart transplant operation costs a minimum of \$150,000 at a reputable U.S. medical center. In March, Nophar sought to raise such a sum because he believed it was his only chance for survival. Since then, he has visited Israel, where he discovered that his medical insurance—that he had kept paying premiums for (because his diabetes would always need treatment; he didn't want to return home after 3 years abroad and find himself medically uninsurable)—would pay for a transplantation.

"I had to visit the health department committee and the medical insurance committee, where I got physicians' opinions and found that they would support a (transplant), even in the United States, but only with \$100,000."

Israeli medicine is not yet experienced enough to handle a heart transplant on a diabetic, said Nophar, explaining why the operation couldn't simply be done in his native Tel Aviv. Removing organs from cadavers is not widely accepted in that culture, he explained, so there are few registered

organ donors who could support a transplant program. Israeli physicians routinely refer their transplant patients to centers in Europe and the U.S.

Nophar chose Belgium for several reasons. First, the Free University has completed more than 600 heart transplants, with a success rate of greater than 90 percent after the first year—figures comparable with fine U.S. programs. During a recent visit to Belgium, Nophar met with the doctors who will do the operation and was suitably impressed. The second reason for picking Brussels is that it is far closer to Israel than either Pittsburgh or Minneapolis—cities where Nophar was considering having the operation done in this country. Employing funds raised in Bethesda, Nophar recently completed his pre-transplant evaluation, which he passed, at the University of Minnesota.

"I came back from Minnesota with a very good feeling," he said. "But they wanted me to remain in Minneapolis for a year after the operation (versus 3 months in Belgium), and I couldn't find a job there, despite letters of recommendation, including one from my scientific director. The problem was that potential employers knew I wouldn't stay."

The University of Minnesota is cooperating with Belgium in preparing Nophar for the procedure. His other reasons for selecting Europe include price (less than half of what it costs in the U.S.) and the availability of organs—in Europe, all healthy adults are automatically considered organ donors unless they formally object, which is just the opposite of the case in the U.S. Another factor giving Europe the advantage is time—the average wait for an organ in Belgium is 6-8 months. At Minnesota, the wait is 1-2 years.

Just a few weeks ago, before he learned that Belgium was an option, Nophar almost was able to get his transplant virtually for free. His cardiologist had notified a colleague at a fledgling transplant program at the University of Maryland's medical school in Baltimore, which offered to enroll Nophar in a research protocol.

"I visited Baltimore, but found that I would be more or less a 'guinea pig' in their program," he said. "They have performed a very limited number of transplants, with not very convincing results. They might have done quite a nice job, but my chances of getting out were less than at other centers that were possibilities then. They (Baltimore) still have a long way to go."

Nophar would have been delighted to be transplanted at Johns Hopkins, but their program has a strict ban on foreigners, Nophar said. "At most U.S. transplant centers, they limit the number of foreigners to around 3 percent."

Nophar has his good days and bad days as he awaits major surgery, and his emotions ride a roller coaster as he passes the time. "I am

very sorry, on the one hand, that someone must die in order for me to have a transplant," said Nophar, who works in Bldg. 6B, where he is busy trying to complete experiments before his premature departure from the lab. "But I am also happy, both for myself, and for the person whose heart will allow me to live."

The prospect of another's heart beating in his breast poses no dilemmas for Nophar, who takes a coolly rational approach to acquiring a new organ. "I have no objection to either giving or receiving an organ," he said. "I have been a registered organ donor since the day I got my driver's license." Then he adds, with a smile, "I don't make connections between feelings and those tissues (heart). Feelings are coming from the brain, not the heart."

Despite his newfound hope, Nophar will still need every penny of the money that has been collected for his operation in the U.S. Because he will be immunosuppressed for the rest of his life following the heart transplant, he must give up his career in the laboratory, which is too dangerous an environment for one in his condition. The gift money will pay for him and Idit to relocate to Brussels, and will be their nest egg until he can be transplanted. Following the operation, Nophar will need months to recover, assuming no medical complications arise. Then he must find a new way to make a living.

"I'm dreaming of a way to remain in the lab, but realistically, teaching or a career in science administration or management are more likely," he said. He will try to pursue a science career at the Free University prior to his operation, and is willing to volunteer in a lab, without pay, just to stay occupied. Assuming he survives the operation and 3 months of medical followup, there are more career hurdles ahead when he goes home to Israel. "I am, for sure, overqualified for many jobs. It will be awkward for a Ph.D. in biology to go looking for a job in another field. But that's the least of my concerns at the moment."

An avid traveler who only a year ago was healthy enough to climb mountains in the Himalayas and the Philippines, Nophar is saddened that he will see so little of the U.S. during his sojourn here. Nowadays, he distracts himself with work, and plenty of it. He must be careful, however, to husband his strength; even a walk to Bldg. 10 to visit the library is a taxing journey that requires frequent rest stops. Because his lungs are starting to deteriorate, due to the cardiomyopathy, he is worried that he may need a heart/lung transplant, which the Free University, fortunately, can do.

Despite the fact that life has dealt him a difficult hand, Nophar remains hopeful. "Things are going quite well, given the situation. I feel quite optimistic for the future. I feel good that I got so much help from so

many people—it was like a stream that took more and more people into it. I'm also happy that I might not need all of the money that was contributed. If that's the case, I'd like to start a fund that could help visiting scientists who end up in situations like mine."

Anyone wishing to contribute to the Yaron Nophar Heart Fund should send a gift to Box 337, 11140 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD 20852. □

Cancer, Sun Awareness Month

The Occupational Medical Service (OMS), Division of Safety, is planning a health educational program for the month of June—Cancer in the Sun Awareness. Information on skin cancer, its warning signs and risk factors, and methods of protection will be available in the OMS health units in Bldgs. 10, 13, Westwood, EPN and Federal.

Two videos, each lasting approximately 20 minutes, will be shown in the OMS Clinic in Bldg. 10, Rm. 6C306, on Wednesdays during the month of June. The videos can be viewed at 9, 10 and 11 a.m., and at 1, 2 and 3 p.m.

If you are interested in learning more about the warning signs of skin cancer and risk factors for malignant melanoma, plan on stopping by the OMS to view one of the videos and pick up some literature.

Inga Tokar, a clinical research nurse in the Clinical Center dermatology clinic, will be available to answer questions you may have regarding skin cancer. She may be reached at 496-2681. □

Camp Fantastic BBQ Set, June 16

One of NIH's most popular outdoor events, the Camp Fantastic Barbecue, will be held on Tuesday, June 16 (rain or shine), from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. in the courtyard of Bldg. 31.

Now in its 10th year, the barbecue features live entertainment by Streetlife band, clowns, and a menu of barbecued chicken, baked beans, apple sauce, chips, soda and dessert. The event is sponsored by the Recreation & Welfare Association, with all proceeds going to Camp Fantastic, a nonprofit organization providing programs for children with cancer.

Tickets for the barbecue must be purchased in advance and are available at any R&W location for only \$5. For more information, call 496-4600. □

Moms, Infants Needed

The NICHD is studying communication between infants and mothers. Needed are volunteers for a 1-hour session, in which you and your infant will be filmed on videotape. The session involves merely taping your baby's interaction with you under nonstressful conditions. In return, participants will receive a high-quality videotape of the entire session. If your infant is about 8 to 10 weeks old, call 496-0420. □

NCI's Waldmann Earns 15th Bristol-Myers Squibb Award

Dr. Thomas A. Waldmann, chief of NCI's Metabolism Branch, recently received the 15th Bristol-Myers Squibb Award for Distinguished Achievement in Cancer Research. The annual prize, which consists of \$50,000 and a silver medallion, was presented at a luncheon in New York.

