

"Still
The Second
Best Thing
About Payday"

The NIH Record

Move Over Elvis

NIH'er Urges U.S. Post Office To Issue Percy Julian Stamp

By Carla Garnett

In the mid-1930's in Munich, 20-year-old college student Bernhard Witkop came across some "exciting" research published by a budding American chemist. So interested and impressed was he by the American's research that he initiated what would become a 38-year correspondence and friendship with the chemist, Dr. Percy L. Julian.

During those years, years in which the battle for civil rights—Julian was Black—became entangled with the usually pristine pursuits of science, Dr. Witkop became Julian's friend and unofficial champion.

This is a Black history tale that comes long before Black history month, but more, it is the story of one distinguished scientist's unselfish efforts on behalf of one of his colleagues.

Certainly, whenever he could advance Julian's name and research, Witkop did.

Not knowing Julian was Black, and then not realizing the chemist's heritage would matter in America's research community, Witkop began writing to Julian, encouraging him to share his work. Even when Witkop finally met the chemist, he did not fully understand the nonscientific roadblocks Julian had faced and overcome during his career.

In 1974, Witkop was instrumental in
(See **JULIAN**, Page 8)

NICHD Grantee Becker Wins Nobel Prize in Economics

Grantee of NICHD, Dr. Gary Becker, was awarded the 1992 Nobel Prize in Economics for applying economic theory to family structure and child rearing.

Becker, a professor of economics and sociology at the University of Chicago, is best known for his landmark work on the concept known as human capital. Pioneered during the 1960's at the University of Chicago by economist and Nobel laureate T.W. Schultz, human capital deals with the development of people who can acquire and express characteristics that are useful to themselves and the economy at large. The award recognizes Becker's work in extending this concept to apply economic tools dealing with incentives to decisions made by families, to discrimination against minorities, and to crime and gender issues.

Becker is currently investigating how public policy and parental activity influence the development of children into productive adults. His most recent work demonstrates that human capital is perhaps the most important ingredient in producing sustained long-term economic

(See **NOBEL PRIZE**, Page 2)



Construction on campus is at a fever pitch these days as renovations and new structures take shape. Here, foundation work for a new multi-level parking garage proceeds as Bldg. 29B rises in the background.

Responding to Disabilities Act

Speakers Discuss Progress Made in Removing Barriers

By Anne Barber

The room was decorated with posters, the speakers were enlightening, and at times laughter filled the room, but the subject was no laughing matter—"Accessibility: The Key to Opportunity." On the 10th anniversary of NIH's Disability Employment Awareness program, more than 200 people attended the ceremony held Oct. 15 in Bldg. 1's Wilson Hall.

The posters represented the last 10 years of awareness programs at NIH sponsored by the advisory committee for employees with disabilities and NIH's Office of Equal Opportunity.

The topic dealt with what the federal govern-

ment and private businesses have done to provide access to all facilities as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

DES Director Jorge Urrutia expressed the importance of NIH taking the lead in enhancing access to every building, making them "not only accessible but user-friendly. NIH should be a prime example of how health facilities can be designed and built to accommodate each person challenged with a disability to get to work."

Urrutia explained his commitment to this project—due to an accident, he lost the use of
(See **DISABILITY AWARENESS**, Page 6)

Awareness of High Blood Pressure in U.S. Improves

A new survey released by the National High Blood Pressure Education Program (NHBPEP) reveals major improvements in the awareness, treatment, and control of high blood pressure as well as a significant drop in the prevalence of this disease.

The 1988-1991 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III) conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics found (at the 160/95 mmHg blood pressure level):

●A 65 percent increase from 1971 to 1991 in the number of hypertensives who are aware of their condition (51 percent in 1971-1972, 84 percent in 1988-1991).

●A 102 percent increase from 1971 to 1991 in the number of hypertensives who are on

medication to treat their disease (36 percent in 1971-1972, 73 percent in 1988-1991).

●A 70 percent increase from 1971 to 1991 in the number of hypertensives who are on medication and have their hypertension under control (44 percent in 1971-1972 to 75 percent in 1988-1991).

●A 14 percent decline in the estimated prevalence of high blood pressure—from 58 million people in 1980 to 50 million in 1991.

Although the statistics given above reflect the 160/95 mmHg blood pressure level, today hypertension is defined as having a blood pressure of 140/90 mmHg or greater or taking antihypertensive medication. The new definition is based on the results of clinical studies showing that lower ranges of blood pressure

(See **HYPERTENSION**, Page 4)

NOBEL PRIZE

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growth.

For example, he has shown that deficiencies in human capital accumulation can cause the difference between advanced industrial countries that are characterized by high rates of economic growth and low rates of fertility and less-developed countries, which are characterized by low rates of economic growth and high rates of fertility.

The Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, NICHD, has supported Becker's research for the last 15 years. He currently has an NICHD Merit Award and is a prominent member of the NICHD-funded National Opinion Research Center, an affiliate of the University of Chicago. □

Symposium Explores Cytokines

In early December, the 19th NHLBI "Frontiers in Basic Sciences" symposium looks at cytokines, molecules that carry messages between cells.

These proteins play critical roles in a variety of cellular functions, including cell proliferation, growth, and movement. As such, cytokines are powerful regulators of essential normal functions and disease processes.

The symposium, "Cytokines and Cytokine Receptors in Health and Disease," will be held Dec. 2 and 3 at the Clinical Center's Masur Auditorium. Presentations by speakers from the United States, Australia, Canada, and Japan will include information on cytokines' biological effects, cytokine receptors, regulation of cytokine gene expression, and roles for cytokines in the cardiovascular system, lungs, and hematopoiesis.

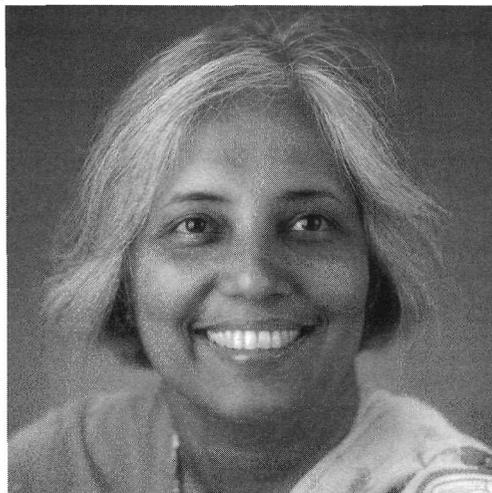
NHLBI's "Frontiers in Basic Science" series is designed to inform clinical and basic laboratory investigators of the latest advances in fundamental aspects of life processes related to the heart, lung, and blood. The series goal is to facilitate incorporation of emerging basic science information into development of new approaches to disease prevention and control.

For more information and to register for the cytokines symposium, contact Carol Sadler, (301) 468-MEET. □

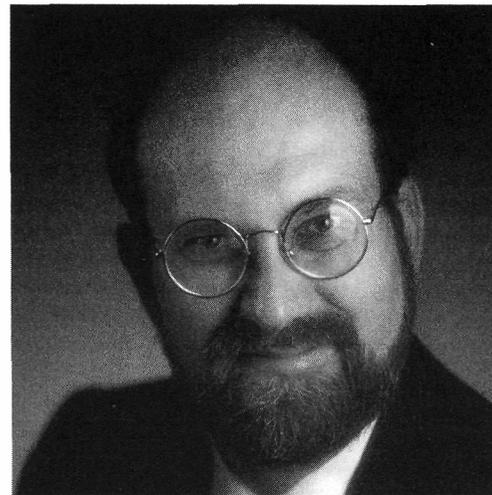
Asian Committee Holds Lecture

"Alcohol Use Among Asians: Cultural and Genetic Factors," will be the focus of the next lecture sponsored by the Office of Equal Opportunity and its Asian/Pacific Islander American advisory committee on Friday, Nov. 20 in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Featured speaker will be Dr. Helen Chao, deputy director of NIAAA's Division of Basic Research. Sign language interpretation will be provided, and light refreshments will be served after the talk. For information, call Dr. Victor Fung, 496-3511, or Dr. Nancy Cummings, 496-9091. All NIH'ers are invited. □



Dr. Chhanda L. Ganguly has joined the NCRR Office of Review as a scientific review administrator for the Biomedical Research Technology Program. She was formerly a senior staff fellow at the Laboratory of Cell Biology, NHLBI. Prior to coming to NIH, she was an assistant professor in the department of biochemistry and nutrition at the University of Puerto Rico medical sciences campus in San Juan. Ganguly earned her Ph.D. in biochemistry from the University of Tennessee, Memphis.



