

# The NIH Record

## *'Imhotep, Father of Medicine'*

### **Charlene Drew Jarvis Recalls Roots of Healing**

By Carla Garnett

**S**uddenly the hollow tattoo of bongo drums sounded from the rear of Masur Auditorium. Dressed in colorful ethnic prints—the traditional tribal costume of his native Cameroon, Africa—master drummer Joseph Soh Ngwa led the ritualistic procession down the aisle to centerstage. So began NIH's 1994 African American History observance Feb. 1 with what has become its customary pageantry.

After preparing an ancestral libation as an offering to the Creator, Ngwa invoked the names of such noted Black achievers as Mary McLeod Bethune, Elijah Muhammad, Harriet Tubman and the father of keynote speaker Dr. Charlene Drew Jarvis—biomedical researcher Dr. Charles Drew.

"The achievement of African people is the achievement of humankind," Ngwa said. "DNA is traceable back to Africa. We are all one, in spite of how we look."

Using the 1994 NIH theme, "Imhotep, the  
(See JARVIS, Page 8)

### **CBER Director Zoon To Give NIH Lecture**

**D**r. Kathryn C. Zoon, director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) of the Food and Drug Administration, will give an NIH Lecture titled "Interferon: The Legend and the Legacy," on Thursday, Mar. 24 at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

Interferon is a multifunctional cytokine that has served as the prototype for the discovery and development of many new macromolecules affecting the immune system, cell growth and viral replication. It was the first molecule of its kind licensed for medical use.

Since March 1992, Zoon has been CBER director, a position in which she is responsible for overseeing the safety and enhancement of the nation's blood supply, vaccines and biological therapeutics. Her NIH career began in 1975, when she initiated her studies on interferon in the Laboratory of Chemical Biology with Nobel Laureate Christian B. Anfinsen. In 1979-80, she and her colleagues were the first to report the complete purification and partial characterization, including the terminal amino acid sequence analysis, of a human interferon alpha. This discovery helped launch the biotechnology era, including the cloning and development of new cytokine products for clinical use.

In 1980, she took a position in CBER, which was then called the Bureau of Biologics, where  
(See NIH LECTURE, Page 2)

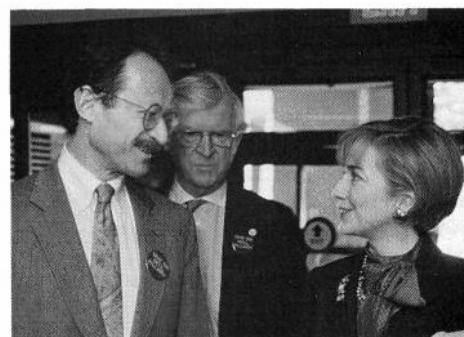
## *Give 'Em Health, Hillary!*

### **First Lady Visits NIH, Gets Science Briefing**

By Rich McManus

**F**irst Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton came to NIH Feb. 17 for a visit during which she was briefed by researchers and met patients before giving a 20-minute speech championing the president's health care reform initiative in Masur Auditorium. She capped her stay with a brief visit to the Children's Inn at NIH, chatting with parents, patients, and staff.

The first lady arrived shortly after 10 a.m. with HHS Secretary Donna Shalala and was greeted at the entrance of Bldg. 10 by NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus, NIH deputy director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, and by Dr. Philip Lee, assistant secretary for health; Lee and Varmus sported bright green lapel buttons  
(See CLINTON, Page 4)



NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus (l) welcomes First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to NIH. At rear is Dr. Philip Lee, assistant secretary for health, who toured NIH with the first lady.

## *Arts on Campus*

### **Music May Be the Food of Science, Too**

By Rich McManus

(Second of two articles)

**F**DA's Dr. Suzanne Epstein is most emphatic about music's benefit to science: "Playing music rejuvenates me," said the classically trained cellist who, with NIA's Dr. Carl Banner, cofounded the NIH Chamber Players, an ensemble that has recently reemerged on campus after a brief hiatus. "I come back to the lab with more ideas than if I weren't doing this."

"I get many things out of (playing music)," she continues. "I meet a lot of people with a shared intense interest in music. It's a religion for me, a form of spiritual renewal. I love to perform, especially at NIH. It's like playing for your family, or your own community," says the immunologist, who admits to having suffered mild stage fright early in her career. "What I like about performing is sharing it with somebody. There is a special joy in playing for people you know."

Like Banner (profiled in the last issue of the *NIH Record*), Epstein had an early interest in science, a passion that was awakened by her father, a chemist with Colgate-Palmolive and later with a hospital. "I remember having a lot of fun with my dad down in the basement doing science fair projects," she recounts happily of a childhood spent in Linden, N.J., and Chicago.

Though music gives her life a cherished roundness and diversity, Epstein declares instantly that  
(See MUSIC, Page 6)

## *Know What You Buy, Eat*

### **Nutrition Month Urges, 'Use New Food Label'**

By Nancy W. Gaston

**A**re you a conscientious label reader even when it comes to food labels? Do you read them to know what you buy and eat? If not, you don't know what you're missing. They are new, and they have been developed just for you. During March, the NIH nutrition coordinating committee (NCC) will observe nutrition month by bringing information about the new food label to NIH employees.

The new food label, codesigned by FDA and the Agriculture Department's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS), responds to the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990. The ultimate goal of nutrition labeling reform efforts is to provide consistent, readable,  
(See NUTRITION, Page 6)

## **William Paul To Head Office of AIDS Research**

**D**r. William Paul was named the new director of the legislatively reconstituted Office of AIDS Research on Feb. 17 by NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus. An internationally recognized immunologist, Paul is currently chief of the Laboratory of Immunology, NIAID.

"Dr. Paul is a superb scientist who will bring fresh perspectives to the already substantial NIH efforts against AIDS," said Varmus.

"Legislation has conveyed significant new responsibilities to this position, including setting directions for NIH's \$1.3 billion AIDS research budget," he added. "I am confident that Dr. Paul has the scientific acumen and leadership qualities needed to reevaluate and shape our approach to AIDS  
(See PAUL, Page 5)

## NIH LECTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

she continued her studies on interferon and interferon receptors and was the first to report the specific binding of human interferon alpha to a cell surface receptor. Zoon and her group are internationally known for their work on human interferon purification and characterization. They have purified and characterized chemically and biologically 23 human interferon alpha components. These studies have provided an explanation of the biological rationale for the existence of the family of human interferon alphas. Other recent receptor studies from her laboratory have provided some of the first evidence for multiple binding sites on the cell surface for human interferon alphas.

Since coming to CBER, Zoon has become a leader in the regulation of biotechnology-derived products. She had primary responsibility for review of the first two recombinant DNA-derived human interferon alphas that were licensed in 1984 for hairy cell leukemia. In addition, she was responsible for the review of numerous investigational biotechnology products. In 1989, she became director of the Division of Cytokine Biology, a position in which she led her staff in the research and review of cytokine-related products until her most recent appointment.

Born in Yonkers, N.Y., Zoon received her B.S. degree cum laude in chemistry from



Dr. Kathryn C. Zoon

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. She earned her Ph.D. in biochemistry from Johns Hopkins University in 1975. She has won numerous fellowships and awards for her research, regulatory and management activities, including FDA's Award of Merit and the FDA Commissioner's Special Citation. She also received the first *Biopharm* "Person of the Year Award," in 1992, which honors accomplishments benefiting the North American biotechnology industry. She is a member of the International Society for Interferon Research, the American Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, and is section editor of the *Journal of Interferon Research*. □

## Workshop on HIV/SIV Pathogenesis

NIAID is hosting a workshop on HIV/SIV pathogenesis and mucosal transmission and a concurrent postdoctoral fellows meeting on Mar. 14-17 at the Pooks Hill Marriott in Bethesda.