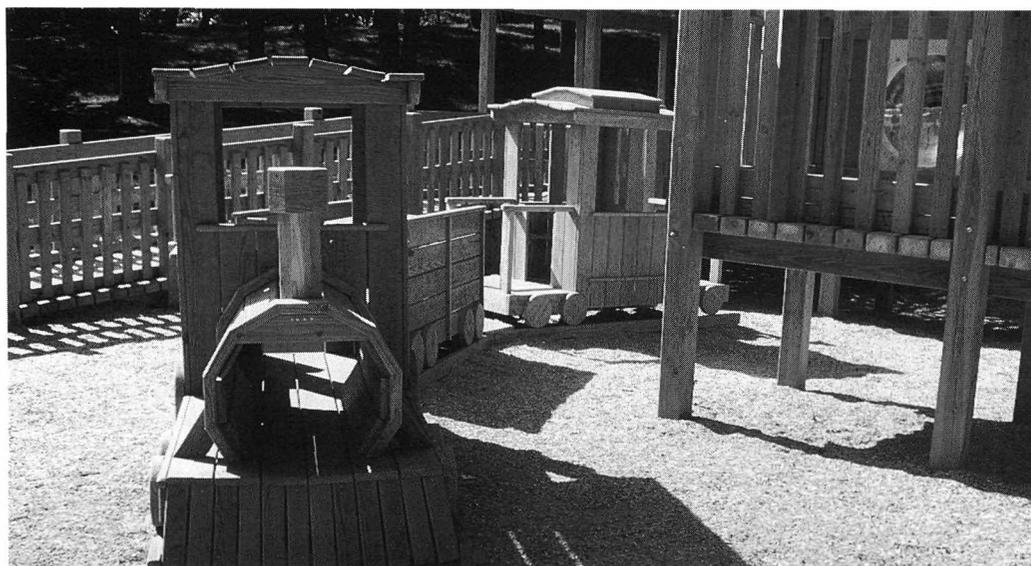
Recognized for pioneering studies of the immune system that have led to promising new ways to use monoclonal antibodies to treat leukemias, lymphomas and autoimmune diseases, and to prevent organ and bone marrow transplant rejection, Waldmann was selected for the award by an independent panel of leading cancer researchers.

NCI director Dr. Samuel Broder, who nominated Waldmann, described him as "a brilliant scientist who is internationally known for the major role he has played in bridging the gap between molecular biology and the patient." This opinion is echoed by 1991 Nobel laureate Dr. E. Donnall Thomas, who

calls Waldmann "an outstanding clinician/scientist."

During his 35-year career, Waldmann has made many important contributions to understanding the immune system. His landmark discovery in the 1970's that immune responses can be actively suppressed by certain immune cells revolutionized the way people think about the causes of immune diseases. He received his M.D. degree from Harvard University in 1955 and was appointed house officer at Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1956 he joined NIH and became chief of NCI's Metabolism Branch in 1971. In 1985 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1989.

Waldmann is the author or coauthor of more than 500 scientific papers. His influence on other scientists is shown by the fact that he is listed as one of the 50 most-frequently cited scientific authors. □



On May 20, the Children's Inn at NIH dedicated a new playground designed to be safe and accessible to children of all abilities. It is shaped like a loop and includes a swinging suspension bridge, slide and swings. There are 34 play points including cargo nets, climbing walls and sandbox. Also included is a chime wall that can be played with fingers or mallets, a tic-tac-toe wall, and a large wooden train (above) with engine, flat car with picnic table, and caboose. "The playground enables all children to be able to engage, have fun, and achieve success to their limits," said Dr. Philip Pizzo, chief of NCI's Pediatric Branch. "It will draw children closer together ... healing comes from more than medicines alone."

FAES Announces Concert Schedule

The Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, Inc., will celebrate its silver anniversary with nine concerts during the 1992-93 season.

The concert dates are:

Oct. 11 Jean-Louis Steuerman, piano
Nov. 1 Aurn String Quartet
Dec. 6 Takacs Quartet
Jan. 17, 1993, I Solisti Italiani, with Gary Shocker

Jan. 31 Cherubini Quartet
Feb. 14 Zoltan Kocsis, piano
Mar. 14 Andras Schiff and Yuuko Shiokawa
Apr. 4 Uto Ughi, violin
Apr. 18 Robert Holl, baritone.

Concerts are held on Sundays at 4 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. Tickets are required. For more information call 496-7976. □

SMELL*(Continued from Page 1)*

Although smell and taste receptors are present at birth, sensitivity and preferences develop after birth. At the conference, Dr. Michael Leon from the University of California, Irvine, reported that infants are able to identify their mothers by their unique maternal odor. He also found that infants can learn to associate nonmaternal odors with activities that mimic contacts with their mothers. Not only is this discovery important since it demonstrates that preferences for odors are learned at an early age, but understanding this type of learning may also be useful as an early measure to test brain development and functioning in the newborn infant.

With regard to taste, Dr. Gary Beauchamp of the Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia provided evidence that sensitivity and preference for salt develops after birth. He reported that newborns are able to detect moderate amounts of salt mixed in their water, but that they reject these salt solutions in preference for plain water. Beginning at approximately 4 months of age, however, these infants develop a preference for the salt solutions. This preference persists until approximately 2 years of age. At that time water again becomes preferable to the salt solution. Salted foods, however, continue to be preferred to the same foods without salt. In fact, evidence indicates that young children prefer food salted at even higher levels than those preferred by adults. Beauchamp's results reflect that salt preference matures after birth. He believes that food-specific changes in salt preference reflect the effect of learning and exposure to salt in particular foods.

Smell and taste may also modify infant behavior. Beauchamp also shared information from research conducted with his colleague Dr. Julie Mennella that revealed that altering the odor and thereby the flavor of breast milk influences the amount of milk ingested by a nursing infant. Even small amounts of alcohol taken by the mother before nursing reduce the infant's intake of breast milk. In contrast, garlic taken by the mother before nursing increases the infant's intake of breast milk.

Dr. Elliott Blass from Cornell University indicated that just small amounts of the sugar sucrose given to a crying infant will calm the infant within seconds. In addition, infants appear to have a higher tolerance for pain after they are given sucrose. Blass suggested this process could be useful during painful procedures on infants such as circumcisions.

An important aspect of the chemical senses is that smell and taste receptor cells are unique since they are the only sensory cells capable of replacing themselves. Taste receptor cells are replaced approximately every 10 days; smell receptor cells approximately every 30 days. Speakers emphasized, however, that

sensory cell replacement in smell and taste does not follow the same course as the initial sensory cell development. Initial cell development is slower and irreversibly impaired if the nerve is damaged early in development.

For instance, taste bud development depends on an adequate supply of the nutrients carried by nerves during a very sensitive period in the first few months of life. Dr. Bruce Oakley from the University of Michigan described how injury of the nerve supply during that period causes irreversible damage of the stem cells, which are needed to generate new taste buds during normal taste bud turnover.

Learning how to stimulate sensory cell regeneration may help people with reduced or destroyed sensation of taste and smell. Several speakers remarked that knowledge of how smell and taste receptor cells replace themselves may lead to the development of methods for replacement of other damaged sensory cells such as those involved with vision and hearing. In addition, the capacity of these neurons for continuous replacement outside their normal environments makes them an excellent candidate for experimental procedures involving repair of damage to the brain and spinal cord due to conditions such as stroke or head injury.

How the chemosenses change with age was another topic discussed at the conference. Smell and taste both show age-related changes. The sense of smell is significantly reduced with age and there are changes in taste preferences as we age. Dr. Claire Murphy of the University of California, San Diego, revealed that older subjects prefer higher concentrations of sugar and salt than younger adults. Murphy added that the chemical senses play a role in dietary selection, which affects nutritional status and overall health. A better understanding of age-related changes in taste and odor perception may suggest ways to improve the health and well-being of older adults.

Furthermore, smell may play a significant role in age-related diseases such as Alzheimer's disease (AD), an incurable progressive disease of the elderly that results in loss of mental ability and function and is often accompanied by personality changes and emotional instability. Recent studies have suggested that harmful toxins may enter the brain through the olfactory nerve, leading to the development of AD. In addition, unique changes in the olfactory bulb have been found in patients with AD. These changes have been observed prior to the development of clinical symptoms, suggesting that this may be an early way to detect the onset of AD.

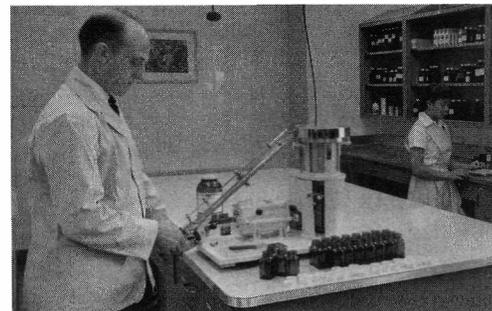
The conference confirmed that great strides have been made in the research of smell and taste. Participants agreed that if current trends continue, the impact of their work will soon

be realized.

In addition to NIDCD, cosponsors of the conference were NIA and NICHD. Proceedings of the conference will be available in a monograph; contact the NIDCD Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 37777, Washington, DC 20013-7777, to be placed on the mailing list. □

Hospital Pharmacy Exhibit at NLM

"Images of Hospital Pharmacy in America," an exhibit tracing the history of hospital pharmacy in the United States, will be on display in the lobby of the National Library of Medicine, Bldg. 38, through July 28. The exhibit was prepared by NLM's History of Medicine Division, with the cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists. Assistance was also provided by the Clinical Center pharmacy department. The exhibit includes early American hospital formularies, an account



Packaging capsules and tablets in the pharmacy of the Clinical Center, late 1950's (Courtesy of the Clinical Center Pharmacy)

book of materia medica and supplies from a Civil War hospital, pharmaceutical artifacts and photographs from various periods in American history, and a videodisc presentation on hospital pharmacy today.