Dr. Peter Preusch recently joined NIGMS as a health scientist administrator in the Cellular and Molecular Basis of Disease Program Branch. He comes to NIGMS from DRG, where he served as a scientific review administrator in the special review section. His responsibilities included the drug development and drug delivery SBIR study section and ad hoc review of grant proposals for chemical instrumentation and biomedical research technology centers. Before joining NIH, Preusch was an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Akron in Ohio, where he conducted NHLBI-supported research on vitamin K. Prior to that he served as a research associate in the department of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. He also was the recipient of an NIH postdoctoral fellowship. He earned his B.S. in biochemistry from Pennsylvania State University and his Ph.D. in biochemistry from Cornell University.

Interested in Chamber Music?

An R&W Chamber Music Club is being organized. Its function will be to compile and distribute a directory of NIH'ers who play instruments or sing, and who wish to be able to contact each other to form music groups. The club will not organize groups or schedule events; it will just facilitate contacts among interested musicians who will make their own plans.

To be listed in the directory, submit the following information: name, instrument or vocal range, phone number, work address, letter-grade your proficiency/experience, plus any other useful information, such as repertoire interests. Write to Dr. Suzanne Epstein, Bldg. 29, Rm. 522, HFB-710. When ready, the directory will be sent to all members. □

Training Center Notes

The NIH Training Center is forming an oversight committee for the "NIH management cadre," a program designed to prepare employees to compete for management positions at each level of the organization, beginning with first-line supervision. The committee will convene to develop guidance and plans for implementation of this new program early in 1993.

Also, the center will offer a series of half-day sessions on sexual harassment, beginning in January. Watch for announcements. □

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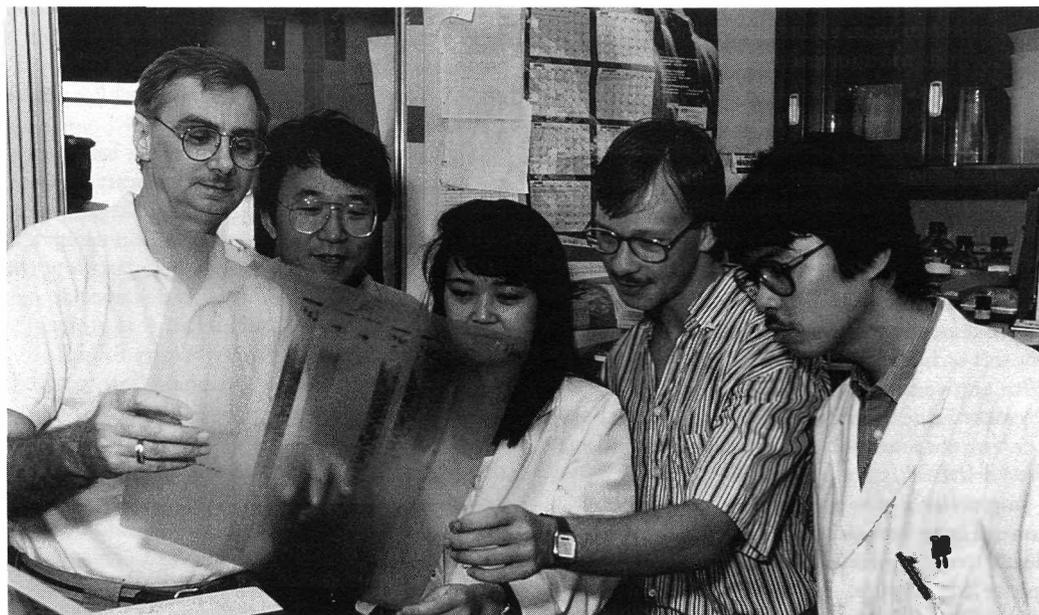
Two Research Teams Show Genetic Causes of Skin Disease

By Elia T. Ben-Ari

Two independent research teams supported by NIAMS have found genetic defects responsible for the often debilitating blistering and scaling of the skin that occurs in people suffering from epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK). EHK is one of the ichthyoses, a group of hereditary scaling, drying skin disorders that affect more than 1 million Americans. The work of both teams, in which specific defects or mutations in keratin proteins (structural proteins found in the outer layer of the skin) were shown to cause EHK, appeared in the Sept. 4 issue of *Cell*. The two research teams were led by Dr. Elaine Fuchs of the University of Chicago and Dr. Peter M. Steinert of the Laboratory of Skin Biology, NIAMS.

These findings are the first step toward being able to develop molecular probes for the disease, and should enable prenatal testing and, ultimately, the development of treatments for the disease. The results may also help in understanding the causes of other diseases, including hereditary scaling and blistering skin diseases.

EHK causes thickening, scaling, and blistering of the stratum corneum—the outermost layer of cells in the epidermis. This chronic disease is often severe and disabling, especially in children. In newborns with EHK, even the pressure on the skin caused by a diaper can



Dr. Peter Steinert (far l) and members of the Laboratory of Skin Biology, NIAMS: (from l) In-Gyu Kim, Song-Qing Gan, Bernhard Korge, and Kozo Yoneda.

cells and abnormal clumping of keratin filaments. Normally, keratins form long, rope-like strands called intermediate filaments (IFs). These strands form part of the cytoskeleton—a web-like network of molecules that reinforces the cell's structure. The researchers found defects in keratin proteins that affect their assembly into IFs and could lead to structural defects in the cells that might account for their fragility in EHK.

Steinert's group identified a specific mutation in the keratin 1 gene that causes the disease. This mutation causes an amino acid substitution in the keratin 1 protein, which has the potential to disrupt significantly the three-dimensional structure of the protein, and occurs in a region that is important for the assembly of keratin filaments. Fuchs' group found a defect in another keratin—keratin 10—in several EHK patients. Keratin 10 is found paired with keratin 1 in IFs in the stratum corneum. Like the keratin 1 mutation, the mutation in the keratin 10 gene causes a single amino acid substitution in the protein in a region that is important for filament assembly.

Steinert's group devised a way to show that a piece of the defective keratin 1 protein could interfere with the normal behavior of keratin filaments in the test tube. Their data provides strong evidence that the defect in keratin 1 will also affect the way this keratin functions in human skin cells, leading to a defective cytoskeleton and thus making the cells very fragile.

The keratin 10 defect identified by Fuchs' group occurs in a part of the protein that corresponds exactly to the place in a related protein, keratin 14, which is mutated in another blistering skin disease, epidermolysis bullosa simplex. Fuchs and colleagues showed

that this keratin 14 mutation can disrupt the normal keratin filament network in cultured human epidermal cells. Taken together with data from Fuchs' previous experiments with mice transgenic for a more radically mutated keratin 10 gene, these results suggest that keratin 10 mutations, like keratin 1 mutations, can cause EHK.

Future studies of other patients with EHK will determine whether they have the same defects in keratin 1 and keratin 10 as have been found by these two research teams. By studying the genetic material from a large number of EHK patients, both research groups hope to end up with a "catalog" of the specific mutations that cause EHK.

"A deeper understanding of the location of mutations in EHK genes should help us not only in developing improved methods for diagnosis, but also in exploring whether it may be possible to treat this disease by gene therapy," explains Fuchs. Steinert agrees, "Once we have a catalog of mutations, we can design treatments that are directed toward correcting the molecular defects rather than treating the symptoms." □

Attention Stride Externs

The NIH Training Center is compiling a *Directory of Stride Alumni*. It is interested in making this directory as complete as possible with current names, work addresses, and telephone numbers. All employees who have completed the Stride Program should contact Edith Pruden, EPS, Rm. 100, 496-6211. □



Dr. Elaine Fuchs of the University of Chicago contributed to the epidermolytic hyperkeratosis study.

cause blistering, and these babies' blistered, fragile skin makes them highly susceptible to infection, which can be fatal.

Microscopic examination of skin samples from EHK patients reveals a characteristic skin pattern that includes the disintegration of skin

HYPERTENSION

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have serious consequences if left untreated.

In addition, the survey found dramatic improvements in the awareness, treatment, and control of high blood pressure among African American men. Hypertension is the major health problem of adult African Americans. According to the new statistics, in the last decade, there has been a 60 percent increase in hypertension control rates for African American men with hypertension.