The purpose of the workshop is to identify research priorities and promote collaborations between investigators in basic research, in clinical/epidemiological research and in studies of nonprimate models of HIV disease. Topics will include biology of mucosal transmission, host factors affecting susceptibility to infection, rates of progression, animal models of HIV/SIV pathogenesis and neuropathogenesis.

A concurrent AIDS postdoctoral fellows meeting will provide opportunities for young investigators to network with AIDS investigators during poster and tutorial sessions. The fellows meeting will feature additional topics such as neurologic involvement in HIV infection and strategies to prevent HIV infection and transmission. A session on grant writing and career development also is scheduled.

In addition to NIAID, the workshop is sponsored by NIDA, NIMH, the NIH Office of AIDS Research, and the NIH Office of Education.

For more information, call Mary Novak, (301) 816-4221, or fax (301) 468-6759. NIH intramural researchers are encouraged to attend. □



The Apprenticeship Program sponsored by the Division of Engineering Services, ORS, recently graduated three apprentices in the electrical, carpentry and utility system repairer operator (USRO) trades. They are (from l) Reginald Brown, electrician; Edward Kim, USRO; and Leroy Robbins, carpenter. The Apprenticeship Program began in 1978 and over the years has enrolled a total of 68 employees, 79 percent of whom have been minorities. The 4-year program offers apprenticeship opportunities in nine trades and includes related academic and technical instruction at a local community college as well as on-the-job training. The program is recognized by the state of Maryland and is open to all NIH employees. For more information, contact Ron Poole, 2-3441.

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## Schachman Named NIH's Extramural Ombudsman

NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus has appointed Dr. Howard K. Schachman as an ombudsman for NIH-funded individuals in academia and in other research institutions.

"Dr. Schachman will be traveling to campuses beginning in February to meet with people at all levels of expertise and status, asking for opinions about how NIH conducts business," said Varmus, who announced the position on Feb. 11. "He'll be there to answer questions, to take suggestions and bring them back to me to put into action."

The ombudsman will focus on such issues as the peer review process, awarding of grants, conflict of interest, indirect costs, scientific integrity, new opportunities in science, and others. He will visit grantee institutions around the country to meet with students, postdoctoral fellows, junior and senior faculty members, and administrators.

Schachman, an active scientist and teacher who has been influential in public policy issues in science, is professor emeritus in the department of molecular and cell biology at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the 1994 recipient of the Public Service Award from the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology (FASEB), which honored his many years of leadership on the issues of scientific integrity and indirect costs.

He has been in the department of molecular biology at Berkeley since 1959, and was its chairman for 7 years.

Schachman is a past president of both

FASEB (1988-1989), and the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (1987-1988). He has served as an advisor to various NIH components, and was a Fogarty International Center scholar-in-residence at various times between 1978 and 1982.

Schachman has delivered a long list of distinguished lectureships, and served several professional journals in high-level editorial positions.

He earned his Ph.D. in physical chemistry at Princeton University in 1948, and received his bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1939.

A physical biochemist, he has made major contributions to science at both the technical and theoretical levels. His early work concerned characterization of macromolecules by physical techniques including ultracentrifugation. He participated in development of the artificial boundary cell that, for the first time, made it possible to observe sedimentation of small molecules such as cyclic AMP.

"It is important for me as NIH director to keep in close touch with individual scientists in NIH grantee institutions," explained Varmus. "Dr. Schachman, working part-time with me, will serve as one of my major connections to the research community."

Varmus will select a second ombudsman, with a strong clinical science background, shortly. □

## Progress in Alcohol Research Examined at STEP Program

"Medical Progress in Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism" is the subject of the Mar. 15 presentation in the "Science for All" series sponsored by the Staff Training in Extramural Program (STEP) committee. The program will be held in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Designed for scientists and nonscientists in the NIH community, it will present recent knowledge of genetic and environmental contributions in alcoholism etiology, diagnosis of the medical disorders alcoholism (also known as alcohol dependence or addiction) and alcohol abuse, and research findings aimed at preventing or arresting those disorders and alleviating associated health and health care consequences.

More than 15 million Americans—almost one-tenth of the adult population—meet diagnostic criteria for alcohol abuse and alcoholism. Heavy and prolonged drinking can cause additional serious health problems, including liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis, a variety of neurological and cardiovascular disorders, certain cancers, and immune, endocrine, and reproductive system dysfunction. Abusive drinking also increases the risk and severity of falls, burns, and traffic crashes and commonly is implicated in spouse and child abuse and serious assaults.

Untreated alcoholics use health care services

at almost twice the rate and generate costs at least twice as high as those for nonalcoholics. An estimated 25 percent of patients in urban hospital beds screen positive for alcohol problems.

Recent research findings on the mechanisms of alcohol addiction and on genetic-environmental interactions in both alcoholism and related pathologies hold new hope for pharmacological and behavioral interventions to reduce these consequences.

The Mar. 15 program will feature presentations by three leading experts in alcohol research and treatment: Dr. Enoch Gordis, NIAAA director since 1986 and former director of a large, New York-based alcoholism treatment program; Dr. Henri Begleiter, an expert in alcoholism genetics and neuroimaging research who is professor of psychiatry and neuroscience, State University of New York Health Sciences Center; and Dr. Roger Meyer, an expert in alcoholism treatment research and executive dean and vice president for medical affairs, George Washington University Medical Center.

No advance registration is required. Attendance is on a first-come, first-served basis, and sign language interpretation will be provided. For more information, call 6-1493. More information on alcohol research is available by calling NIAAA, 3-3860. □

## Goodwin To Leave NIMH

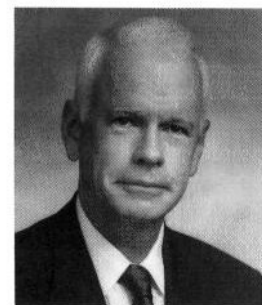
Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin will leave the directorship of the National Institute of Mental Health after a 29-year federal scientific career.

He was the first scientist to demonstrate the antidepressant effects of lithium in a controlled study. He will soon join a local university in order to establish a center on science, medicine and human values, including an emphasis on the neurosciences.

At the new center, Goodwin plans to devote himself in part to fighting what he calls "the continuing stigmatization of the mentally ill as

it is reflected in today's inequitable health care coverage."

NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus said, "Dr. Goodwin is recognized as one of the world's foremost authorities on depression and



Dr. Frederick K. Goodwin

manic depressive illness. Speaking on behalf of the NIH community, as well as personally, I want to express my gratitude for his contributions—and my conviction that these contributions will continue in his new position."

Goodwin was the first federal career scientist to be appointed administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. He relinquished the ADAMHA post in 1993 to become director of NIMH—then part of ADAMHA—and oversaw the institute's return to NIH.

Goodwin has frequently spoken out on the need for using animals in research, particularly as it relates to mental illness.

He is founder and coeditor-in-chief of *Psychiatry Research*, and serves on the editorial boards of such journals as the *Archives of General Psychiatry*.