The library is open during the summer months from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Saturday. □

Attention All Sailors

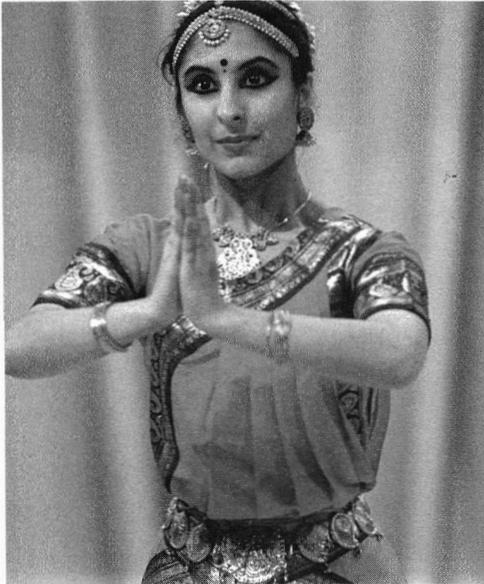
The NIH Sailing Association welcomes new members. For experienced sailors new to NIH, there will be an open house at the marina near the Chesapeake Bay on Saturday, June 27, from 2 to 6 p.m. Guests may take a turn at the helm of the club's Flying Scots and learn about club activities, for free. For more information and directions to the marina, call Gretchen Hascall, 496-4533. For new sailors, the club offers basic training classes twice a year. The next class will begin in late August. Watch for announcements in July. Information about the club is available at the R&W Activities Desk in Bldg. 31. □

NIH Marks 20th Annual Asian/Pacific American Heritage Program

On May 8, NIH observed the 20th annual Asian/Pacific American Heritage Program, focusing on the theme, "Asian/Pacific Americans: Effectiveness, Empowerment, and Enhancement."

Sponsored by the NIH Asian/Pacific Islander American advisory committee of the Office of Equal Opportunity, the program began with a noontime festival of Asian food, Indian dance, bonsai and calligraphy. The observance concluded in Masur Auditorium with "An Evening of Music and Dances from Asia."

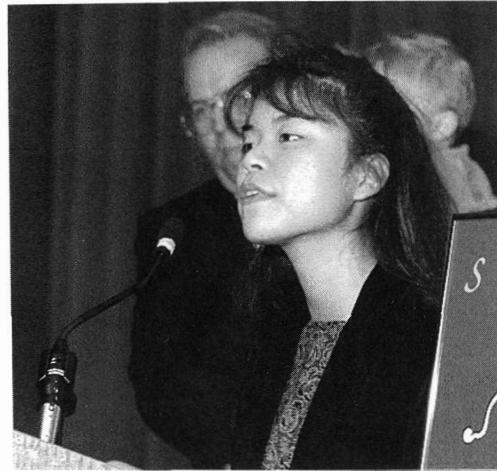
Despite heavy rains that day, the programs were well-attended and successful. Some scenes from the noontime and evening events:



An Indian dancer explores the story of the river Ganges.



An Indonesian mask dance from central Java was part of the evening program.



Heather Ohata speaks about volunteering at the Children's Inn at NIH after accepting a donation from the Asian/Pacific American cultural committee, which received the money from the sale of Asian foods at lunchtime.



Traditional Japanese dance was also demonstrated.

Photos: John Crawford



A Chinese dancer performs the Peking Opera's "The Solitary Feast."



Joan Brogan (r), NIH Asian Program manager, presents an event poster to program cochairs Dr. Victor Fung (l) of NIEHS and Dr. Shuko Yoshikami of NIDDK.



James Sullivan (l) of NCRR demonstrates the art of bonsai.

1992 NIH Interinstitute Relay Race a Runaway Success

On a beautiful and cool day, the NIH community again participated in what has now become an annual rite of spring, the Health's Angels-sponsored NIH Interinstitute Relay Race. For the 15th year in a row, runners of all abilities and ages gave it their best in running a hilly and sometimes obstacle-filled half-mile course around Bldg. 1. This year's race was marked by a notable increase in the number of participants. A total of 56 teams consisting of 280 runners was divided into two separate heats that were run in consecutive order. The various divisions included open all-female teams (under age 40), open all-male teams, open mixed teams (at least two females and all under age 40), master mixed teams (all over age 40), and master male teams.

Remarkably, the fastest overall time was turned in by the male master team, "Running on Empty."

Jack Mahoney, NIH associate director for administration, acted as honorary starter for the first heat; the second heat was started by Sgt. Raven Glenn of the NIH Police. Although no records were set at this year's race, the competition was particularly spirited among both runners and spectators.

The successful undertaking of an event of

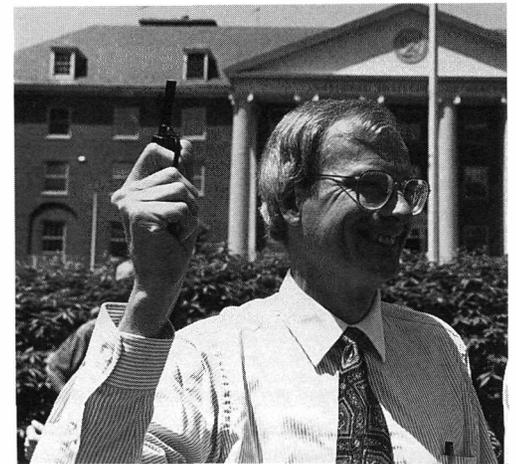


And they're off . . .

this kind requires, and has reflected over the years, the generous help of many volunteers. The NIH as a whole deserves to take a well-earned bow for a job well done.—Peter Pentchev, Relay Director



Winning the open mixed category in 13:47 was NIAID's "Self+X" team, including (from l) Bob Anderson, Mark Halverson, Tony Yendell, Jo Cox and Patricia Day.



Jack Mahoney, NIH associate director for administration, starts the first heat with a pistol shot.



Master males team "Running on Empty" won their division and the overall title. They are (from l) Jack Shawver, Harry Mahar, Carl Roth, Phil Snoy and Jerry Moore.



Alison Wichman (r) completes a successful pass of the baton to teammate Kathryn Chantry. Their team, "One Step at a Time," placed first in the open female category.



Titlists in the open male category were "Active Sites," who finished in 13:37. Members are (from l) Lee McDonald, Tats Kakada, Sasko Kedev, Steve Hockman and John Justice.

1992 NIH Challenge Relay Results

Team Name	Institute	Time	Place
Running on Empty	NIH	13:02	1
Active Sites	NHLBI	13:37	2
Self + X	NIAID	13:47	3
Midnight Run	NEI	13:52	4
Beiping Bleepers	NCCR	13:55	5
Chariots for Hire	CC	14:06	6
Sprinthesis	NINDS	14:07	7
Just Say No	NCI	14:17	8
Mixed Media	NIH	14:26	9
Parklawn Pacers	FDA	14:40	10
Defective Particles	NIAID	14:45	11
Gene Striders	NCI	14:56	12
Josh's Joggers	NICHD	15:01	13
Bookin Babies	NICHD	15:02	14
Dingo III	NIDDK	15:17	15
One Step at a Time	NIAID	15:30	16
Plodding Clotters	CC	15:37	17
Kid Power	NICHD	15:39	18
Malignant Invaders	NCI	15:40	19
Fishers Fool	OD	15:59	20
Glial Runners	NINDS	16:00	21
Juaneta's Horde	NICHD	16:00	22
Atomic Ash	OD	16:01	23
Jose's Horde	NICHD	16:08	24
The Front Runners	NIH	16:14	25
Spin Doctors	NIDR	16:18	26
Silver Streaks	NIAID	16:20	27
The 5 Ends	NHLBI	16:21	28
Fleeting Funds	NINDS	16:22	29
Wurtz Possible Runners	NEI	16:22	30
Around the Bend	OD	16:23	31
Trotters	FIC	16:27	32
ABCDV Clones	NIMH	16:30	33
Ward's Wards	DCRT	16:39	34
Fleet PRN	CC	16:43	35
Epidermal Express	NIAMS	17:15	36
Epitaphs	NCI	17:19	37
Excess Weight	DRG	17:27	38
Grant Them Peas	DRG	17:31	39
Manatee	OD	17:31	40
PDS Fast Packers	CC	17:41	41
Rapid Transfer I	OTT/OD	17:45	42
Scatchard Plodders	NIDDK	17:51	43
Record Breakers	OD	17:54	44
Sudden Impact	OD	18:02	45
Thorough Breeds	NIAAA	18:23	46
Heartbeat	NHLBI	18:33	47
Rapid Transfer II	OTT/OD	18:40	48
NeuroTransmitters	NINDS	18:44	49
Human Gnomes	NCHGR	19:01	50
The Vegetables	NCI	19:15	51
Gels Angels	NIAID	19:27	52
Dying Fronts	NIDDK	19:50	53
Champion	DCRT	20:21	54
PDS Slow Packers	CC	21:41	55
Travellers III	OD	21:45	56



Cheers follow a runner as he gives it his all during a sprint up the chute at the end of the second heat.