"It is fitting that we are announcing dramatic improvements in the awareness, treatment, and control of high blood pressure on this—the 20th anniversary of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program," said Dr. Claude Lenfant, director of NHLBI, which administers the NHBPEP.

Improvements in awareness, treatment and control have been a factor in the declining death rate for coronary heart disease and stroke. In the last 20 years, the death rate for coronary heart disease has dropped 50 percent and the stroke death rate has fallen by 57 percent.

"Despite the encouraging new statistics, there is still a lot of work to do," cautioned Lenfant. "There are 50 million Americans with high blood pressure whose condition places them at risk for coronary heart disease and stroke." □

Blacks With Diabetes Needed

Researchers at NIDDK seek 18-65-year-old, noninsulin-dependent diabetic volunteers for a study on how the kidney disease of diabetes runs in Black American families. Volunteers will be paid to fill out a questionnaire, give medical history, and undergo a physical exam and laboratory tests. Contact Dr. Gail Moreschi, 496-8269. □

Campaign Against High Blood Pressure Urged

A nationwide campaign should be launched to help prevent Americans from developing high blood pressure, according to a newly published report from the National High Blood Pressure Education Program (NHBPEP).

High blood pressure is the top risk factor for stroke and a major contributor to heart disease and kidney failure.

The high blood pressure prevention campaign would have two components—one targeting the general public and another aimed at special high-risk populations, such as African Americans and those with a family history of high blood pressure. The educational effort would also involve health care providers and those in the food industry, who would be encouraged to develop healthier products and better labels.

"The NHBPEP has been highly successful at helping to make Americans more aware of the dangers of high blood pressure and of the need to check and control their condition," noted NHLBI director Dr. Claude Lenfant.

"But, unfortunately, controlling the condition is not enough. High blood pressure remains one of the most chronic conditions in the United States, putting Americans at risk for developing cardiovascular or kidney disease.

"The complications caused by high blood pressure are insidious, progressive, and costly," continued Lenfant. "And they can begin before blood pressure rises above the normal range. So it is not enough to treat the condition. We need to help Americans avoid its development."

"High blood pressure is epidemic in America," agreed Dr. Paul K. Whelton, chairperson of the NHBPEP working group that prepared the prevention report and a professor of epidemiology and medicine at Johns Hopkins. "Once

developed, hypertension usually lasts a lifetime, with no hope of a cure.

"To overcome the problem of hypertension, prevention must become a national goal, extending and complementing treatment efforts," Whelton added. "The new report offers concrete steps on how to accomplish that goal."

The report reviews basic and clinical research, as well as strategies used in community- and practice-based prevention interventions. It advocates four steps to prevent high blood pressure:

- Control weight. The overweight have a two- to sixfold higher risk of developing high blood pressure than those of regular body weight. About 20-30 percent of hypertension in the U. S. can be attributed to this one health problem alone.

- Avoid an excessive sodium chloride (table salt) intake. Consume no more than 6 grams daily.

- Become physically active. Regularly perform some moderate intensity, low resistance, dynamic exercise, such as walking, cycling, dancing, swimming, or gardening.

- Avoid excessive alcohol consumption. Limit alcohol consumption to no more than two drinks daily. About 5-7 percent of hypertension in the U.S. can be attributed to consumption of three or more alcoholic drinks a day.

The report says insufficient evidence exists to recommend the following measures to prevent high blood pressure: stress reduction; nutritional supplements of potassium, fish oil, calcium, magnesium, or fiber; and changes in macronutrients (fat, fatty acids, carbohydrates, and proteins) in the diet. □

Samuelsson To Deliver First Fogarty International Lecture

Dr. Bengt Samuelsson, professor of physiological chemistry and president of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, will deliver the first Fogarty International Lecture on Nov. 17 at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. He will speak on "Recent Progress in Leukotriene Research."

The lecture was established to foster information exchange within the international biomedical community. Starting this year, an eminent scientist from abroad will be invited annually to lecture on a topic of current interest and, while on the NIH campus, engage in informal discussions with NIH scientists.

Samuelsson was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine in 1982 for discovering various prostaglandins and leukotrienes. Of particular interest are the thromboxanes that are involved in thrombosis and diseases such as strokes and coronary infarcts. The leukotrienes he discovered are substances that play a role in inflammation and asthma and



Dr. Bengt Samuelsson

other allergic diseases.

In addition to the Nobel Prize, Samuelsson has received many worldwide awards and

honorary academic degrees. These include the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award. He is an honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Society of Biological Chemists, and the Association of American Physicians.

He is a foreign associate of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, a foreign member of the Royal Society, London, and a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Royal National Academy of Medicine, Spain, the French Academy of Sciences and the International Academy of Science.

He has been a member of the Swedish government research advisory board and a member of the Swedish National Commission on Health Policy. He is currently a member of the Nobel Assembly for Physiology or Medicine.

Members of the audience who wish to meet Samuelsson are invited to a reception in the Visitor Information Center following the lecture.

Federal Agencies Collaborate on New Biodiversity Program

Four NIH institutes and the Fogarty International Center are joining the U.S. Agency for International Development and the National Science Foundation to cosponsor a unique new interagency biodiversity program to encourage the preservation of the world's disappearing ecosystems and development of new drugs from natural products.

The effort, called the International Cooperative Biodiversity Groups Program, is cosponsored by AID, NSF, NCI, NHLBI, NIAID, NIMH and FIC. First year funding is \$1.5 million.

The agencies will combine their resources to award grants to international consortia to inventory, collect and carry out research on bioactive plants and other organisms from endangered ecosystems such as rain forests, coral reefs, and deserts. The program's goal is to isolate compounds with potential pharmaceutical value to produce new and more effective drugs for a wide variety of medicinal uses including combating cancer and treating mental disorders. The awards should also support developing nations' efforts to conserve native species and enhance the countries' research capabilities in biodiversity.

"The world community has become quite alarmed at the accelerated loss of biological diversity, especially in tropical ecosystems where unique species are disappearing every day," said Dr. Philip E. Schambra, director of

FIC, which will administer the program on behalf of the consortium.

"The reasons for the loss of biodiversity are many and complex, with the pressures of economic development prime among them," he explained. "Many poor communities feel pressed to choose between the preservation of their natural resources and immediate survival. We want to help them realize that developing their natural products may be far more valuable than simply clearing the areas for planting regular crops."

Each funding agency hopes the program will demonstrate the viability of combining scientific progress, economic growth and a sustainable form of natural resource use. Unique and valuable resources—such as the world's rain forests—need not be destroyed in the process of development. Drug development is only one of many possible ways in which these resources might be used productively.

Biomedical researchers around the world are beginning to realize the wealth of biological diversity. Plants and other organisms hold tremendous potential for new therapeutics to combat both old and new diseases and disorders. A recent example is taxol, derived from the Pacific yew tree, used to treat breast and ovarian cancer. Each new plant evaluated may hold the key to a new useful therapy.—Jim Bryant □

NIDDK Symposium Nov. 12-13 To Explore Gene Therapy

An NIDDK symposium on the "Impact of Molecular Genetics on the Treatment of Genetic Diseases" will be held Nov. 12-13 in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

The purpose of the event, which will cover topics ranging from regulation of gene expression and introduction of genes into cells to gene therapy and bone marrow transplantation, is to pool the latest knowledge on the rapidly expanding field of genetic disease therapy. Scientists believe that advances in this field may eventually lead to successful treatments for a wide variety of disorders including cancer and AIDS.

Sponsored by NIDDK, the 2-day meeting will feature many internationally known investigators. Among the speakers expected to attend are Dr. E. Donnall Thomas, a 1990 Nobel laureate whose pioneering research on bone marrow transplantation has resulted in cures for many once-fatal illnesses. Thomas will lecture on "The Future of Transplantation in Treating Genetic Diseases."

Also attending the conference will be Dr. W. French Anderson, a pioneer in human gene therapy. Formerly chief of NHLBI's Molecular Hematology Branch, he will speak on "Gene Therapy in the Treatment of Genetic Diseases."

Another special lecture, "A Medical Geneticist's Perspective on the Treatment of Genetic Diseases," will be given by Dr. Ernest

Beutler, who was the first to describe the gene that codes for a missing enzyme in Gaucher's disease, a lipid storage disorder that is a promising candidate for gene therapy.