In 1982, he was elected to the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. He has received many major research awards in his field, and in 1989, won the Presidential Distinguished Executive Award. □

## Sign Up for Hypertension Study

The Cardiology Branch, NHLBI, is recruiting patients with high blood pressure who have no other medical problems to be included in a 1-day outpatient study. Participants will be paid. Call 6-8739. □

## High Cholesterol Vols Needed

The Cardiology Branch, NHLBI, seeks volunteers with cholesterol greater than 275 mg for an outpatient study. Participants should have no other medical problems. Volunteers will be paid. Call Cressie Kilcoyne, 6-8739. □

## CLINTON EMPHASIZES RESEARCH ROLE IN HEALTH CARE REFORM (Continued from Page 1)

reading, "Give 'Em Hell, Hillary!" On seeing the buttons, she remarked, "I like the buttons that say, 'Give 'Em Health, Hillary!'"

Clinton was met by a warm round of applause from an impromptu crowd that had gathered in the lobby. After signing her name in NIH's visitor's log, she asked, "How are you all?" and plunged into the crowd to shake hands with well-wishers. She then went upstairs in the hospital to receive briefings from what Varmus called "some of our most energized scientists." These included: Varmus himself, who gave an overview of what is expected to be the theme of 21st century health care—genetics and molecular biology; NCHGR director Dr. Francis Collins, who spoke on the Human Genome Program; Dr. Bert Vogelstein, a prominent cancer researcher from Johns Hopkins who talked about the recent discovery of the gene causing colon cancer; Drs. Cynthia Dunbar and Melissa Rosenfeld of NHLBI and NCI's Dr. Michael Blaese, who discussed gene therapy for cystic fibrosis, inherited severe combined immune deficiency, and other diseases; Dr. Anthony Fauci, NIAID director, who talked about the AIDS epidemic and NIH efforts combatting it; Dr. John Erickson of NCI, who discussed methods of drug design through structural biology; and Dr. George Uhl of NIDA, who described cell receptors for drugs of abuse.

Said Clinton of the science session, "I was only sorry that my daughter Chelsea couldn't be with me—she knows more about genetics than I do."

The first lady then embarked on a tour of Clinical Center patient care units where she met youngsters and adults with AIDS. She also met Ashanti DeSilva, a 7-year-old from Ohio who has an immune deficiency disorder; in 1991, she was one of the first patients treated with gene therapy. The next stop was the NIH Library in Bldg. 10, where top staff in the Office of the Director and each ICD gathered to meet the first lady.

The speech that followed in Masur empha-

sized the link between basic biomedical research and the quality of life Americans enjoy today, including threats to that quality induced by a health care system that Clinton says thwarts the close connection that could potentially exist between bench research and the bedside.

Ironically, at the same time the United States enjoys "the finest doctors and researchers and scientists and hospitals and nurses in the world," she said, "we also have the stupidest financing system for health care in the world, and the stupidity of that system threatens the quality of all that you do and are engaged in doing to try to improve the health of both individuals and a nation."

Insurers currently have more incentive to screen people out of care than to include them,

***"We also have the stupidest financing system for health care in the world."***

she maintained. The president's health initiative would not only extend insurance coverage to all Americans, even those enrolled in clinical trials, but also lead to greater investments in basic research.

"The president believes strongly in continued support for basic biomedical research," said Clinton. "He is committed to preserving the mission of academic health centers which, in years past, have been neglected, underfunded, and even unappreciated. The president intends to fix that."

One could almost sense NIH's suppressing, in the name of the decorum due a first lady, the urge to give that line a standing ovation; the event, open to ticket-bearers only, included representatives of each ICD.

Clinton concluded by urging scientists to support her husband's health care reform package: "What we hope you will do is take a stand on behalf of improving the health care system in this country. Your voices will be heard loudly...because you have more credibility than the voices arrayed against us."

Varmus called Clinton a



Clinton meets 7-year-old Ashanti DeSilva and her father (r) during a tour of Clinical Center patient care units. Looking on are NCI's Dr. Michael Blaese (l), who oversaw the gene therapy for the youngster, and Varmus. DeSilva was treated in 1991 for severe combined immune deficiency.

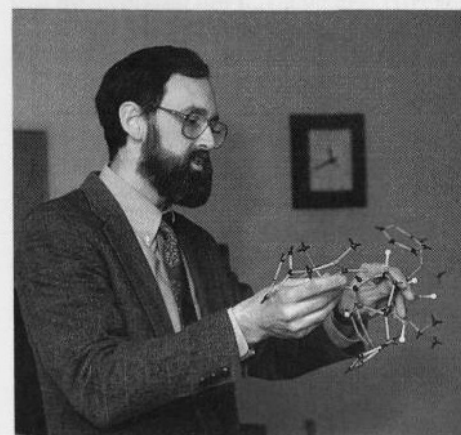


Tyler Griffin, 3, an NICHD patient from Portville, N.Y., who is staying at the Children's Inn, converses with the first lady.

Photos: Ernie Branson



NHLBI's Dr. Cynthia Dunbar discusses gene therapy for cystic fibrosis during a science briefing for Mrs. Clinton held in Bldg. 10.



Dr. John Erickson of NCI's Frederick research facility shows the first lady a molecular model illustrating the use of structural biology in drug design. He was among nine scientists who briefed Clinton on cutting-edge research done at NIH.



Clinton chats with Aimee Frazier, 11, of Whitewater, Kan., at the Children's Inn. Frazier has a genetic heart disorder.

"powerful teacher" of health care reform, adding, "Your presence reaffirms the traditional alliance between basic research and advances in clinical treatment. I hope this is the first of many visits...We hope you will see us again—next time, bring your spouse."

The first lady then took a short ride down West Dr. to the Children's Inn at NIH, where she was greeted by Executive Director Bob Gray and his staff and given an update on the facility's mission by NCI Pediatric Branch chief Dr. Philip Pizzo. Clinton and Shalala sat on couches in the inn's main living room and heard the stories of parents and youngsters who have benefited from the inn. During these exchanges, 3-year-old Tyler Griffin of Portville, N.Y., an NICHD patient for the past 2 years, capered merrily in their midst, riding a rocking horse and thoroughly enjoying the media circus.

At about 1:15 p.m., the visit was over and Clinton limousined away to calls from her clearly pleased hosts to come back to NIH again, soon. □

## Sailing Lessons Offered

Join the fun with the NIH Sailing Association. Basic training classes start Wednesday evening, Apr. 13. Cost is \$110 plus \$35 club membership dues. Course includes six evening classroom sessions, a Saturday morning orientation session at the marina, and three or four weekday afternoons on South River near Annapolis, with two students and one instructor in the club's Flying Scots (19-foot sloop-rigged centerboard daysailers). Students completing basic training qualify to sail these boats for very low charter fees.

Students must be NIH employees, patients, or contractors, as well as R&W members. Application forms (class and membership) and further information on the NIH Sailing Association are available at the R&W activities desk, Bldg. 31. □

## PAUL TAKES OVER NIH OFFICE OF AIDS RESEARCH

(Continued from Page 1)

and ensure we are doing all we can to combat it.

"Dr. Paul's scientific credentials and personal qualities make him an ideal OAR director, a position that will require him to work well with the directors of NIH's research components, the AIDS research community here and abroad, AIDS interest groups, and high-level policy makers."

In addition to directing OAR, Paul will be NIH associate director for AIDS research. As prescribed by law, the primary activities of OAR are to develop a strategic plan for the NIH-wide AIDS research effort, to coordinate AIDS research activities across the 21 NIH components conducting and supporting AIDS research, and to develop consolidated budget estimates.

Paul will also oversee a national advisory council, which will be established soon, and administer a discretionary fund to take advantage of unanticipated scientific opportunities or approach unexpected public health challenges through research.