In the open female category, "One Step at a Time" placed first. They are (from l) Robin McKenzie, Sharilyn Stanley, Gail Kerr, Kathryn Chantry and Alison Wichman.

Photos: Bill Branson



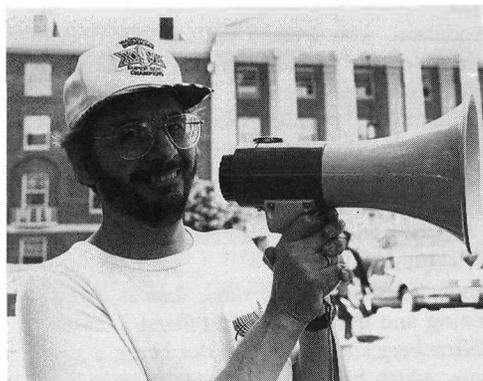
The "Silver Streaks" won the mixed master title in 16:20. Members are (from l) Debbie Matthews, Pat Earl, Mark Buller, Jerry Sisler and Pete Golway.

NIH Women Sweep Parklawn Classic, Carry Men to Team Victory

Weather conditions were excellent for the 1992 PHS Parklawn Classic as NIH women took the first three places in the event, carrying the NIH team to victory. Alison Wichman handily won the women's division, cruising to victory on the hilly 5-mile course in 35:24. Patricia Day was second with an impressive 36:07 and Judy Gifford was third and placed in her first race ever with a time of 37:38.

John Kusek was the first NIH male to cross the finish line in 31:07, fifth overall. Bob Brunner was sixth overall and second NIH'er, finishing in 31:18. Jerry Moore was the third NIH'er, ninth overall and won the age-adjusted category by running the course in 32:37. Bill Elzinga finished in 33:15, which placed him second in the 45-54 age group (15th overall). Harry Mahar placed third in the 45-54 age category and 16th overall by finishing in 33:19. Phil Snoy, who runs and works on campus but is employed by FDA, was 17th overall with a time of 33:29. Phil, Bob and Jerry each received age-adjusted awards.

Teams consist of the first five men and three women from each agency to cross the finish line. NIH's team consisted of John Kusek, Bob Brunner, Jerry Moore, Bill Elzinga, Harry Mahar, Alison Wichman, Patricia Day and Judy Gifford. The NIH male team (an unofficial division) was second (2:41:36) to FDA (2:32:04). The NIH women (1:49:09) creamed second place FDA (2:00:27) to carry the combined NIH team to victory. □



Health's Angels race director Peter Pentchev mans bullhorn at the start-finish line.

NIRENBERG

(Continued from Page 1)

Nirenberg may have wanted to play second fiddle to the speakers, they wouldn't play along. Each paid tribute to Nirenberg's landmark accomplishment.

One speaker, Dr. Philip Leder of Harvard Medical School, went so far as to propose a perpetual homage: NIH could plant a floral arrangement of the genetic code outside Bldg 10. The yearly bloom, Leder said, would "remind us of the important heritage we carry forward."

The symposium was organized in four sessions: transcription regulation, gene targeting, development, and regulation of development. But, as more than one speaker observed, the sessions' topics overlap.

Dr. David Baltimore of the Rockefeller University described the topics as four intersecting pursuits. "In truth, you can't separate the four. Our research today spans all of them, and individual laboratories need to have a hand in all to contribute" to scientific advances.

In fact, he continued, "the great achievement of the last 25 years is unity. All of us today speak a common language, whose dictionary is Nirenberg's codes."

The struggle now, he noted, is with the syntax of that language, ruled by a multitude of interacting influences, some as yet unknown. He added that the next 25 years will probably focus on trying to understand each of these units of gene regulation.

Dr. Walter Gehring of the Biozentrum der Universität Basel in Switzerland also stressed the unifying nature of Nirenberg's achievement. "It is not appreciated often," he said. "But the code is universal and genes have been conserved. This allows us to use organisms amenable to scientific study," and then apply the findings to humans, the ultimate target.

Another theme touched on by various speakers was the complex machinery of gene regulation, whether in transcription or in switching genes on and off during different developmental stages.

In a talk about promoter activation that Leder characterized as turning the transcription field on its head, Dr. Robert G. Roeder of the Rockefeller University said his laboratory had "at last count" uncovered about 40 polypeptides involved in promoter activity.

Roeder believes that transcription initiation occurs through a sequential process that builds complexity. This "assembly pathway," he said, works by stimulating one factor in the presence of other subfactors. "We're trying to understand where the real action is. What starts the process off? DNA binding proteins per se are not the only determinants of activation."

The same theme was taken up by Dr. Robert T. N. Tjian of the University of Cal-



Celebrating 25 years of genetic research were (from l) Dr. Edward Korn, director of NHLBI's Division of Intramural Research; Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, chief of NHLBI's Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics and symposium honoree; NHLBI director Dr. Claude Lenfant; and NIH director Dr. Bernadine Healy.

ifornia at Berkeley, who has been trying for 10 years to divine both the pieces and interrelationships of the transcription factor machinery. He views these proteins as being "modular. If you can see their structural motifs, you can get a hint" of how they function together.

He also has found "some funny business going on" in the minimal factors needed for transcription and thinks coactivators could be a new family of proteins responsible for assemblage.

Even so, he said, these "TATA activating factors," or TAFs, "are not the whole story. There must be other regulators out there" that mediate activity. Such a system, Tjian noted,

"We don't have enough wisdom to manipulate ourselves willy-nilly . . . I hope society will listen to the wisdom of Dr. Nirenberg 25 years ago."

would be needed as organisms evolved in complexity.

Dr. Beatrice Mintz of the Fox Chase Cancer Center argued that even apparent simplicity may mask variability. She contends that "all mammalian cell types are highly phenotypic" and illustrated her point with slides of the diverse coats produced from homozygotic mice.

Actually, she said, the coat colors of normal mice are controlled by 17 paired cells. Programmed death of specific pigmentation cells creates differently striped coats, a phenomenon she has termed "mosaic gene expression."

"What does this mean?" she asked. "With the right kind of eyeglasses, you can see past the superficial patterns" to the underlying orderly truths.

She believes "heterogeneity produces the raw material for selection and may occur within cell types. You do not need a big increase in the amount of DNA to get a big

increase in selection." Instead, the big evolutionary push probably came in higher animals' "fancy new mechanisms" of use.

But, she added, the "potential for variability" brings about a potential for disease. While a gene may not have a coding problem, the gene's regulation may be susceptible to disease.

But genes may also be used to heal, a new frontier discussed by Dr. French Anderson, chief of NHLBI's Molecular Hematology Branch. He described efforts to treat adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency, an inherited severe combined immune deficiency disease. Using a retrovirus vector, patients' T lymphocytes were given a normal ADA gene and reinfused. So far, two ADA patients have been treated, both developing enough immunity to lead near-normal lives.

Unfortunately, Anderson said, today's "gene therapy is expensive and high-technology. It's labor-intensive. We need to develop injectable target vectors.

"In the distant future, we may be able to use gene therapy as a preventive medicine. We may be able to use repressor genes."

But before gene therapy can produce such wonders, he cautioned, investigators must develop site-specific integration, the ability to correct a gene *in situ*, and the capability of being regulated by the body's own physiologic signals.

Anderson, who spent 3 years in Nirenberg's lab, recalled the Nobel laureate's predictions about human gene therapy. "In that lab," Anderson said, "people spoke of human systems to try to develop gene therapy. Nirenberg thought it noble, but that to try it in 1967 was not a good idea. It's one of the few bits of advice from Dr. Nirenberg it's good I didn't follow."

Anderson remembered those days as being "exciting and dynamic," and offered a reason for Nirenberg's success: "Besides being a genius, which helps, he had precise ideas."

Anderson then related two of those ideas, precepts he has tried to follow: "The first is

philosophical," he said. "You should keep your eye on the goal." No matter how intriguing an observation, if it's not directly aimed at your goal, pass it by. "Every day, every set of experiments must refocus on your goal.