Among other topics panels will discuss at the meeting are "Introduction of Genes into Cells," "Regulation of Gene Expression," "Hematopoietic Cells as Targets for Gene Transfer," and "Current Status of the Treatment of Genetic Diseases."

The symposium will run from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 12 and from 8 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. on Friday, Nov. 13. Attendance is by preregistration only. The meeting will be televised in an overflow room at the Clinical Center and at the Frederick Cancer Research Center.

The agenda and registration forms can be obtained from Richard Abizaid, ComputerCraft Corp., (301) 230-0052. □

Healthy Volunteers Needed

The Neuropsychiatric Research Hospital of NIMH needs healthy volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45, on no medications, to participate in various studies. These include psychological testing, eye-tracking studies, PET scan studies, MRI scan studies, and/or serum and CSF studies. Subjects will be paid. For more information call (202) 373-6109. □

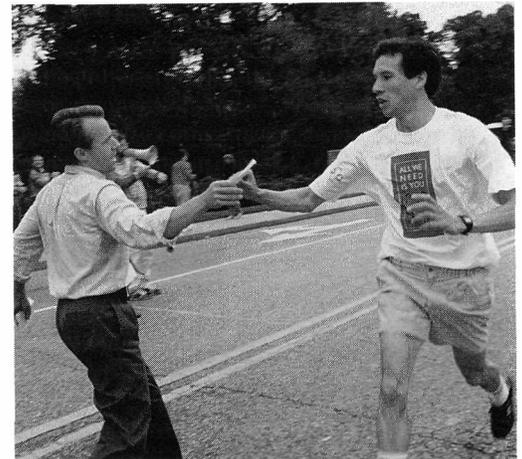
Kneller Joins Fogarty Center

What would you want to do if you had an M.D. from Mayo Medical School, a doctor of jurisprudence degree from Harvard Law School, and an M.P.H. from Johns Hopkins University?

If you're Dr. Robert W. Kneller, you might become a program officer for the Pacific and Southern Asia at the International Coordination and Liaison Branch of the Fogarty International Center. This way you could participate in a wide range of NIH activities involving the Pacific Basin, where Kneller has a special interest.

This multitasking NIH'er (who is fluent in Mandarin and speaks Japanese and Russian) was a cancer epidemiology research fellow from 1988 to 1991 with NCI, where he participated in studies of risk factors for precancerous stomach changes in rural China.

Kneller recently served as a consultant to the World Health Organization and has just



Bob Kneller finishes third in the CFC 5-K.

completed an assignment at OSHA, where he served as a resident physician in occupational health.

What does Kneller do in his spare time? He runs, for one thing. He recently came in third among all NIH contestants in the 5-kilometer race marking the start of the 1992 Combined Federal Campaign.—Jim Bryant □

Scientist's Play To Be Performed

NIDDK scientist Dr. Robert Martin's new play, *A Stampede of Zebras*, will be presented in January by St. Mary's College and the American Showcase Theatre. There will be 10 performances of the play about scientific fraud at the theater in Alexandria, Va. Tickets are \$12 (\$10.50 if purchased through R&W). Shows are at 8 p.m. on Jan. 2, 3, 5 and 9. There will be 2 p.m. matinees on Jan. 3, 9 and 10. The play is directed by Michael Ellis-Tolaydo. □

DISABILITY AWARENESS (Continued from Page 1)

one arm and hand for more than a year. "I, too, was suddenly disabled," he said. "This helped me to understand the burden of being handicapped. The simplest things such as faucets and doorknobs were not easy to manage." Remembering this, Urrutia saw that many NIH buildings were renovated with ramps, doors, and bathroom fixtures; but, he concedes there is much more to do. According to him, DES will be modernizing more bathrooms, installing special fire alarm systems, lowering elevator panels and water fountains, and adding more signage and curb cuts to the landscape around NIH.

In order to accelerate this program, he named DES Architect Ricardo Herring to serve on the advisory committee for employees with disabilities. Any employee faced with a special barrier should contact Herring, 496-5036.

"There are many problems," Urrutia said. "Some may take as long as a year to correct, but others can be corrected right away."

Jayne Miller, consumer advocate and investigative reporter from "Eleven on Your Side," WBAL-TV, Channel 11 in Baltimore, showed a video that was filmed in Baltimore 6 months after the ADA was passed. "The act specifies 'equal access and opportunity,'" quoted Miller, "meaning both physical and mental." The act also requires firms not receiving federal funds to make facilities available to the disabled. "Accessibility means different things," she explained. "Hotels need to provide not only wheelchair ramps but closed-caption TV's in all hotel rooms, low reception desks, telephones and bathroom facilities, as well as having menus in Braille for the blind or have someone read the menu for them."

Accommodating a mental disability could mean adjusting work schedules, allowing time to attend therapy sessions, she says. "That means be creative. The disabled do not want sympathy or help but independence."



Dr. Susan Daniels, associate commissioner for DHHS' Administration on Developmental Disabilities, holds the poster advertising this year's awareness program.

Miller considers the media to be the watchdog for public concerns; the purpose in doing the video, she said, was to point out the problems of disabled people.

"It is not a matter of knocking down concrete curbs but all those attitudes," she says. "All those stereotypes assume disabled people cannot do the job. We hear everyday how they are denied and cannot participate."

According to Miller, who has won both local and national awards for her reporting, "We can be watchdogs. We can bring about changes and take on the concerns of the disabled as a real problem, not just for the sake of television, but for making something a little better for someone else."

Dr. Susan Daniels, who serves as associate commissioner for DHHS' Administration on Developmental Disabilities, gave a talk about people with disabilities. Who are they? What makes them disabled?

Daniels, disabled by polio, said the main characteristic of a disabled person is poverty.

"Sixty-five percent of the disabled in this country are poor," she stated. "This percentage is equal to, if not higher than, the number of unemployed in Uganda. We are not a Third World country."

She cited as the number-two characteristic—they are supported with Social Security taxes. "You either work with them or you support them," she said. "Now, what makes sense?"

Daniels pointed out, "This is not a minority group that you are born into. This group has an open enrollment policy. You can join it anytime through an accident or health condition." How is the federal government doing in employing the disabled? How is the civilian labor force doing? Daniels reported that the civilian labor force is hiring about 5 percent and DHHS, 1.3 percent. "It is disgraceful," she said.

Daniels discussed some of the problems. "It is costly," she explains, "to hire a person with a disability." She uses her own situation as an example. "I hired a deaf person who needs a full-time interpreter. This one person cost me



Jayne Miller, a reporter from WBAL-TV, Channel 11, Baltimore, was one of the key speakers at NIH's 10th Annual Disability Employment Awareness program on Oct. 15.

two FTE's. Managers aren't stupid. I need her skills so badly that I am willing to take it on the chin but other managers may not.

"I think the employer is responsible for accommodating every employee effectively in the office whether or not they are disabled. Don't apologize. Just ask for what you need."

In closing, Daniels suggested, "We are on the very edge of creating a culture that applauds diversity, embraces justice, and sees that human justice has no price."

Dr. Ronald Geller, chairman of NIH's advisory committee for employees with disabilities for the past 2 years, addressed changes that have taken place at NIH in the last year: automatic doors in Bldg. 31; more restrooms made accessible; electronic pagers installed in campus buildings; Metro station now has vans equipped with wheelchair ramps, and more are coming; every third campus shuttle is now equipped with a ramp; and a deaf advisory committee has been established.

"NIH's percentage of disabled employees

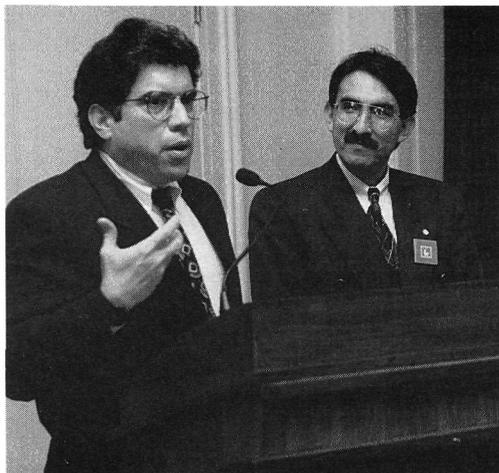


Receiving awards from OEO Director Diane Armstrong and Joan Brogan, OEO's Disability Employment Program manager, are (front row, from l) Dr. Cheryl Chanaud, Dr. Ronald Geller, chairman, Armstrong, Brogan; second row (from l) Jerry Garmany, Ina Barke, Kay Johnson, and Ricardo Herring.

continues to stay at 1 percent," he said. "This has been the percentage as far back as 1984. As you can see, we still have a long way to go."