A uniformed officer in the PHS Commissioned Corps, Paul has been recognized for his scientific contributions here and internationally. His distinguished scientific career has been documented through his election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1982, to the Institute of Medicine in 1990, and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1993. He received a PHS Distinguished Service Medal in 1985, the 3M Life Sciences Award of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in 1988, and the Duke University Award for Excellence in Immunologic Research in

1993. He has been president of the American Association of Immunologists (1986-87) and of the American Society for

Clinical Investigation (1980-81).

Paul's research emphasis is on the immune system—the target organ for the AIDS virus—with special focus on how cytokines are produced and how they function. He is the author of



Dr. William Paul

more than 400 scientific papers, many of which are landmarks in this field, and is particularly known for the discovery of interleukin-4 (IL-4). He has been chief of the Laboratory of Immunology since 1970.

Paul came to NIH first as a clinical associate in the National Cancer Institute (1962-1964) and later as senior investigator in the Laboratory of Immunology (1968-1970). In the interim (1964-1968) he was a research fellow and instructor at New York University School of Medicine.

He served his internship and residency in medicine at Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals (1960-1962). He holds a medical degree from State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, College of Medicine (1960), and an A.B. degree from Brooklyn College (1956).

## Office of AIDS Research at a Glance

NIH established an Office of AIDS Research in the Office of the Director in 1988. Since that time, the office has been headed by Dr. Anthony Fauci, who is also the director of NIAID, which supports and conducts the largest AIDS program at NIH.

- The NIH Revitalization Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-43), enacted June 1993, reauthorized OAR and expanded its authorities.

- The act provides for a consolidated NIH AIDS budget, starting with the fiscal year 1995 budget, with the director of OAR receiving all appropriated funds for NIH AIDS research activities. OAR will allocate funds to the NIH components in accord with a comprehensive strategic plan.

- In addition, OAR will establish coordinating groups for each research discipline emphasized: natural history and epidemiology; etiology and pathogenesis; therapeutics; vaccines; and behavioral research.

- In fiscal year 1995, \$10 million is requested for the OAR director's discretionary fund.

## Research Study Needs Subjects

Healthy men and women between the ages of 30 and 80 are needed to participate in a study involving memory, visual perception, problem solving, language, and motor control. Individuals are needed to be age-matched with patients who have suffered head injury resulting in deficits in these areas. All tests are noninvasive and involve working with an examiner who might ask questions or ask for responses to stimuli on a computer screen. For more information, call 6-8163. □

## PEF Auction Seeks Donations

The annual Patient Emergency Fund auction will be held Tuesday, Apr. 26. Donated items are needed for the "white elephant" sale portion of the event. Last year about \$1,600 was made on the sale alone. Examples of acceptable donations are glassware, dishes,



lamps, games, mirrors, ceramics, books, jewelry and sports equipment. No clothing accepted. Bring items to the Red Cross Desk in the Clinical Center lobby. □

## MUSIC FUELS RESEARCH AT NIH; CAMPUSWIDE CULTURAL TRADITION CONTINUES (Continued from Page 1)

she has no second thoughts about her career choice and "no desire to be a full-time musician."

Epstein's mother played piano, and Suzanne took lessons from age 9 to 14. "But I didn't like it. My brother played, too, and he was fabulous. But those lessons taught me to sight-read music. When I was 14 I switched to cello. I had been asking my parents for a cello for a long while, and have been playing ever since."

"All through college I played lots of chamber music. I took cello lessons for 4 years with Madeline Foley, a student of Pablo Casals, and spent a summer studying with Joseph Schuster." A chemistry major at Harvard College, she "never considered being a professional musician. I wanted to be a scientist and a musician. I had always hoped to do both in some form, but didn't know if it would be possible. The full-time music scene turns me off. During college, I did have doubts about a career in science, and considered a variety of other fields. After college, I spent a

*"There is a long history of musical groups on this campus, from orchestras, to madrigal singers... There's plenty of room for all of these groups on campus. A lively cultural atmosphere is good for NIH."*

week. "I play string quartets mainly at the moment. I played in orchestras earlier in my life, had a piano trio in college and a string quartet in grad school, both of which gave performances. I much prefer small groups. There's more opportunity for self-expression. You don't get buried in the orchestra."

As a service to the music-loving community at NIH, Epstein last year resurrected a directory of musicians on campus. Those interested in meeting fellow musicians can be part of the directory—now some 50-60 names long—by dropping her a line in Rm. 522, Bldg. 29. All forms of music—singers, jazz, rock, blues, classical, country—are represented.

"Every community needs a way of helping musicians contact one another," she said. "My reason for doing the directory is that it's a little easier than word of mouth if you don't know anyone at all. It's a democratic effort. There's nothing exclusive or cliquish about it."

Epstein is quick to emphasize that she and Banner by no means hold the franchise on NIH music-making.

"It's not as if Carl's group and mine are the only two involved," she warns. "There is a long history of musical groups on this campus, from orchestras, to madrigal singers. I also



Dr. Suzanne Epstein

recall a group called I Musici del NIH a year or so ago.

"There's plenty of room for all of these groups on campus," she offered. "A lively cultural atmosphere is good for NIH."

Of her own ensemble, Epstein says, "We're aiming to draw people who enjoy it. We're not looking for enormous crowds, though our recent performance at Borders bookstore was crowded."

Even when she withdrew from performing for a while to recruit the type of group she wanted, Epstein never stopped playing. "I was having a grand time, playing once a week," she said. She used the period to audition potential members of the ensemble, seeking talented players with whom she could also socialize.

### FAES Music Series Continues

The 26th anniversary Chamber Music Series at NIH, sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences, continues with five concerts this spring. They are:

Mar. 13—Emanuele Segre, guitar, and friends

Mar. 27—Michel Lethiec and friends

Apr. 10—Duo Canino-Ballista

Apr. 17—Auryn String Quartet

May 1—Andras Schiff

Concerts are held on Sundays at 4 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. For ticket information, call 6-7976.

year in Germany, studying music, history, literature, and science, while trying to decide what to do next."

Epstein, who went on to earn a Ph.D. in biology at MIT and who came to FDA in 1985 after being a senior staff fellow at NCI, thinks science and music enhance one another.

"Both have aesthetics that an ordered mind enjoys," she observes. "It's very common in science departments to find people who like music. A lot of scientists are musically educated. I think you gain more energy and creativity if you aren't doing just one thing. You gain more insights than if you become narrowly specialized in a particular field."

Owing to music, Epstein says her research "is more freed up and energetic. It makes me a well-rounded person." In addition to conducting original research in immunology at FDA, she reviews novel drug applications, vaccines, monoclonal antibodies, and now mainly gene therapy proposals.

Away from the lab, she rehearses or plays gigs once a week, and practices 5 or 6 days each

### The NIH Chamber Players Are...

The NIH Chamber Players is an ensemble of chamber musicians at NIH who perform in the Washington area. Most are members of the scientific community, active or retired. Its members are:

Cellist and cofounder Dr. Suzanne Epstein. She studied cello with Madeline Foley for 4 years. She also studied with Joseph Schuster and Barbara Mallow at summer programs of the musicians' union Congress of Strings and at the University of Maine, Orono, led by Joseph and Lillian Fuchs. She studied chamber music with Leon Kirchner at Harvard University; in a string quartet workshop at the University of Chicago taught by the Fine Arts Quartet; and at MIT with Marcus Thompson.