"The second lesson is pragmatic," Anderson continued. "The assay is key." If an assay must be repeated hundreds of times in a month, it's worth developing a faster test, no matter how close the scientific competition.

Anderson also praised Nirenberg for his far-sighted understanding of the profound social questions his work would one day raise. Anderson read a *Science* editorial written by Nirenberg 25 years ago that questioned whether society would be prepared to handle the coming genetic possibilities.

Anderson asked the audience to consider the ethics involved in altering genes. "If you can insert a gene for ADA, then you can do so for any purpose, such as producing a football star."

When the audience laughed, Anderson held up a recent issue of a British journal, then read from its editorial, which claimed people have the "right to make what they want of their lives," whether by changing their skin color or increasing their intelligence.

"We don't have enough wisdom," Anderson said, "to manipulate ourselves willy-nilly. We have only treated two patients and already journalists want people to do whatever they desire. I hope society will listen to the wisdom of Dr. Nirenberg 25 years ago."

But the symposium also had its lighter moments. Dr. Matthew P. Scott of Stanford University likened homeotic protein action, with its transformation of one body part into another, to the presidential candidates' ability to reinvent themselves.

And Basel University's Gehring credited a 9th century Japanese statue of Buddha with discovering homeotic mutation. The statue has two giant butterflies at its feet, each with eight legs instead of the normal six. Gehring had seen the statue but didn't realize its message until he characterized the gene for the Antennapedia mutation, which converted antennae into legs in fruit flies. "He knew and tried to tell us," Gehring said.

By symposium's end, Masur was still filled, the audience still eager. Berkeley's Tjian may have voiced the reason why: "In a small way, many of us are trying to recapture" the theme of Nirenberg's work, trying to figure out the broader code regulating gene expression.

"We are continuing the effort to break through, now not a single gene's code but the overall picture" of the genetic mystery. □

Animal Care Expert Bolte Retires After 33 Years

Damara Bolte has retired after 33 years of providing and overseeing animal care at NIH. Now she can give more time to the showing of dogs and the care of those she raises at her home near Leesburg—and to sculpture.

Bolte was chief of the genetic colony unit (rodents and rabbits) in the Scientific Services Branch of the Veterinary Resources Program (VRP), NCR. During her long service in the Bldg. 14 complex of laboratory animal facilities, she took part in a transformation of her section's mission and physical environment.

When Bolte joined the VRP animal production section as an animal husbandman in 1959, the section was producing more than a million rodents and rabbits a year for use in NIH labs. (The commercial laboratory animal

became the NIH Animal Genetic Resource. "He did the smart part; I did facility management. We shared a belief in service to the researcher, putting the animals first, and providing reliability and continuity," she said.

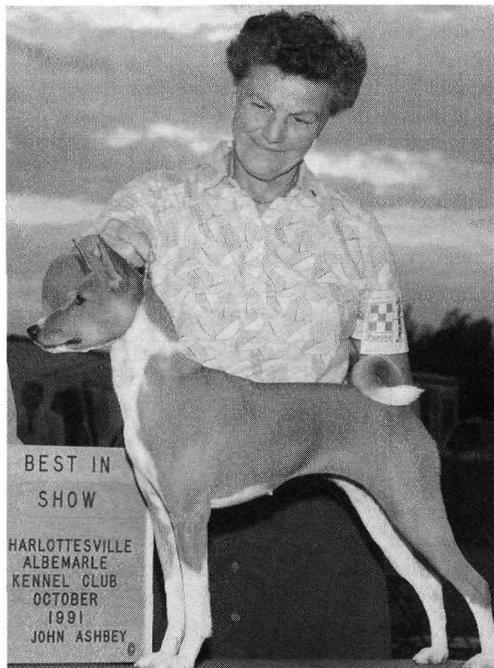
NCR director Dr. Robert A. Whitney, Jr., knows Bolte's work well from his years as VRP chief. "Damara is a great example of someone who sets high standards for herself in everything she does, but especially in fulfilling the responsibilities she has accepted."

Bolte has been interested in show dogs since high school, and after college managed a basenji kennel until joining NIH. As a child she kept pet mice and rats. "I jumped at the chance to work with mice and rats at NIH," she says.

Well known nationally as a breeder of basenjis, an African barkless dog, Bolte handles many breeds professionally in 60 to 70 shows a year. She also raises border terriers, and with her mother raised mastiffs for 30 years.

She is also well known for her limited edition bronzes, primarily of dogs. She studied sculpture in Paris during her first year after college, using an opportunity that came from being an "army brat." Her father, Gen. Charles L. Bolte, was commander, U.S. Army Europe, when she graduated from college. She joined her parents in Germany and went on to Paris when they returned home.

Now she is looking forward to more time for her favorite activities, including travel to more distant dog shows, and a return to a former love—tennis. □



Damara Bolte with a prize-winning basenji she handled for shows—"Champion Serengeti Reveille Lakespur."

industry was then very small.) In the early 1960's, the transition began to establishing animal colonies free of specific pathogens: rodents born in germ-free isolators and raised in "barrier" rooms under unique sanitary conditions. It offered more effective animal models delivering more reliable research results.

Bolte assisted in designing, developing, and establishing such environments in Bldg. 14, and in the move from large-scale production of commonly used rodents to the selective breeding of hundreds of rodent strains that have genetic traits giving them special value in particular research projects. Careful cross-breeding produces new models such as mice with triple immunodeficiency.

Over the years, Bolte has worked closely with geneticist Dr. Carl Hansen in what

NUPUD Sponsors Seminar

The NIH Users of Public Use Data (NUPUD) is sponsoring a seminar, "The Indian Health Service: Health Data Activities," on Thursday, June 18 from 3 to 5 p.m. in Bldg. 31C, Conf. Rm. 7. Speaking will be Tony D'Angelo, director of the Division of Program Statistics, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Legislation, Indian Health Service. For more information contact Dr. Mary Frances Cotch, 496-7065, or Dr. Jay Everhart, 496-8934. □

Pregnant Women Needed

NICHD and NIMH seek pregnant women ages 20-40 to participate in a study of postpartum depression. Women must enter the study before their 20th week of pregnancy and will be asked to complete mood ratings and hormonal evaluations through 6 months postpartum. Women who have a previous history of depression and women who have no previous history of depression are encouraged to participate. Pay is available. Call 496-1891 and press 16 to leave a message for Billinda Dubbert. □

Summer Seminar Series Begins Second Year

The "Summer Seminar Series for Students and Teachers" begins its second year on June 18. Last year summer interns learned each week of the latest discoveries in biomedical research that spanned disciplines ranging from the neurosciences to molecular evolution. This year nine NIH and ADAMHA scientists will speak on topics such as AIDS, cancer research, and molecular biology. The series is an integral part of NIH's Summer Internship Program in Biomedical Research, which provides research experiences for more than 600 students and teachers. All seminars begin at noon in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. A complete list of dates, topics and speakers follows.

- June 18 "Traveling Through the Eukaryotic Cell"
Dr. Richard D. Klausner, chief,
Cell Biology and Metabolism Branch, NICHD
- June 25 "Cellular and Genetic Mechanisms in Auto-immune Eye Diseases"
Dr. Rachel R. Caspi, acting head, section on immunoregulation, Laboratory of Immunology, NEI
- July 2 "The Potential Importance of Swainsonine in Cancer Therapy and Immunology"
Dr. Kenneth Olden, director, NIEHS
- July 9 "Immunopathogenic Mechanisms of HIV Infection"
Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, director, NIAID
- July 16 "The New Biology of Obsessions and Compulsions"
Dr. Judith Rapoport, chief,
Child Psychiatry Branch, NIMH
- July 23 "The NK Homeobox Genes of Drosophila"
Dr. Marshall Nirenberg, chief, Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, NHLBI
- July 30 "Cell-Extracellular Matrix Interactions in Development and Disease"
Dr. Hynda Kleinman, chief, cell biology section, Laboratory of Developmental Biology, NIDR
- Aug. 6 "Localization of the Gene Causing Familial Mediterranean Fever"
Dr. Daniel L. Kastner
Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, NIAMS
- Aug. 13 "The Molecular Genetic Basis of Human Cancer"
Dr. W. Marston Linehan, head, urologic oncology section, Surgery Branch, NCI

Healthy Women Required

Women ages 18-40 of normal weight and menstrual cycles, not on birth control pills, are needed to study the effect of a 3-day fast on the menstrual cycle. Will require 7 days and 6 nights of inpatient hospitalization at the Clinical Center. Subjects will be paid. If interested leave message at 496-4244 for Dr. Beatriz Olson or Tannia Cartledge.