OEO Director Diane E. Armstrong, along with Joan Brogan, OEO's Disability Employment Program manager, presented awards to the speakers and certificates of appreciation to the following NIH employees and members of the committee: Rafael Calcano, Dr. Cheryl Chanaud, Ina Barke, Jerry Garmany, Kay Johnson, Herring and Geller. Addressing the committee, Armstrong thanked members for being "the driving force to push issues and put together resources." □

Hispanic Heritage Month Celebrated at NIH

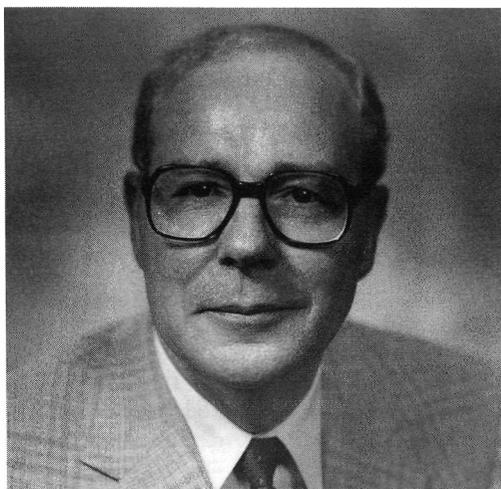


"The Encounter, 1492-1992, 500 Years of Hispanic Heritage," was the theme adopted by the NIH Hispanic American advisory committee (HAAC). Addressing that topic were keynote speaker Dr. Emilio Carrillo (l), director of the William F. Ryan Community Health Center in New York, and Dr. Elmer Huerta, an NCI cancer prevention fellow.

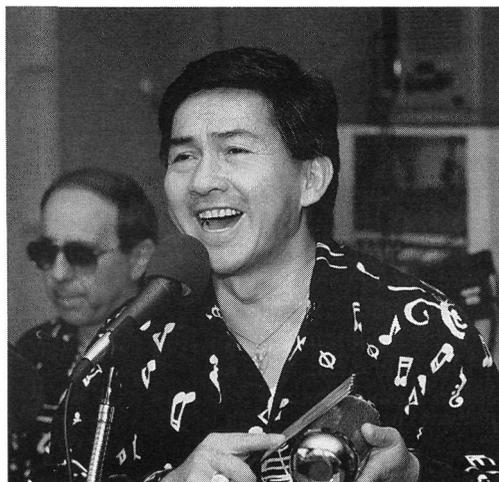


Dr. Teresa Diaz of the Centers for Disease Control addresses the gathering in Bldg. 1's Wilson Hall on Oct. 2.

Photos: Ernie Branson, John Crawford



*Dr. Gary Striker has received the Louis Pasteur Medal in Medicine from the Louis Pasteur University in Strasbourg, France. The medal, named for the famous biochemist and biologist, honors "eminent persons of the scientific and medical world." Striker, ninth recipient of the annual award, was chosen for his "distinguished career as a teacher, investigator and scientist" and for his devotion to increasing resources for kidney disease research. Director of NIDDK's Division of Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Diseases, he has published more than 150 scientific papers and coedited the text *The Principles and Practice of Nephrology*.*



Musical selections for the occasion were provided by the group, New Horizons, which played in the Bldg. 31A courtyard.



Enjoying the day's music, lectures and food were (from l) Victor M. Canino, NIH Hispanic Program manager; Dr. Arlyn Garcia Perez, vice chair of HAAC; and Dr. Francisco Calvo, chair of HAAC.

Consensus Development Conference on Impotence Planned, Dec. 7-9 in Masur Auditorium

An NIH Consensus Development Conference on Impotence will be held Dec. 7-9 in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

Sponsored by NIDDK and the NIH Office of Medical Applications of Research, the conference will be chaired by Dr. Michael Droller, Mt. Sinai Medical Center, New York. Cosponsors are NINDS, NICHD, and NIA.

Erectile impotence, or the consistent inability to attain and maintain an erection adequate for sexual relations, affects an estimated 10 to 15 million American men.

An erection is dependent on the orchestrated actions of muscles, nerves, and blood vessels, which may be disrupted by diseases such as diabetes, atherosclerosis, and multiple sclerosis; injuries to the penis, pelvis, and spinal cord;

and prescription and over-the-counter drugs such as some high blood pressure medicines and antihistamines.

Psychological problems cause an estimated 10 to 20 percent of impotence cases.

The consensus conference will explore what is known about the etiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, and treatment of erectile impotence in men of all ages.

Some diagnostic tests and treatments for impotence have been used for many years, but "we need to pull together all available data to identify which tests provide the best information, when they should be done and in whom, and what the best treatment plan is for a specific diagnosis," according to Dr. Leroy Nyberg, director of NIDDK's Urology

Program and chairman of the conference planning committee.

The conference will address these issues as well as how to get the new information to the many patients, physicians, and other health care providers who deal with impotence.

Sessions will run from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Monday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Tuesday, and 9 to 11 a.m. on Wednesday. A press conference at 1 p.m. on Wednesday will conclude the conference. The conference is free and open to the public.

The agenda and registration form can be obtained from Ann Besignano, Technical Resources, Inc., (301) 770-3153. □

JULIAN*(Continued from Page 1)*

bringing Julian to NIH to deliver the NIH Lecture (on Mar. 24, "Some Phases of Oxidative Hydroxylation of Steroids in the Animal Organism"); it was the first time the talk was given by an African American.

Several years earlier, Witkop had launched an effort to elect Julian to the National Academy of Sciences—a rarity for scientists in private industry and almost unheard of for a scientist of color. In 1973, the 5-year campaign proved successful.

In 1981, again at Witkop's urging, a portrait of Julian, who died in 1975, was commissioned by the Ciba-Geigy Corp. and unveiled at NIH in recognition of Julian's contributions to the field of organic chemistry.

Now, more than 17 years after the American chemist's death, Witkop has completed another mission—this time it took almost a decade—dedicated to the work and legacy of Julian: On Jan. 28, 1993, the U.S. Post Office will issue the Percy Julian Commemorative Stamp.

"It took about 10 years of hard pushing," Witkop said, smiling with humor and satisfaction. "And when I saw that Elvis Presley had gotten one, I nearly lost all hope."

Dr. Anna Julian, Percy's widow, wrote Witkop to thank him for his efforts. "I understand why Percy always thought of you not only as a great chemist," she said in her note, "but also as a very special human being."

One of only two active researchers to claim the title NIH honorary scholar, Witkop considers the issuance of the Julian stamp as both a personal victory and part of the professional legacy he will leave when he retires from NIH in December after a 42-year science career. Throughout his self-appointed quests for Julian, the 75-year-old scientist frequently referred to the optimistic words of his colleague, especially during times when Witkop's determination flagged:

"There is no problem that cannot be solved by hard work and dedication," Julian often said, and according to Witkop, fervently believed.

"Those are important words for today's generation," said Witkop, a researcher in NIDDK's Laboratory of Chemistry, who, in the 1960's with colleague Dr. John Daly, discovered the structure of unusual venoms of frogs from South America. "I do not think many young people are willing to buy this philosophy."

Somewhat of a Julian historian, Witkop in 1980 wrote a touching biographical memoir that was published by the National Academy of Sciences Press. Witkop also donated his vast correspondence, which in sheer volume is tantamount to a Julian archives, to the Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry in Philadelphia.