Violinist Morton Raff has played chamber

music in the Washington, D.C., area for decades. In his youth, he studied violin with Boris Schwarz. He retired from NIH (he was a mathematical statistician in NHLBI's Biometrics Research Branch) early in order to devote more time to his musical activities, which are quite varied. He plays with the Friday Morning Music Club Orchestra, the Jewish Community Center Orchestra (sometimes as concertmaster), and a variety of chamber ensembles. For 16 summers he has participated in the Bennington, Vt., chamber music conference. He studies violin with Shem Guibbory. He joined the Chamber Players in 1991.

Grace Boeringer, violinist, has recently joined the group. She studied at Juilliard with Louis Persinger. She has taught at Bucknell Univer-

"If it's not fun, the artistic soul of it gets killed," she explained. "But this doesn't mean we aren't serious. The current members of the NIH Chamber Players all do at least some professional playing, some quite a bit. They are all avid sight-readers, able to tackle 20th century repertoire such as Shostakovich and Ginastera.

"My musical life has worked out better than I expected," she concluded. "My science career has recently been exciting, and it's a great privilege to have these (scientific) resources." Echoes Banner, "I never would have thought that I'd be doing something like this—which I love."

The NIH Chamber Players plan a spring concert on campus. Look for details in an upcoming *NIH Record*. Performances at other locations such as Borders bookstore at White Flint Mall (where the group performs Mar. 18 and May 27 from 7:30 to 10 p.m.) are announced in the *Washington Post*.

## Two March Concerts Planned

Internationally recognized recording artist Haskell Small will present a piano recital in the 14th floor assembly hall, Bldg. 10, on Sunday, Mar. 6 at 3 p.m. The program includes Gershwin's "American in Paris," Albeniz' "Iberia, Book I," and works of Scarlatti, De Falla and Ives.

This concert, sponsored by the Clinical Center rehabilitation medicine department, is open to NIH staff, patients, and the public.

The Rock Creek Chamber Players will present a program featuring the clarinet quintet "Maps of Heaven," by Elizabeth Brown, a flute sonata by Emma Lou Diemer, a piano sonata by Franz Joseph Haydn, and the clarinet trio in a minor by Johannes Brahms, on Sunday, Mar. 13, at 3 p.m. in the 14th floor assembly hall, Bldg. 10.

Admission is free for both concerts. For more information call 6-9350 or 493-5729.

sity, Wake Forest University, and has many years of experience performing professionally in both orchestras and chamber groups.

Violist Dr. Jere Stern is a member of the Gallery Quartet, which is the resident professional quartet of the Washington County Museum of Fine Arts in Hagerstown, Md. He has played with the Gallery Quartet for 18 years and joined the NIH Chamber Players in 1991. He is a dermatopathology consultant to NCI's Laboratory of Pathology.—Suzanne Epstein



## Safety Division Offers Fetal Protection Program for Pregnant Workers

The Radiation Safety Branch, Division of Safety, recently announced a new program for pregnant NIH employees. The new NIH Fetal Protection Program, which increases protection for fetal health and safety, coincides with a revision in Nuclear Regulatory Commission policy. With respect to pregnant women in a work environment, the radiation exposure limit for the fetus was changed from a recommendation to a regulation by the NRC. This change was due to concern about the potential effect of radiation on fetal development.

The new Fetal Protection Program is open to all pregnant NIH employees who may have occupational radiation exposure. Women may begin participation in this voluntary program at any time during pregnancy. After the "Declaration of Pregnancy" form (available from RSB) is completed and submitted, an RSB health physicist will:

- Evaluate the potential dose to the fetus due to the mother's occupational radiation exposure. This assessment is important as some forms of radiation, such as X or gamma rays or volatile radioactive materials, have a greater potential for a fetal dose than beta-emitting materials such as tritium, S-35 or P-32.

- Assist the woman in limiting occupational radiation exposure to ensure that the fetal dose is within the regulatory limit. This assistance may involve advice on shielding methods or, in rare cases, modification of assignment.

The new program has been explained in greater detail in the RSB radiation safety training course and the annual refresher training course. More information and Declaration of Pregnancy forms may be obtained by contacting your health physicist or by calling RSB, 6-5774, or, for the Gerontology Research Center, 558-8123. □

## Lecture on Customer Satisfaction

The NIH Training Center will present its second of five Executive Speakers Series seminars for this year on Mar. 14, from 1:30 to 3 p.m. in Bldg. 31C, 6th floor, Conf. Rm. 10. The topic for this session is "A Bridge to Customer Satisfaction 2000—Management Strategies for Scientists and Managers."

The speaker will be Lewis Friedman, president of National Quality Integrators, Inc. Among the many issues he will discuss are: problem solving, constant improvement, empowerment, management behavior/actions, communications, tools and measurements, transition teams and recognition and reward.

The Executive Speakers Series seminars focus on issues relevant to the scientific and personnel community. No advance registration is required. Attendance will be on a first-come, first-served basis (limit 130).

For more information call Dr. James C. Moone, 6-2497. □



Lewis Friedman

## Health Services Research Data Accessible Via NLM's HSTAR

The National Library of Medicine recently launched HSTAR, a new MEDLARS database dedicated to the field of health services research—the study of the scientific basis and management of health services and their effect on access, quality, and cost of health care, including practice guidelines and technology assessments.

HSTAR's target audiences are health care practitioners and health services researchers, administrators, policymakers, payers, and the information professionals who serve these groups.

HSTAR (health services/technology assessment research), currently includes more than 1.25 million post-1984 citations from the MEDLINE, HEALTH, and CATLINE databases. It also contains more than 4,000 citations to journal articles and technical and government reports not found in the other MEDLARS databases. The charge for online access is the same as that for MEDLINE (\$1.25 for an average search).

For more information on HSTAR, call 6-0176; fax: 2-3193; or internet address for electronic mail: nichsr@nlm.nih.gov.

## DCRT Neural Network Group To Host Panel Discussion

A panel discussion, "Biomedical Statistics and Biomedical Neural Networks: Are They Compatible?" will be sponsored by the campuswide DCRT neural network interest group on Mar. 11 from noon to 1:30 p.m. in Bldg. 12A, Rm. 3026. Featured speakers will be Drs. Gregory Campbell (NINDS), Lance Optican (NEI), and Thomas Vogl (the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan), with DCRT's James DeLeo moderating.

Statistical methodology has a time-honored role in biomedical research and clinical medicine, but explorers of newly emerging computational methodologies such as neural networks are claiming remarkable success in medical applications. The panel discussion will address such questions as: Are these claims of success warranted? What is the relationship between these methodologies, and are they compatible? Do statistical and neural-network-based methods lead to consistent results? Is there a unifying perspective that would synthesize these apparently divergent approaches?

Those interested in biomedical applications of neural networks are encouraged to attend. For more information, contact James DeLeo, 2-1942, or George Hutchinson, 2-1940. □

## JARVIS

(Continued from Page 1)

Father of Medicine," Jarvis traced the practitioners of medicine, from B.C.-Egypt to present-day Black medical doctors. According to biographical information provided by the NIH Office of Equal Opportunity, which sponsored the program, Imhotep was a revered Egyptian priest of the third dynasty who was known as the father of medicine and is the first physician to stand out in ancient medical annals. He has been credited with the treatment of more than 200 diseases.



Master drummer Joseph Ngwa offers a libation.

"To understand the early forms of medicine practiced in the United States," Jarvis said, "we must return to the motherland, where we find that from the earliest of times the physical and spiritual needs of our ancestors were fulfilled by medicine men."

Jarvis noted that the history of Imhotep mirrors the social, political and economic experiences of Blacks in this country, and the development of the medical profession among African Americans, from slavery to now.