NIAID Mourns Rose Lieberman

Rose Lieberman, a pioneer in the field of immunogenetics during an NIAID career spanning 30 years, died in Hallandale, Fla. on May 18. She was 79.

Lieberman's research is fundamental to understanding the genetic basis of the structure and synthesis of antibody molecules. Her work with allotypes—the genetic markers of individual classes of antibodies—laid the groundwork in the 1960's for a generation of scientists who have further illuminated the role of the genes involved in the immune response.

"As a scientist, Rose Lieberman had a profound influence on our current understanding of immunoglobulins and immunity," says Dr. William E. Paul, chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID. "As a colleague and a friend, she was an inspiration to all who saw her rise to the top of her profession despite the challenges of her polio-related disability."

A native of New York City, Lieberman received a B.S. degree in zoology in 1935 from Columbia University, and an M.A. degree in bacteriology in 1937. After 5 years as a hospital technician, she began her research career at the Yale School of Medicine and the Southbury Training School. She earned the Yale Fluid Research Award in 1949 for her work in correctly identifying an outbreak of infectious lymphocytosis that had been mistaken for leukemia.

After working at the Veterans Administration in Dayton, Ohio, and at Ft. Detrick in Frederick, Md., she joined the Laboratory of Clinical Investigation at NIAID in 1952. Lieberman set up the first clinical microbiology lab at NIAID, and then returned to the LCI after 2 years to commence her work with allotypes. In 1968 she joined the Laboratory of Immunology.

Lieberman was a member of the American Society of Microbiology, the Research Society of America, the American Association of



Rose Lieberman

Immunologists, the New York Academy of Sciences and Sigma Delta Epsilon. She received an NIH Citation of Recognition for Outstanding Contribution in 1954, the DHEW Superior Service Award in 1975 and the NIH Director's Award in 1981. Also in 1981, she received the DHHS Distinguished Service Award, the highest department honorary award conferred on civilian employees, "For the identification of allotypic forms of murine immunoglobulins and the delineation of the gene complex encoding immunoglobulin heavy chain constant and variable regions."

She is survived by a sister, Sylvia Brambir of Hallandale, Fla., as well as five nieces and nephews: Dr. Peter Satir of Greenwich, Conn., Dr. Kenneth Satir of Fairfield, Conn., Dr. Linda Shriberg of Madison, Wis., Barbara Ann Stein of Palm Springs, Calif., and Jean Kay of Mahwah, N.J.

Shriberg is writing a biographical tribute to Lieberman and asks that those with anecdotes and memories contact her at 2015 Van Hise Ave., Madison, WI 53705.

A memorial service in Lieberman's honor will be held at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, June 17 in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be made to the FAES Rose Lieberman Lecture Fund at 1 Cloister Court, Bethesda, MD 20814.

DCRT Computer Training Classes

<i>Classes</i>	<i>Dates</i>
Orientation to Running SAS on the Mainframe	6/15
SAS Fundamentals I for Programmers	6/16, 17
Introduction to Microsoft Windows	6/16
SAS Fundamentals I for Non-Programmers	6/18, 19
Maxess	6/18
SAS Fundamentals II for Programmers	6/22, 23
LAN Concepts	6/23
Introduction to PC—Mainframe	
Communication with Kermit	6/24
SAS Fundamentals II for Non-Programmers	6/25, 26
Managing Data Effectively	6/25
Introduction to Using Unix Workstations at NIH	6/30
Getting Started with DB2	6/30-7/2

Classes are offered by the DCRT Training Program without charge. Call 496-2339 for more information.

Male Subjects Sought

Earn up to \$260 for participating in a study of commonly prescribed drugs. Requires 10 to 15 minutes in the morning between 8:30 and 10 during a 3-week period. Must be male, right-handed, between 21 and 40 years old, in good health, and not active-duty military. Call (301) 295-3672 at USUHS for more information.

Mothers of Infants Needed

NICHD seeks mothers with healthy infants no older than 5 months to participate in a study of communication development in infancy. Participation involves one visit of mother and baby into the laboratory for an hour. For more information, call Olga Bezenov, 496-6832.

DFM Honors Its Employees

The Division of Financial Management recently held its first annual awards banquet. Jack Mahoney, NIH associate director for administration, delivered the keynote address and presented the awards. Dr. Leamon M. Lee, DFM director, provided opening and closing remarks. The awards banquet committee developed guidelines for each award, ensuring that a fair and equitable selection process was followed. The award recipients were nominated by their fellow employees and selected by the committee. The following employees were recognized for their exceptional performance, initiative, persistence and responsiveness in the workplace:

DFM Director's Award
Fred Wong

Organizational Award
Donna F. Knepper

Special Recognition Award
Herbert W. Holder

EEO Supervisory Award
Dr. Leamon M. Lee
Joyce A. Rogers

EEO Nonsupervisory Award
Sally A. MacDougall

Administrative/Support Staff Award
Cynthia A. Eckley

Secretarial/Clerical/Other Support Staff Award
Constance W. Kimani

Budget Analyst Jr. Award
Stephen M. Gellerson
Budget Analyst Sr. Award
Theresa M. Smith

Jr. Accountant/Financial Management Specialist Award
Alice L. Dabbondanza

Accountant Sr. Award
Robert L. Bailey

Accounting Technician/Teller Award
Arlene F. Griesmer

Supervisory Award
Joyce A. Rogers

Mammography Screening

Call 1-800-787-0506 for appointment

June 15All Day	Mobile Van Bldg. 31C Parking Lot
16All Day	Mobile Van Bldg. 10C Shuttle Turn
17Morning	Mobile Van WW Parking Lot
Afternoon.....	Mobile Van EPN Parking Lot

Blacks with Diabetes Sought

Researchers at NIDDK are conducting a study on whether the kidney disease of diabetes (diabetic nephropathy) runs in Black American families. Black Americans have high rates of both diabetes and kidney disease, and researchers seek to understand why. Volunteers will be paid to fill out a questionnaire, give their medical history, and undergo a physical exam and some laboratory tests. This will involve three clinic visits. Contact Dr. Gail Moreschi or Dr. Karen Schmidt, 496-8269, for more information. □

Lunchtime PHS Lectures Offered

The PHS physicians professional advisory committee is sponsoring a special COSTEP (Commissioned Officers Student Training and Extern Program) seminar series on PHS agencies and programs. All lectures will be held from noon to 1 p.m. at the National Library of Medicine, Bldg. 38A, and are open to NIH employees. Dates, speakers and room numbers follow.

Wednesday, June 10
"The History of the Public Health Service"
Dr. Fitzhugh Mullan, assistant surgeon general and director, Bureau of Health Professions, HRSA
Lister Hill Center Auditorium

Tuesday, June 16
"AIDS and Tuberculosis from a Legislative Perspective"
Dr. Gary Noble, director, Washington, D.C. office, CDC
Bldg. 38A, Rm. B1N30B

Thursday, June 25
"21 Years and the Orphanage, Too"
Dr. Marlene Haffner, director
Orphan Drug Program, FDA
Bldg. 38A, Rm. B1N30B

Tuesday, June 30
"An Overview of the Indian Health Service"
Dr. Everett Rhoades, IHS director
Bldg. 38A, Rm. B1N30B

Thursday, July 2
"AIDS: Considerations for the 1990's"
Dr. Anthony Fauci, NIAID director
Lister Hill Center Auditorium

Tuesday, July 14
"An Overview of the National Health Service Corps"
Dr. Donald L. Weaver, NHSC director
Bldg. 38A, Rm. B1N30B

Thursday, July 23
"An Overview of the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research"
Dr. Jarrett J. Clinton, AHCPH director
Bldg. 38A, Screening Rm. □

NHLBI's Lois Hinde Mourned

Lois Jeanette Hinde, 61, former grants management officer for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, died unexpectedly on Jan. 29. She began her career at NIH in 1963, working in various capacities within NHLBI until she became deputy chief of the Grants Operation Branch in the Division of Extramural Affairs. In 1984, she became the grants management officer for the Division of Research Resources. She worked in DRR until 1986, when she was selected chief of NHLBI's Grants Operations Branch. She continued to work for NHLBI until her retirement on Oct. 1, 1991. Hinde will be remembered as a great coworker and friend. She will be missed by all who knew her. □



Gathered for the recent DFM awards ceremony are (seated, from l) Stephen M. Gellerson; NIH Associate Director for Administration Jack Mahoney, keynote speaker; DFM director Dr. Leamon M. Lee; and Fred Wong. Standing (from l) are Donna F. Knepper, Cynthia A. Eckley, Herbert W. Holder, Joyce A. Rogers, Arlene F. Griesmer, and Theresa M. Smith. Not shown are Sally A. MacDougall, Constance W. Kimani, Alice L. Dabbondanza, and Robert L. Bailey.