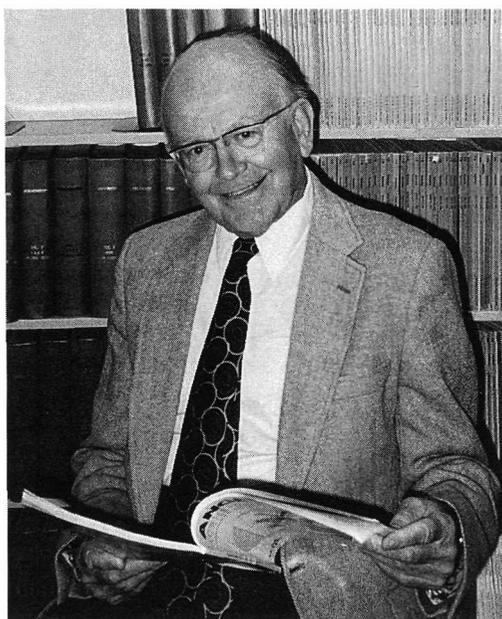
The scientific exchange between the two continued and expanded with Witkop's arrival

*Dr. Percy Julian*

at Harvard University in 1947. Witkop once wrote these words to characterize the fellowship that encompassed their common research interests and flowered into a friendship woven together with human understanding as well as scientific inquiry:

"In the treasury of letters received from Percy Julian over a time span of 30 years, the woof of chemistry and the warp of the human condition interweave to a fabric that shows Percy Julian the scientist to be as great as, and inseparable from, Percy Julian the humanist."

Phi Beta Kappa keyholder and valedictorian of

*Dr. Bernhard Witkop*

his 1920 graduating class at DePauw University in Chicago, Julian received his master's degree on an Austin fellowship from Harvard in 1923, where, because he was Black, he was

later refused a faculty position.

Almost 50 years after that setback, Julian continued to speak enthusiastically about the country that not only made it difficult for him to acquire formal training, but also hesitated to recognize the training once it had been achieved.

"I am telling you that this is a wonderful time to be living—a day of great opportunity," he said, speaking in 1972 to a young Black student at the dedication of a lab in Julian's name at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Ill. "The country has changed course. Don't nurse your anger, but get together and help make this a really united nation." Twenty-four years before, he had spoken at the same college in a town where Blacks were not allowed to stay overnight in the hotel.

Profoundly disappointed at the rejection by Harvard, but not to be stopped, Julian took a chemistry professorship in 1926 at the then all-Black West Virginia State College. By 1929, he had moved abroad to study in Vienna on a Rockefeller fellowship he received while teaching at Howard University. Fluent in German, Julian received his Ph.D. in 1931 in Vienna and promptly continued his research at the Glidden Company on the chemical components of the soya bean. In the 1970's, he served as a counselor on the advisory board of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases.

Among his many accomplishments were two important contributions to biomedical chemistry: the discovery of a more economical way to extract steroids from soybean oil to produce sex hormones and the development of a way to produce cortisone synthetically in large quantities at reasonable costs.

Witkop said beyond Julian's professional successes in the face of overt prejudice, the chemist's attitude is what made him truly impressive—and worth the tremendous effort Witkop put forth on his behalf.

"He was such a convivial, charming person, possessing such drive and contagious optimism to forge such a spectacular career," said Witkop. "Among his many friends and admirers, I was privileged to have been one of them." □

Health Benefits Fair, Nov. 13

In conjunction with the 1992 Federal Employees Health Benefits Program open season, which runs from Monday, Nov. 9 through Monday, Dec. 14, the Recruitment and Employee Benefits Branch, DPM, is sponsoring a Health Benefits Fair.

The fair will be held in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1 on Friday, Nov. 13, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Representatives from most of the plans available to NIH employees will be on hand to answer questions about 1993 benefits. The advisory committee for employees with disabilities will be there to assist employees who need help getting information. □

NIH Library Appoints New Director, Suzanne Grefsheim

Suzanne F. Grefsheim, former director of the Alfred Taubman Medical Library and coordinator of Health Sciences Library at the University of Michigan, has been appointed the new director of NCRR's Library Branch.

The Library Branch operates the NIH Library in Bldg. 10, which houses approximately 80,000 monographs, 155,000 bound periodicals, and 2,700 current journal titles; as director, Grefsheim will be in charge of one of the largest biomedical libraries in the country.

Grefsheim's appointment is a homecoming of sorts. Her former positions include director of the Southeastern/Atlantic Regional Medical Library at the University of Maryland Health Science Library in Baltimore, several positions at the Himmelfarb Health Science Library at George Washington University Medical Center, and at the University of Maryland Dental School in Baltimore and the Academy of the Holy Cross in Kensington.

While at the University of Michigan, Grefsheim implemented the UM-Medline System, which provided free 24-hour access to



Suzanne Grefsheim

Medline from more than 1,000 terminals in the hospital or in users' offices and homes. The system was also accessible to students from more than 1,400 public access terminals, and averaged 180,000 search sessions each year.

Grefsheim is considered an authority on using information technology to obtain information in electronic formats. She holds advanced degrees in education and library sciences, and is the author of many articles on library information services.

She is completing research with her former colleagues at the University of Michigan on the impact of Medline on research, clinical care, and education. Grefsheim hopes to conduct similar research studies at NIH once she becomes more familiar with the environment and information needs of the NIH community.

"I am eager to find out what services need to be offered by the (NIH) Library and to develop ways to provide them," she said. □

Autistic Children Recruited

The Laboratory of Psychology and Psychopathology, NIMH, is recruiting high functioning autistic children ages 6-12 for a neuropsychological study of attention. For more information, call Dr. Daisy Pascualvaca, 496-7672. □

Employee Transportation Service Offers Reminders for Commuters

NIH's TRANSHARE Program, featuring a \$21 public transportation subsidy, officially kicked off Oct. 1. Applications, distributed desk-to-desk, are still available in the Parking Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. B3B04.

Employees, even current bus or rail commuters, may participate in this program regardless of commute mode. A parking permit is not needed to participate in TRANSHARE, although commuters currently holding permits and interested in subsidy must surrender their permits upon notification of eligibility for TRANSHARE.

The 2,000 slots available in this pilot program have not yet been filled. Free parking at the Shady Grove Metro Station in Gaithersburg is also still available.

NIH has leased two satellite parking locations for employees who cannot find parking on campus or who want the convenience of parking at either site:

- Garage 57 is located on Bethesda Ave. in downtown Bethesda. Approximately 300 spaces are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Designated parking spaces include slots #593 through #930, located predominantly on the roof level of the garage. Do not park in spaces #612 through #614, or outside the designated spaces—parking violations may be issued in these slots.

Shuttle service to the NIH campus is available on Elm St., 7:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. From 7:30 to 10 a.m. and from 4 to 7 p.m., shuttle service is scheduled at 10-minute intervals; during off-peak hours, shuttles run at 20-minute intervals.

- The Mid-Pike Plaza (shuttle buses are marked "MPP") park & ride lot is located in Rockville at the intersection of Montrose Rd. and Rockville Pike in the Mid-Pike Plaza



commuter parking area. Parking is available on a first-come, first-served basis anywhere within the commuter parking area.

Shuttle service is available from the northeast corner of this lot, near the intersection of Montrose Rd. and Rockville Pike, all day from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. The shuttle runs every 10 minutes from 7:30 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.; during off-peak hours, shuttle runs every 20 minutes.

Shuttle schedules for both satellite parking lots are available at the Parking Office. For more information on NIH TRANSHARE or satellite parking, contact the Employee Transportation Services Office, 402-RIDE. □

Drop Off Wastes at NIH

NIH's parking lot at the corner of Rockville Pike and Cedar Lane will be the site of a household hazardous waste collection depot on Saturday, Nov. 14, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Montgomery County's department of environmental protection collects this kind of waste year-round at a variety of sites; call 217-2380 for a full schedule.

Materials acceptable for collection include pesticides, herbicides, oil-based paints, paint thinners, solvents, used motor oils, antifreeze and unwanted fuels. Also, swimming pool chemicals, photographic chemicals, brake fluid, car batteries, button batteries and household alkaline batteries. Unacceptable are latex paints, medical wastes, radioactive materials and asbestos. □

DCRT Computer Training Classes

Classes	Dates
Creating and Using Simple WYLBUR Command Procedures	11/12-11/13
SAS Fundamentals II for Programmers	11/12, 11/13
SCRC Orientation	11/16
Kermit Scripts	11/16
GCG Sequence Analysis on the Convex	11/16-11/18
Welcome to the NIH Computer Utility	11/17
DB2: SQL and QMF Selected Topics	11/17-11/19
UNet, LAN, and Mainframe Mail Connectivity	11/18
Software Engineering and CASE Concepts	11/19
Thermodynamics Information in Laboratory Practice	11/19, 11/20
PC-DOS Advanced Topics	11/23-11/24
Andrew File System	11/24
Batch Files with PC-DOS	11/25
PC <—> Mainframe Communication with Kermit	11/30
LISTSERV Electronic Mailing Lists	12/1
Technology for Connecting Networks at NIH-NIHnet	12/1
SAS Fundamentals I for Nonprogrammers	12/1, 12/2
ENTER MAIL	12/2
Preparing Figures for Publication on the Macintosh	12/2
BITNET	12/3
SAS Fundamentals II for Nonprogrammers	12/3, 12/4
Distributed Database Processing Using Client-Server Technology	12/4
Designing Tables and Managing a DB2 Database	12/7-12/9

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

Dale McFarlin, NINDS Neuroimmunology Branch Chief, Dies

"When we talk, we take; when we listen, we give. We make a living by what we take; we make a life by what we give." —Dr. Dale McFarlin

Dr. Dale Elroy McFarlin, neurologist, neuroimmunologist, scientist, and leader in the battle against multiple sclerosis, died suddenly Oct. 16 at his home in Potomac. The victim of a heart attack, he was 56 years old.