There were three categories of healers in early African lore, she continued, "real doctors, diviners and witch doctors."

So-called real doctors, Jarvis said, were individuals blessed or "divinely chosen" at birth to practice medicine; diviners were diagnosticians, those who could identify illnesses; and witch doctors were individuals appointed to root out evil spirits believed to cause certain diseases and disorders.

Early Black healers—brought to this country as slaves—brought with them the healing methods learned from their tribes, she continued. Although treatments frequently were of the "trial and error" type, some of those early therapies were precursors to what is now referred to as traditional medicine. Smallpox, for instance, was controlled on many plantations by injecting patients with serum extracted from actual smallpox sufferers. In addition, slave midwives often performed Caesarean sections during troubled deliveries.

"Frequently," Jarvis pointed out, "slave owners called on these slave healers for members of their own families, when the local physician was unable to bring about a cure."

Many African American doctors were necessarily self-taught, she said. For example, Caesar, a South Carolina slave, was so accomplished at diagnosing and curing rattlesnake poisoning that his work was documented and distributed around the world. He was then recognized as a physician. Herbal medicines were also employed by African American healers who often collaborated with

local American Indian healers and together founded the Eclectic Medical Association, which formalized their peoples' agreement to explore the benefits of plant and root therapies.

Some slaves also were actually educated in traditional medicine by their owners. Jarvis told of one example in which a slave, David K. McDonough, went to college and trained in medicine to settle a disagreement between his owner and another slave owner, who argued that slaves could not be educated as well as whites. McDonough was accepted in school because he was not expected to succeed. He earned a bachelor of arts degree, however,

*"To understand the early forms of medicine practiced in the United States, we must return to the motherland."*



Keynote speaker Dr. Charlene Drew Jarvis (c) is joined by NIH deputy director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein and NIH associate director for research on minority health Dr. John Ruffin during the kickoff program.

Photos: Ernie Branson

graduating third in his class, before studying for and receiving a medical license under a New York physician. New York's first private hospital founded by Blacks was named in McDonough's honor.

"We, the family of Imhotep, owe a debt of gratitude and appreciation to the medicine men of Africa," concluded Jarvis, "to the slaves who had only their memories and a willingness to experiment as guides in the healing practices, to

## Black Artist's Work Showcased

The Westwood Library, managed by library technician Joan Reed, celebrated Black History Month by displaying an African American exhibit and the work of artist DaVarn Freeman. The exhibit consisted of paintings, drawings, books and artifacts that were on display for the month. The items were donated by various employees in the Westwood Bldg.

The library was proud to feature the artwork of abstractionist Freeman, a native Washingtonian, who is with the Division of Space and Facility Management at NIH. He uses imagination, color and bold images to produce his own designs on paper and canvas. He presented his work on Feb. 23 in the library.

the self-taught physicians, the apprentices, to our forebears who left the south to travel to medical schools in the north or to Europe, and to those pioneers whose perseverance and skill charted new medical treatments and procedures."

Other program highlights included the one-woman show put on by former OEO employee Shirley McCoy and music by NIH's Blacks in Government Choir.

A poet and actress, McCoy presented a dramatic soliloquy about a Black woman's determined struggle through personal tragedy toward self-discovery and pride.

"My name is not important, but what is important is where I come from," McCoy intoned. "I am the daughter of a people mistreated, misunderstood and misrepresented...I am a child of the King and of many kings."

Also as part of the Black History Month observance, NIH's Black Employment Program; NHLBI; African Americans Uniting for Life (AAUL); and the NIH Marrow Donor Program cosponsored the second annual Marrow Donor Awareness and Recruitment Drive on Feb. 14. The drive featured speakers needing marrow donations as well as marrow donors and recipients. The best chance for successful bone marrow transplantation requires donors and recipients of the same racial or ethnic ancestry.

A spokeswoman for blood and marrow donation efforts who has traveled nationwide recently with AAUL, Jarvis also took her Feb. 1 kickoff speech as an opportunity to applaud NIH's drive and to clear up a longstanding myth among Black history facts.

Contrary to what is normally reported about her father's fatal car accident in 1950, Dr.



Poet-actress Shirley McCoy gave a unique salute to Blacks from African ancestry to now.

Charles Drew, who developed research on the storage of blood plasma and related blood products, did in fact receive a blood transfusion at the Burlington, N.C., hospital where he was treated immediately after the crash.

"It is a myth that has prevailed, I think, because of the symbolism of it," she said, explaining the dramatic, but fictitious irony of Drew being denied the very medical technique his own research helped develop.

"It is very important that all of us in the African American community recognize that we have some unique obligations to the rest of us—that would be a fitting tribute to Dr. Drew and to all the ancestors on whose shoulders we now stand," Jarvis said. "Dr. Drew's life and research would really have meaning if you will continue it." □

## NUTRITION

(Continued from Page 1)

understandable, and usable food labels. Starting May 8, FDA's mandatory nutrition labeling becomes effective for most processed foods, allowing voluntary point-of-purchase nutrition information for raw fruits, vegetables, and fish—as long as a sufficient number of retailers participate. Stores have the option to sell in-stock products with the old label before using packages with the new food label. On July 6, FSIS' nutrition labeling requirements for meat and poultry become effective. In some stores the new food label has now begun to appear on many food packages. Some stores even may have labeling information next to or near many bestselling cuts of raw meat, poultry, fish, and fresh produce.

The new food label is intended to help consumers know what they buy and eat. Now consumers can more easily make informed food choices to reduce their consumption of total and saturated fat and calories, limit their sodium intake, and increase their fiber intake.

The biggest thing going for the new food label is simplicity. It is a simple tool to apply dietary guidance information and contains information consumers can trust and understand. The nutrition claims on the food label are now believable. Nutritional comparison between products is easier because serving sizes are more uniform. The % Daily Value on the new "Nutrition Facts" panel tells at a glance if a product is high or low in a nutrient. The list of daily values provides reference points to help people get some kind of perspective on what their overall daily dietary needs should be. The redesigned food package label has information on the front, sides, and back.

### The Front Panel

Health experts agree that our total diet is important in promoting health and preventing disease. What we eat can actually raise, or

lower our risks of certain diseases. The front panel of a food package may have brief statements describing a food's nutrient content—such as "low fat"—or health benefits—such as the link between a diet high in fruits and vegetables and lower in fat and a lower risk of cancer or the link between a diet high in saturated fat and cholesterol and a greater risk of coronary heart disease. These claims must meet strict requirements enforced by the federal government.

When you see them you can trust what they say, although foods without such claims are not necessarily less nutritious.

### The Side or Back Nutrition Panel

Most packaged foods will have to carry the "Nutrition Facts" panel; it replaces the "Nutrition Information Per Serving." An ingredient list on the label of all foods with more than one ingredient will appear on the new food label as well.

Serving size is still the basis for measuring a food's nutrient content and the place to begin in using the "Nutrition Facts." What is new though, is that serving sizes will now be more consistent across all product lines so that you can more easily compare the nutritional qualities of similar foods. Also, the new serving sizes are closer to the amounts people really eat. As always, however, if you eat more, or less, than the serving size on the label, you'll need to

adjust the amounts of nutrients consumed accordingly.

The list of nutrients on the label has changed. New ones have been added: saturated fat, cholesterol, dietary fiber, and sugars. Gone from the list are thiamin, niacin, and riboflavin (unless the label claims their presence) because deficiencies of these vitamins are no longer a problem in the U.S., but can be listed voluntarily along with certain other nutrients. All other components of the old label, such as sodium and iron, are still required.