DCRT Announces Summer Term Computer Training

Summer is a great time to make a break in your usual schedule and take time for a seminar or course that will improve your ability to carry out tasks effectively and efficiently through better use of computers. Beginning June 15, the DCRT Training Program is offering 52 seminars and courses on a range of topics. The classes in the program are available without charge to NIH staff and are taught in Bldg. 12A.

This largest summer term ever has a number of new offerings as well as repeats of those that have been popular in the past. Many students of the popular SAS statistical tools and DB2 relational database system will be glad to learn that the complete range of classes in those subjects from initial orientation to the advanced programmer's level will be given during the summer term. Also, in addition to the usual introductory level courses in WYLBUR command procedures and editing, there will be a 2-day advanced course in WYLBUR ranges and patterns taught by Roger Fajman, Computer Center Branch, July 21 and 28.

Those who use the Convex, AFS, and other Unix platforms will find a variety of familiar classes in those areas. In addition, Perl, a script language on the Convex that offers special security features as well as much easier and more concise coding than that associated

with older languages, will be taught by CCB's Charles Bacon on July 27-29.

New offerings in the personal computing area will include "Windows-based Graphing and Charting for Scientists" on Aug. 3 by John White, Personal Computing Branch; "OS/2 2.0 Overview" on July 15, also by White; and a presentation on Aug. 5 by Susan Chaffee, PCB, describing the features of the new electronic mail package that will be replacing the long-popular 3Com 3+Mail. Dr. James Malley, Laboratory of Statistical and Mathematical Methodology, will give a new seminar on KaleidaGraph, a full-featured graphics and curve-fitting program for the Macintosh on July 30.

The month of August brings a cluster of new seminars for scientists. Clinicians may benefit from "Signal Processing in Electrocardiology" to be presented Aug. 6 by Drs. James Bailey and Eric Pottala from DCRT's Laboratory of Applied Studies. Another new seminar is "New Tools for Genome Sequence Analysis" by Dr. George Michaels, Office of the Director, DCRT, on Aug. 5. This seminar will describe new graphical visualization and analysis tools directed at logical manipulation of genome sequence data. On Aug. 10 and 11, Dr. Sergey Leikin, Physical Sciences Laboratory, DCRT, will present a two-part seminar, "Molecular Recognition and Assem-

bly," that is designed to introduce these basic physical concepts to scientists without a background in physics and mathematics. Finally, static and dynamic visualization of macromolecules will be explored in a three-part series, "Molecular Graphics: Creating Pictures and Videos" by Dr. Bernard Brooks, OD, DCRT, beginning Aug. 24.

The ever-popular seminars in ENTER MAIL, BITNET, ENTER BBS, Kermit, and ProComm Plus will be joined by a new offering on Maxess, a software facility that enables local print review for PC users accessing the Administrative Data Base. This seminar will be presented twice, on June 18 and July 9 by CCB's Tom Mason and Ginny Vinton.

For a brochure describing the entire summer program, contact the DCRT Training Program, 496-2339, or come by the office in Bldg. 12A, Rm. 1023. Those who use WYLBUR can access the brochure online by giving the ENTER TRAINING command.

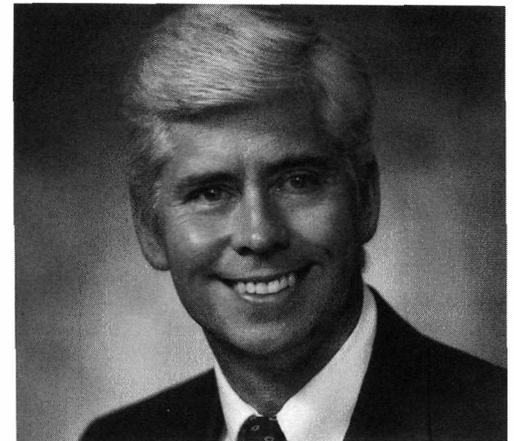
Signing up for classes is easy; simply complete and return the 1-page nomination form that is the last page of the brochure. For the seminars, telephone registrations will also be accepted; just call the DCRT Training Program. □

NIDDK's Jay Hoofnagle Elected AASLD President

Dr. Jay H. Hoofnagle, director of the Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition and senior investigator in the liver diseases section of NIDDK, has been elected president of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD). The association, founded in 1951, is the leading scientific and medical organization concerned with the pathobiology and clinical management of diseases of the liver.

As an NIDDK researcher, Hoofnagle initiated several trials of antiviral therapy in chronic hepatitis B and was the first to report on the beneficial effects of alpha interferon in chronic hepatitis C. His research has included studies in immunologically mediated diseases, including primary biliary cirrhosis, sclerosing cholangitis, and autoimmune chronic active hepatitis.

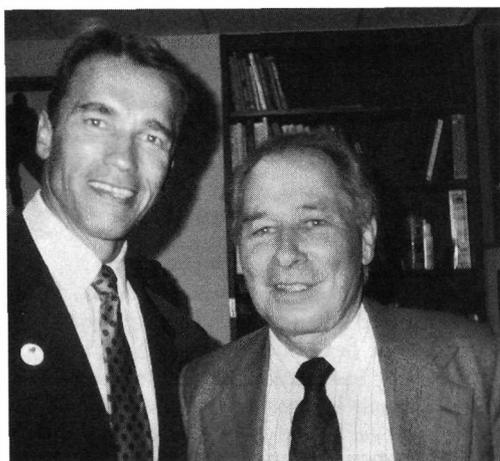
Hoofnagle graduated from Yale Medical School before coming to NIH as a staff associate in 1972. Before taking on his extramural position as director of the Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, he served for 2 years as the clinical director of NIDDK. He is a former associate editor of *Hepatology* and has published more than 200 original articles on liver disease and hepatitis. He is a member of many scientific societies including the American Gastroenterological Association, the North American Association for the Study of



Dr. Jay H. Hoofnagle

Obesity, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, and the Association of American Physicians.

Hepatology has been recognized as a discipline for only a few decades, and the AASLD has played a seminal role in focusing interest on hepatologic problems, providing a forum for presentation of liver disease research, promoting training and education in liver disease, and founding of other hepatological societies. The most notable enterprise was the founding of *Hepatology*, the monthly journal of the AASLD. □



Dr. John Kalberer (r), NIH's coordinator for disease prevention and health promotion, met recently with Arnold Schwarzenegger, who in addition to being a famous actor, serves as chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. Kalberer is an executive member on the board of directors of the American Running and Fitness Association (ARFA), where Schwarzenegger presented ARFA's first Lt. General Richard Bobannon award to Dr. Kenneth Cooper, the founder and director of the Institute for Aerobics Research in Dallas.

Richard Eastman Named NIDDK Division Director

By Lorraine H. Marchand

Dr. Richard C. Eastman has been appointed director of the Division of Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolic Diseases of NIDDK. An endocrinologist, teacher and diabetes researcher, he was chief of endocrinology at Georgetown University Hospital and most recently clinical director of NIDDK's Diabetes Branch.

Recognized for his clinical research in diabetes and acromegaly, the California native is looking forward to his role as division director. "This is a challenging opportunity to develop our extramural research program," he says, "and may even leave time for doing collaborative research and teaching clinical fellows. It's an exciting time for our division, too, because we'll be making important decisions about future clinical trials and grant funding."

According to Dr. Phillip Gorden, NIDDK director, "Dick Eastman brings the personal and professional skills that will provide real leadership to our Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Metabolic Diseases Division. We are delighted to have him."

The son of a Stanford University chemistry professor, Eastman not only taught himself graduate-level biochemistry the summer he graduated from Stanford, earning credit for the course at Harvard Medical School, but is a self-taught musician as well. An avid fan of bluegrass, the 46-year-old banjoist has played with two professional bluegrass bands, including a local group formerly called Rock Creek and Maine's Portland Bluegrass Company. Eastman still picks at the banjo occasionally, but says his leisure time is better spent with his 15-year-old son, Nathan, and 13-year-old daughter, Crystal.

Eastman grew up on Stanford's campus in "a scientific, medically oriented family." Knowing at an early age that science was his calling, the young Eastman was drawn to biology. His natural talent for the subject was catalyzed when, as a Stanford junior, he had the chance to study glucose metabolism in barnacles at the Hopkins Marine Station in Pacific Grove, Calif. That work resulted in his first publication in 1968.