As chief of NINDS's Neuroimmunology Branch, McFarlin directed investigations searching for the cause of, treatment, and eventual cure for, diseases affecting the nervous system and muscle. Widely esteemed for his contributions to the field of neuroimmunology—the science of the interaction between the body's immune and nervous systems—McFarlin was best known for his research on multiple sclerosis, a disease in which the immune system appears to turn against the body. He was instrumental in the development of an animal model of MS almost a decade ago; it remains the most extensively studied model to this day.

"Even in the NIH community, a community filled with extraordinary men and women, McFarlin stood out as a remarkable individual," said NINDS director Dr. Murray Goldstein. "Dale was a true renaissance man—a superb and caring clinician, a thoughtful and sensitive science administrator, a world-noted authority on both the basic and clinical research aspects of demyelinating diseases. This unique combination of skills made him, in the best sense, a role model of what the complete scientist should be."

McFarlin was sought after both nationally and internationally as an advisor in his field. Dr. Cedric Raine, noted authority on the pathology of MS and a close friend of McFarlin's, called him "my touchstone." Noting that McFarlin touched the lives of hundreds of other people as well, Raine described his weekly talk with McFarlin as "something more sane than life. He was my gold standard."

Born in Kansas City, Mo., McFarlin grew up in the South. Champion of the Scottsville (Kentucky) High School debate team, the young McFarlin was also an avid baseball fan. A talented left fielder with a .340 batting average, he was easy to spot driving to and from the games in his old Model T.

McFarlin received his undergraduate and doctoral degrees from Vanderbilt University and served his medical internship and residency at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, N.Y. He joined the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (as the NINDS was then called) in 1963 as a clinical associate.

In 1969, McFarlin left NIH to become a guest worker at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, before taking a position as associate professor of medicine at Emory University School of Medicine in At-



Dr. Dale McFarlin

lanta in 1971. He held several positions at Emory before returning to Bethesda to lead the NINDS Neuroimmunology Branch, where his dedication, scientific acumen, and dry humor earned him the respect and affection of his colleagues and coworkers.

"He was a rare man," reminisced Millie Fenton, his secretary of 8 years. "Dale wasn't a glory seeker. He enjoyed training young people and, under his leadership, the office functioned like a family. He liked working with patients—they weren't just research tools. He always had time for everyone."

Dr. Henry McFarland, his deputy branch chief and coworker for almost 18 years, also remembers McFarlin as a man who put people first. "Dale took a personal interest in his entire staff. He followed the careers of the young people who trained with him long after they moved on to other institutions. Dale was very family-oriented, extremely close to his wife and children, and he brought a similar kind of concern to his 'family' here in the branch. Yet, even though Dale held both his staff and himself to a very high level of standards—standards that made the branch the preeminent laboratory of its type in the world—he was always available to listen, advise, and help. He extended this same level of caring to his patients—always putting their emotional as well as medical needs above his research."

A commissioned officer of the Public Health Service, McFarlin was also a consultant neurologist at the National Naval Medical Center and professor of neurology at both George Washington University in Washington and the University of Maryland School of Medicine in Baltimore. His awards include the PHS Meritorious Service Medal and Distinguished Service Medal.

He was a member of numerous medical societies including the American Medical Association, the American Neurological Association, the American Academy of Neurology, the British Society of Immunology, and

the World Federation of Neurology. He also served on the editorial boards of nine medical journals. As medical advisor to both the National Multiple Sclerosis Society and the Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, and as scientific advisor to the Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Society, McFarlin helped thousands of people with those diseases by ensuring that research on appropriate and safe treatments was pursued and ineffective or dangerous therapies discarded.

"Dale was never satisfied that he had done all he could, that he had achieved the level of perfection to which he aspired," said Goldstein. "It was a measure of the man that he always believed he 'had a little more to do.' In that, he set the template for so many of his colleagues—like Dale, we must dedicate ourselves to seeing that that attitude, that perpetual 'little more to do,' endures."

McFarlin is survived by his wife, Judy; two daughters, Kathleen M. Lewison and Mary Q. McFarlin; son, Dale E. McFarlin, Jr.; father, Walter D. McFarlin; and siblings Larry and Linda McFarlin. In lieu of flowers, the family asks that donations be sent to the Multiple Sclerosis Society, 2021 K St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037.

A symposium on MS, dedicated to McFarlin, is now being planned. Further information, as it becomes available, may be obtained from the NINDS Office of Scientific and Health Reports, Bldg. 31, Rm. 8A06, 496-5751.—Carol Rowan □

NIEHS Expands Hazmat Training

NIEHS has awarded \$20 million in 18 new worker training cooperative agreements to help prevent toxic chemical exposures and establish high-quality training opportunities for workers involved in handling hazardous materials, cleaning up hazardous waste sites, and responding to chemical emergencies.

Awards were made beginning Sept. 1 as result of a \$20 million congressional appropriation. "We have tailored our support for high quality worker training activities to ensure national coverage, while also being attuned to particular high-risk populations," said Dr. Kenneth Olden, NIEHS director.

"These awards will significantly expand the scope of national prevention activities to high-risk populations and assure that high quality safety and health training will play a critical role in preventing exposures to toxic chemicals in both the workplace and the environment," added Olden.

The NIEHS training grant program was established by Congress as part of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. During its first 5 years, grantees of the program have provided training to more than 250,000 workers across the country who are involved in hazardous waste operations and chemical emergency response. □



TRAINING TIPS

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

Courses and Programs

Starting Dates

Management and Supervisory

496-6371

Performance Appraisal Workshop	11/18
Total Quality Awareness	11/19
Avoid Writing Anxiety	11/24
Interpersonal Relationships in the Work Environment	12/02
Establishing Meaningful Performance Standards	12/02
Coaching for Results	12/03
Addressing Problematic Performance	12/04
Introduction to Scientific and Medical Editing	12/14

Office Operations and Administrative

Systems Training

496-6211

Introduction to Working at NIH for New Support Staff	11/30
Developing Proofreading Techniques	12/9
Commissioned Officers Leave and Attendance	12/10
NIH Correspondence: Letter and Memo Preparation	12/18

Personnel Management

496-6211

KSA Methodology	2/23
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Special Courses

496-6211

Retirement Planning	12/7
Break the Smoking Habit	1/18
Mid-Career Financial Planning	1/15

Medical Scientists Committee Hosts Lecture by Salzberg

Dr. John P. Salzberg, Washington representative for the Center for Victims of Torture, Minneapolis, will be the speaker at the Nov. 19 meeting of the medical scientists committee (affiliated with Amnesty International), from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. in Bldg. 10, Rm. B1D25L.

Salzberg has broad experience and achievement in issues analysis, congressional and United Nations committee work, and educational programming. He was the UN representative for the International Commission of Jurists (1971-1973), and was the legislative consultant for Rep. Donald M. Fraser when he initiated hearings and developed legislation that linked human rights and military assistance, created the Human Rights Bureau in the Department of State, and instituted the annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* (1973-1979).

As the science and human rights program officer at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1982-1983), Salzberg worked on behalf of dissident scientists in foreign countries who were persecuted and sometimes imprisoned. For information about the meeting, call Dr. Patricia McKinley, 496-9291. □

Sue Meadows Retires from DRG

On Oct. 2, Sue Meadows retired from government service after 31 years at NIH. Since 1971, she had been a writer, editor, and public affairs specialist in the Office of Grants Inquiries, Division of Research Grants.