"% Daily Values" is a new reference tool on the nutrition label being used along with the amount of a nutrient by weight per serving. By

using the % Daily Values, you can easily determine whether a food contributes a lot or a little of a particular nutrient. And you can compare different foods with no need to do any calculations. A high percentage means the food contains a lot of a nutrient and a low percentage means it contains a little. Look to see whether the nutrients most of us need more of—such as carbohydrate, dietary fiber, and certain vitamins and minerals—have high percentages. Look to see whether the nutrients most of us need to limit—such as fat, saturated fat, cholesterol, and sodium—have low percentages. The goal is to choose foods that together give you close to 100% of each nutrient for a day or averaging 100% over a few days.

The % Daily Values are based on a 2,000-calorie-a-day diet. Of course some people eat more and some eat less, depending on many factors such as age, height, weight, and activity level. The % Daily Values on the label should be used as reference points; individuals should adjust the daily values to fit their own caloric intake.

The new food label makes it easier than ever to eat healthily. So become a label reader, a food label reader. Take part in the NIH NCC Nutrition Month activities below.

For more information about NIH NCC nutrition month activities, call NIH's Division of Nutrition Research Coordination, 6-2324.

### The New Food Label

#### Nutrition Facts

Serving Size 1/2 cup (114g)  
Servings Per Container 4

#### Amount Per Serving

**Calories** 260 **Calories from Fat** 120

**% Daily Value\***

**Total Fat** 13g **20%**

Saturated Fat 5g **25%**

**Cholesterol** 30mg **10%**

**Sodium** 660mg **28%**

**Total Carbohydrate** 31g **11%**

Dietary Fiber 0g **0%**

Sugars 5g

**Protein** 5g

Vitamin A 4% • Vitamin C 2%

Calcium 15% • Iron 4%

\* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs:

Calories: 2,000 2,500

Total Fat Less than 65g 80g

Sat Fat Less than 20g 25g

Cholesterol Less than 300mg 300mg

Sodium Less than 2,400mg 2,400mg

Total Carbohydrate 300g 375g

Dietary Fiber 25g 30g

Calories per gram:

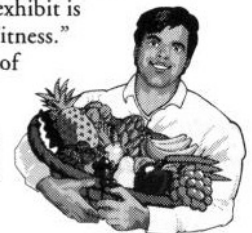
Fat 9 • Carbohydrate 4 • Protein 4

### 'Nutrition Fuels Fitness,' Mar. 2

On Mar. 2, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., the nutrition department of the Clinical Center will celebrate National Nutrition Month with an exhibit in the Visitor Information Center, Bldg. 10.

The theme of the exhibit is "Nutrition Fuels Fitness."

Through a variety of activities and information, the exhibit is designed to encourage good nutrition and promote fitness.



### NHLBI, LSA Host Bone Marrow Transplantation Conference

On Mar. 24-25, NHLBI, along with the Leukemia Society of America (LSA), will host a special conference on "Clinical and Societal Issues in Marrow Transplantation." The conference will be held at the Hyatt Regency Bethesda.

The American Society for Blood and Marrow Transplantation is also a conference cosponsor.

The conference is arranged in three sections, followed by an open discussion. The sections are the latest indications for marrow transplantation; the potential of gene therapy; and outpatient approaches.

For more information, contact Jodi Shelley of the NHLBI Bone Marrow Transplantation Branch, 6-8387. □

### Nutrition Month Activities

★ NIH NCC Scientific Seminar, "The New Food Label," Thursday, Mar. 3, 3-4 p.m., Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall. Dr. Christine J. Lewis, director, division of technical evaluation, Office of Food Labeling, FDA, and Naomi Kulakow, coordinator, food labeling education, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, FDA. ADA continuing education credits have been requested.

★ "Food Labels" — a 6 1/2-minute open-captioned video from FDA introducing the new food label shown in the Visitor Information Center, Bldg. 10, and Bldg. 31, A-wing entrance hall (shown intermittently, call 6-1776 for more specific information).

★ NIH nutrition materials for the public exhibited with food label education materials at the NIH NCC nutrition education exhibit in Bldg. 31, outside the cafeteria and in the Visitor Information Center.

★ Nutrition Month menu features in the GSI cafeterias throughout March identified by a star.



## The NIH Life Sciences Education Connection

Why reinvent the wheel? Many of the various institutes, centers and divisions at NIH are involved in the development of innovative science education programs designed to spark and maintain the interest of students. With everyone having their own area of expertise, it's difficult to determine where program gaps might lie and where duplicative efforts may be under way. One way to identify program gaps is to use the EPIE (Educational Products Information Exchange) Institute. EPIE is a not-for-profit, consumer-supported agency that evaluates educational products and provides up-to-date information on issues, news and research about all educational materials and tools.

If you're about to develop a new program, call EPIE; it can provide a variety of services, including a curriculum analysis that can help an agency create and update curriculum objectives and guides, check objectives against state and professional standards and do virtually any other task requiring the analysis and alignment of curricula. EPIE also provides a comprehensive up-to-date database of all educational software at every level from pre-school to college called The Educational Software Selector (TESS). TESS describes more than 10,000 educational programs including citations to reviews.

EPIE charges \$25 to do a search, which tells you what's currently being done in the precollege subject area in which you are interested in developing a program.

For more information on the New York-based EPIE Institute, contact Patricia Lutzky, (516) 728-9100. □

## County To Sponsor Bicycle Commuting Forum, Mar. 16

On Mar. 16, there will be a forum sponsored by the Montgomery County department of transportation bicycle action group on the future of bicycling in the county.

It will take place from 6 to 8 p.m. in the 10th floor Conf. Rm. of the Executive Office Bldg., 101 Monroe St., Rockville.

Topics will include problems of the bicycling public, routes and destinations of bicyclists, improvements needed to provide a bicycle-friendly environment for commuters as well as recreational cyclists and other concerns.

A bicycle rack is located on the underground G-1 level of the facility; parking is on the G-2 level. If you plan to attend, call Gail Tait-Nouri, 217-2145. You can also call Jay Miller, 6-6941, if you have any questions. □



## Barbara Bynum Bids NCI Farewell

Barbara Stewart Bynum, director of NCI's Division of Extramural Activities (DEA) since 1981, retired after 36 years of government service. A reception in her honor attended by more than 200 people was held recently at a restaurant in Bethesda.

DEA is responsible for coordinating the scientific review of extramural research before funding, and for the systematic surveillance of



Barbara Bynum

that research after funding. In addition, the division also plays a key role in NCI's efforts to promote increased participation of minority and medically underserved groups in cancer causation, prevention, control, diagnosis, treatment research, and training activities.

As division director, Bynum served as executive secretary of the National Cancer Advisory Board (NCAB). She coordinated the activities of the NCAB, whose members are appointed by the President, and whose responsibilities include the second-level review of grants and cooperative agreements as well as advising the NCI director on policy for the National Cancer Program.

Upon learning of Bynum's retirement, NCI director Dr. Samuel Broder said: "Barbara Bynum has set a high standard that will continue to benefit NCI long after her departure. The fine example of her commitment to excellence and the NCI mission is one gift that we will undoubtedly cherish for many years to come."

As chair of the NCI chiefs of program directors committee, Bynum was the principal spokesperson for NCI in coordinating the development and implementation of trans-NCI extramural program policies, procedures, and funding guidelines.

She also served as the institute's misconduct policy officer for monitoring the appropriate conduct of science involving Public Health Service-supported research, as well as the coordination of investigations with the PHS Office of Research Integrity.