On the advice of a Harvard surgery professor he admired, Eastman applied to the NIH early commissioning program as a medical staff fellow in 1969. Five years later, with a cum laude M.D. from Harvard and a residency at Boston's Beth Israel Hospital behind him, Eastman joined Gorden and Dr. Jesse Roth in an NIDDK laboratory to study growth hormone action and its interaction with receptors. Keenly interested in clinical research, Eastman spent his third year of fellowship supervising clinical trials in acromegaly.



Dr. Richard C. Eastman

He explains, "I reviewed the long-term effects of radiation treatment for acromegaly and also looked at heart disease and hyperprolactinemia in the patients followed at NIH. I knew then that I wanted to teach, practice clinical medicine and do clinical research."

Eastman went to Maine Medical Center in Portland as one of three full-time, hospital-based endocrinologists serving a large referral population. "That was a fascinating time in my career. We treated patients of all ages who had a wide variety of endocrine problems, including neonates with ambiguous genitalia who needed sex reassignments, growth disorders, diabetes, thyroid disorders, and infertility."

In the early 1980's Eastman's interest in diabetes research was rekindled. While he had enjoyed clinical practice, he felt it did not hold enough intellectual challenge and he missed research. He moved to Georgetown to develop a diabetes treatment program, and undertake clinical trials in diabetes therapy. By the late eighties he was spending half of his time at NIH, retraining in the noninvasive assessment of glucose metabolism using positron emission tomography. In 1990, Eastman joined NIDDK full-time as clinical director of the Diabetes Branch.

Dr. Simeon Taylor, chief of the Diabetes Branch, and Eastman's longtime colleague, finds him a creative investigator. "Dick is very bright. His unusual breadth of vision and experience in clinical research make him uniquely qualified to serve as division director."

In his new role, Eastman combines administrative work with clinical research and teaching. With the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial ending in 1994, planning has already begun to determine the appropriate followup trials. "The National Diabetes Advisory Board has suggested a trial on blood pressure and blood sugar control in noninsulin-dependent diabetes, as well as studies on diabetes prevention among minority groups, because Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans and Hawaiians are disproportion-

ately affected by diabetes," Eastman notes.

His division also supports initiatives in insulin-dependent diabetes, including the search for the genes causing the disorder, and research in endocrinology, cystic fibrosis and inherited metabolic diseases. He is quick to point out, however, that the group's most important goal is serving the research community. "This is an especially challenging area now, during these hard times of funding cut-backs and grant size limitations."

Eastman's clinical research currently focuses on testing a near infrared, light-based, noninvasive blood glucose monitor for patient use. "If this device proves feasible and is found to be accurate and reliable, it will offer patients greater blood-sugar control, and could form the basis for a closed-loop system (an automated blood-glucose monitor/insulin pump system) that would improve diabetes management," he explains.

Other research includes a clinical study conducted with California-based Genentech on IGF-1 in patients with insulin resistance, including those who have mutations in their insulin receptors. "IGF-1 is being used therapeutically and as a probe to study insulin resistance," Eastman says.

Pondering the latest development in his career, Eastman says, "When I look back to when I was in college and what I wanted to do, I think, 'I'm still doing work I love.' This is exactly where I wanted to be." □

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>	
The Right Person, the Right Job	6/24
Managing Behavior in the Work Environment	6/24
Effective Presentation Skills	6/23
Interpersonal Relationships in the Work Environment	7/7
Introduction to Supervision	7/13
Reviewing Other People's Writing	7/28
Time Management	7/29
<i>Office Operations and Administrative Systems Training 496-6211</i>	
Telephone Communications	7/1
Developing Proofreading Techniques	7/7
Voice and Diction Improvement	7/15
NIH Correspondence: Letter and Memo Preparation	7/24
Time Management for Office Support Personnel	7/24
Foreign Travel	7/24
Guide to Good Grammar	7/28
<i>Personnel Management 496-6211</i>	
Impact System for Personnelists	6/20, 7/20
KSA Methodology	6/24
IMPACT System for Personnel Staff	7/20
IMPACT for MSCs	7/13
IMPACT System for Administrative Staff	6/18, 7/23
IMPACT System for Professional Staff	6/18, 7/23
<i>Special Courses 496-6211</i>	
Break the Smoking Habit	7/16
Retirement Planning Seminar	6/16
Mid-Career Financial Planning	7/22

Intramural Women Scientists Update Committee, Forum Plans

The committee on the status of intramural women scientists will present two forums as followups to questions and suggestions raised at the committee's February caucus.

Scheduled for Thursday, June 25, at noon in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10, the first forum will be one of a pair dealing with the integration of maternity/parenthood/caregiving responsibilities with the responsibilities and requirements of a scientific career. Drs. Lynn Gerber and Ellen Leibenluft will moderate "Creative Models and Alternative Pathways for Scientific Careers," which will focus on three levels—entry, continuum and re-entry—and address specific career possibilities. The committee is soliciting suggestions from the community for specific questions and issues to be discussed (for example, flextime, job-sharing, part-time work, tenure-track timing flexibility).

Forum speakers include a representative

from the NIH Division of Personnel Management, who will present existing rules and regulations for NIH, DHHS and the federal government; an NIH scientific director, who will discuss interpretation of the rules; and Janet Bickel, assistant vice-president for women's programs at the Association of American Medical Colleges, who will present new approaches being taken by universities and medical schools regarding these issues. Audience discussion will follow the speakers.

Part two of this forum—covering caregiving, childcare resources, dual career problems and related issues—will be held in late August or early September.

The second scheduled forum, "Scientific Leadership and Visibility," will be held July 20 at noon in Conf. Rm. 10, Bldg. 31C. Three speakers will present viewpoints and suggestions: Dr. Hynda Kleinman, chief of the cell biology section in NIDR's Laboratory

of Developmental Biology; Dr. Edith Miles, chief of the enzyme structure and function section of NIDDK's Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacology; and Dr. Florence Haseltine, director of NICHD's Center for Population Research. Audience participation will be encouraged.

Other committee plans include preparing a proposal for presentation to the scientific directors concerning the selection of a woman scientist adviser to each scientific director. The function of the adviser would be twofold—to form a network of women scientists within her institute and solicit problems/issues of general concern from them; and to present these concerns to the institute scientific director. The adviser would also receive agendas from lab/branch chief meetings, contribute to these agendas and attend these meetings in order to present the issues raised. □

NIMH's David Rubinow Wins 1992 Clinical Educator Award

Dr. David Rubinow, clinical director of the National Institute of Mental Health, was recently honored with the annual Distinguished Clinical Educator Award at a recent Clinical Center grand rounds. The award is given each spring to the institute or clinical physician who, by votes of the clinical associates, has been an outstanding bedside teacher in the best traditions of clinical medicine.

Dr. Michael Fordis, director of the NIH Office of Education, presented the award to Rubinow, noting his generosity in hosting students at his own home, his musical talents, and his contributions to behavioral medicine.

"Teaching is one of the most important things we do—whether it be for fellows or for children," Rubinow told the grand rounds audience. "This award gives me the chance to thank the teachers in my life. I thank the fel-



Dr. Michael Fordis (l), OE director, presents the 1992 Distinguished Clinical Educator Award to Dr. David Rubinow.

lows again for sustaining and nourishing me in my career." □

Multi-Level Parking Garage To Be Erected on Campus

Construction of a new multi-level parking structure, MLP-8, will begin on campus by the middle of this summer and be completed by the summer of 1993. The 7-level, 1,570 space structure will be built in the southwest quadrant of the campus between Bldg. 34 and the MLP-6 parking garage on an existing 337-space surface parking lot.

Six temporary parking lots with a total of 650 spaces will provide parking spaces for the surface parking displaced during construction of MLP-8.

"Since inconvenience is often precipitated by improvement and change, the Division of Engineering Services apologizes in advance for any inconveniences experienced through the construction of the MLP-8," said Jorge Urrutia, DES director. □

River Tubing Trips Set

If you find yourself looking for relief from the hot and humid days of summer, look to R&W. Spend a day floating down the Shenandoah River between the Blue Ridge and Massanutten Mountain and through George Washington National Forest. With your friends about you, a cold drink in hand, and an all-you-can-eat steak dinner awaiting you, you're bound to have a good time.

Two trips are planned—Saturday, July 11 and Saturday, Aug. 8. Both leave at 10 a.m. from the Shenandoah River Outfitters near Luray, Va. Cost is \$28 per person and includes tube rental and dinner with all the trimmings. Sign up at any R&W location or call 496-4600 for more information. □



While on assignment on the Clinical Center's 9th floor, NIH photographer John Crawford noticed a mini-bus burning near the corner of Convent and Center Drs. NIH fire fighters responded to the blaze on May 19, extinguishing it quickly. There were no injuries. The bus, which was a total loss, belonged to a Montgomery County program for the elderly.