Meadows came to NIH from Georgia, where she received a B.A. degree from Berry College and then taught social studies, Spanish, and American history in the Georgia school system.



Sue Meadows

She began work at NIH as a clerk-typist, and moved up the professional ladder to her most recent position at DRG.

During her retirement luncheon, she noted: "NIH is a special place to work. I will miss it and the people, the excitement of being part of something greater than the agency itself. I will continue to tell the NIH story to those with whom I come into contact. It has been very satisfying to have been a small spoke in the wheel of science."

In retirement, Meadows plans to start her own consulting firm, specializing in writing, editing, and desktop publishing, in Martinsburg, W.Va. □

NHLBI Retiree Jean Russell Dies

Jean Russell, retired from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, died Oct. 16 in Birmingham, Ala., while awaiting heart surgery.

An avid golfer, Russell retired from NHLBI in 1981, when she and her husband moved to Florida. At NHLBI, she served as secretary to the director, Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases, and as administrative assistant to the director, Office of Prevention, Education, and Control.

Survivors include her husband George F. Russell, Jr., of 140 W. Country Club Drive, Destin, FL 32541; three sons, George III, Michael, and Christopher; a daughter, Ann Lavina Grossman; and four grandchildren.

Contributions in Russell's memory may be made to the Children's Inn at NIH.

Savings Plan Open Season

The Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) is having another open season from Nov. 15 through Jan. 31, 1993. FERS employees who were hired before July 1, 1992, as well as CSRS employees have an opportunity to change their current election, or make an initial election.

Eligible FERS and CSRS employees may elect to contribute to the G Fund (government securities), C Fund (stocks), and/or F Fund (bonds). FERS employees may contribute up to 10 percent of their salary each pay period and will receive matching agency contributions on the first 5 percent. CSRS employees may contribute up to 5 percent of salary, but do not receive any matching contributions. FERS employees who do not contribute receive an automatic 1 percent agency contribution each pay period. They may choose to distribute this contribution among the three funds.

The features of the plan and directions on how to make a plan election or to change your current withholding are described in the *Thrift Savings Plan Open Season Update* pamphlet, which will be distributed to eligible employees by their ICD personnel office. More detailed information is provided in the *Summary of the Thrift Savings Plan for Federal Employees* booklet available at ICD personnel offices. □

Use or Lose That Leave

Annual leave in excess of the maximum carryover balance (in most cases 240 hours) is normally forfeited if not used by the end of the current leave year. If you have not already planned to take those excess hours of annual leave, you should discuss your leave with your supervisor now while there is still time to schedule it. Your biweekly Earnings and Leave Statement tells you how much annual leave you must use so that you will not lose it when the leave year ends on Saturday, Jan. 9.

In spite of planning, circumstances sometimes arise that prevent you from taking leave that has already been approved. In such cases, you and your supervisor are jointly responsible for ensuring that any "use or lose" leave is rescheduled in writing. This year, use or lose must be scheduled in writing no later than Nov. 28. Contact your personnel office for more information. □

Soccer Team Needs Players

The NIH Soccer Team, which has been playing in the Bethesda/Gaithersburg area for the past 6 years, is in need of seasoned players. All ages are welcome. The team plays in a local league on Sundays in either Gaithersburg or Bethesda. Fee is \$35 for the season, plus \$15 for uniform. If interested, call Chris Breen, (301) 718-9870. □

Toxoplasma gondii Expert Elmer Pfefferkorn to Speak

By Karen Leighty

In this year's Gorgas Memorial/Leon Jacobs Lecture, the second in a series of lectures given by researchers who have made notable contributions to the field of parasitology and tropical diseases, Dr. Elmer R. Pfefferkorn will discuss "Lessons Learned From Studying Mutants of *Toxoplasma gondii*." The talk is to be presented Nov. 23 at 3 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Over the course of his scientific career, Pfefferkorn's work has had a significant impact on our understanding of the cell biology, genetics, and biochemistry of the parasite *Toxoplasma gondii*. He is particularly known for his studies on the isolation and characterization of temperature-sensitive *T. gondii* mutants.

During his early research career when he was studying viral genetics, he maintained a fundamental curiosity about organisms, including parasites, that grow inside of a host's cells. This interest arose from a 1957 lecture at Harvard, where he had heard Dr. Thomas Weller describe work on the growth of *T. gondii* in cells cultured in his lab.

Pfefferkorn's attraction to the parasite was reignited when he heard about new developments in *T. gondii* research from investigators both in Europe and in the United States. Among these were Dr. Harley Sheffield and Marjorie Melton in NIAID's Parasitology Laboratory and Dr. Jack Frenkel at the University of Kansas. These investigators not only revealed the cat as the definitive host for the parasite, but in the process they defined the true nature of *T. gondii* as a coccidian parasite. Coccidian organisms, which infect cells of the intestinal tract of many mammals and birds, are a significant cause of disease.

Pfefferkorn became increasingly intrigued by the intracellular characteristic that *T. gondii* shares with viruses. The fact that the parasite had a sexual stage opened up even wider possibilities by enabling him to expand on his earlier genetic studies. Building on this work, he used genetic manipulation to produce an avirulent *T. gondii* mutant that did not cause disease but was still capable of inducing an immune response. After he created his *T. gondii* mutants, he collaborated with Frenkel to develop the first experimental *T. gondii* vaccine for animals.

Since the cat is essential to *T. gondii*'s life cycle, developing a vaccine that effectively immunizes cats against the parasite might ultimately halt its transmission to human beings. Not only is *T. gondii* a threat to the fetus if a woman becomes infected during pregnancy, its effects on the brain are devastating in AIDS patients.

After graduating in 1954 with a B.A. in English from Wisconsin's Lawrence College, Pfefferkorn accepted a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford University to explore a possible career



Dr. Elmer Pfefferkorn

in science. He subsequently studied bacteriology and immunology at Harvard Medical School, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1959 and where he continued under a fellowship to study in the laboratory of virologist Dr. M.D. Eaton. Later, as assistant professor at Harvard, he focused on the genetics of the sindbis virus, a mosquito-borne arbovirus. In 1967, he moved to Dartmouth Medical School, where he now serves as professor of microbiology.

Pfefferkorn's honors include the Gordon Conference on Molecular Parasitology, where he served as vice-chair in 1987 and as chair in 1989. He worked with the board of scientific counselors for NIAID for 3 years and has served for 5 years on the Burroughs-Wellcome molecular parasitology advisory panel, the last two as chair. Fellow parasitologists know him well from his annual lectures at the prestigious Woods Hole Marine Biology Laboratory course in parasitology. □

Hood Next Genome Series Speaker

Dr. Leroy Hood is the third speaker in the 1992-1993 Human Genome Lecture Series, sponsored by NCHGR. The lecture, entitled "The Human Genome Project and Biotechnology in the 21st Century," is scheduled for Nov. 17 in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10 at 11:30 a.m.

Hood is the William Gates III professor and chairman of the department of molecular biotechnology at the University of Washington School of Medicine. He has an M.D. degree from the Johns Hopkins Medical School and a Ph.D. degree in biochemistry from the California Institute of Technology.

His research interests focus on the study of molecular immunology and biotechnology. His laboratory has played a major role in developing automated microchemical instrumentation that permits the highly sensitive sequence analysis of proteins and DNA and the synthesis of peptides and gene fragments. More recently, he has applied his laboratory's expertise in large-scale DNA mapping and sequencing to the analysis of the human and mouse T-cell receptor loci. The lecture will explore the impact of the Human Genome Project on 21st century biotechnology.

Hood is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Association of Arts and Sciences. He received several awards for his work, including the California Scientist of the Year Award, the Louis Pasteur Award for Medical Innovation, and the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award for studies of immune diversity. In 1989, he was awarded the Commonwealth Award of Distinguished Service for work in developing instruments used to study modern biology and medicine and the Cetus Award for Biotechnology. For information or to schedule an appointment with Hood, contact Dr. Carol Dahl, 402-0838. □



The NCI/McKinley High School Adopt-A-School and Teacher Enrichment Program held a poster/lecture session recently. NCI director Dr. Samuel Broder delivered opening remarks and presented certificates to participating teachers and students. Participants included (from l) Turid Knutsen, Nicholas Inniss, Dr. John Brady, Niccole Smith, Shamika Price, Cheria Johnson, Broder, and Frank Johnson.