Bynum was born in Washington, D.C., and attended Dunbar High School there. She received her bachelor of arts in chemistry from the University of Pennsylvania in 1957. Afterward, she did graduate work in biochemistry at Georgetown University from 1958 to 1960.

She began her career in January 1958 as a chemist in the Laboratory of Physiology headed by Dr. Julius White, remaining there until September 1971. From 1971 to 1972, while a management intern, she worked as an administrative assistant in the NIH Office of the

Associate Director for Administration.

In October 1972, Bynum became a scientific grants program specialist in the NIH Division of Research Grants, a position she held until 1975. In April of that year, she became a health scientist administrator in DRG and was named executive secretary of the special study section and the pathology B study section.

From 1978 to August 1981, she was assistant chief for special programs, Scientific Review Branch, DRG.

For the past 35 years, she has been married to Elward Bynum, former director of the Minority Access to Research Careers Program in NIGMS. They have one son, Christian, a predoctoral candidate at the University of Washington School of Public Health.

In 1980, Bynum was honored with the NIH Director's Award, and in 1982 and 1987 received the HHS Senior Executive Service Superior Performance Award. She has written numerous scientific articles.

She is a member of the American Association for Cancer Research, the American Society for Investigative Pathology, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Biophysical Society.

In retirement, Bynum will return to other interests including classical music, golf, tennis, and travel with her family.—Francis X. Mahaney, Jr. □



After 23 years of providing communications expertise, advice, and service to the NIH community, Kenneth Reeves, section chief of the Telecommunications Branch, ORS, has left NIH. He has joined the Public Health Service, as chief of the Telecommunications Branch at its Parklawn Bldg. headquarters. Reeves was just out of the Air Force when he joined NIH. He worked first at DCRT, then moved to the NIH Telecommunication Branch, where he assisted in supervising the conversion of the NIH switch, providing NIH with state-of-the-art telephone equipment. He will miss all of his friends and colleagues at NIH, but looks forward to his new venture with PHS.

## Nursing Department's Jessie James Dies

Rosena V. "Jessie" James, a Clinical Center nursing department employee since 1970, died of cancer Jan. 4 at George Washington University Hospital.

Services were held Jan. 8 at the Poplar Grove Baptist Church in Darnestown. Interment followed at Fairview Cemetery in Frederick.

She was affectionately known as "Jessie" to her friends and coworkers around the Clinical Center. It was a nickname she received while working on the 3B-South nursing unit early in her NIH career.

James joined the Clinical Center staff in 1970 as a clerk/typist in the cancer nursing service. She was promoted and transferred to the then office of the nursing department chief in 1971. She was secretary to Kathryn McKeon, CC associate director for nursing, at the time of her death.

"I will always remember Jessie for her sense



Rosena "Jessie" James

of humor and her kindness to the people who came to the office on official business or who stopped by her desk to say hello," said McKeon. "She will be remembered as a special person of the Clinical Center who made a difference. People like Jessie are the heart and soul of the Clinical Center. She always made each day go smoothly for me and could find something good in every person and situation."

She handled the nursing department's timekeeping duties for a number of years, and participated in the CC Quality Together initiatives as a member of Secretaries of the OD (Office of the Director) for Quality and as a member of the nursing department's guidance team.

James, a native of Arbonia, Va., had lived in the Washington area since 1959. She was a member of Poplar Grove Baptist Church, and served as church clerk, was a member of the Usher Board and served as vice chair of the finance committee.

Survivors include daughters, L'Tanya Lynn James of Damascus and Allana Michelle James of New York; granddaughter Caitlynn Nicole; her father, Clyde Perkins of Boonsboro; a sister, Lillian P. Hairston of Upper Marlboro; two brothers, Angelo A. Perkins of Gaithersburg and William Clyde Perkins of California; and her fiancé, John H. Prather of Washington.

Friends and coworkers attended a memorial service Jan. 26 in the CC Chapel.

## Nelson Directs Inn Volunteers

The Children's Inn at NIH has named Peggy Nelson as its new director of volunteers. Her job is to coordinate the inn's team of 300 volunteers who contribute more than 2,000 hours of service a month—from checking families in and out of the inn to driving them to the grocery store or a special event.

"Without its volunteers, the Children's Inn could not provide the warmth and care that it does," said Bob Gray, executive director. "That is why we are pleased that someone with Peggy's qualifications has joined our staff."

Nelson has more than 21 years of experience in volunteer programs. For more than half of her career, she was coordinator of volunteer services for the Montgomery County department of social services. She was also executive director of Gaithersburg HELP and on the staff of Seton Hospital in Austin, Tex.

She has a B.S. degree from Southwest Texas University, volunteer management certification from the University of Delaware and volunteer management training from the University of Colorado and other organizations.

Nelson is a member of the American Association of Volunteer Administrators, the Montgomery County Association of Volunteer Coordinators, and a board member of the Family Services Agency of Montgomery County. □

## Career Information Library Opens

The Division of Personnel Management, NIH Training Center, has opened a new Career Information Library (CIL), located in Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B35.

The library will offer career planning assistance to employees and serve as an asset to ICD managers in promoting and facilitating career development of their staff.

In addition, materials in the library will allow individual self-teaching with or without the guidance of a supervisor or a professionally trained counselor.

The CIL will enable each participant to increase self-awareness, recognize marketable skills, develop problem-solving and decisionmaking techniques, and plan for future goals.

Cassandra Isom, assistant director for development and training, DPM, says, "This library will be instrumental in helping employees to begin to start thinking about their career options."

By following a set of guidelines, the employee will acquire control over his or her career progression by formulating a personal career strategy.

The library will be staffed by career counseling interns from local universities, with assistance from the NIH Training Center staff.

For more information, call the library, 6-3872, or Dr. James C. Moone, 6-2497. □



## NIAMS Director Lawrence Shulman Honored Twice

NIAMS director Dr. Lawrence Shulman recently received a Presidential Citation from the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) during its annual meeting at the Washington Convention Center.

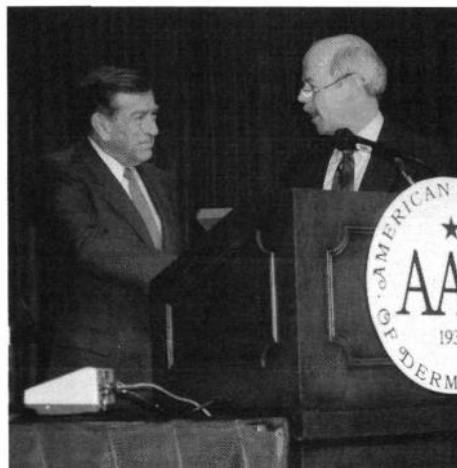
Outgoing AAD president Dr. Mark Dahl of the University of Minnesota Medical Center expressed the academy's "grateful appreciation and recognition of [Shulman's] leadership within biomedical research as the first director of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases."

Dahl also noted that "in his capacity as director, [Shulman] has helped foster important research in diseases of the skin, hair, nails, and mucous membranes."

Shulman was also recently presented an award by the National Alopecia Areata Foundation "in recognition of his vision and leadership" for initiating a national research workshop on alopecia areata.

Both children and adults are subject to this disorder, which affects the hair follicle and is characterized by hair loss, both local and generalized.

The workshop gathered researchers from dermatology, immunology, pathology, genetics, biochemistry and other fields to recommend basic studies combined with



NIAMS director Dr. Lawrence Shulman (l) receives the American Academy of Dermatology's Presidential Citation from Dr. Mark Dahl, outgoing president.

clinical investigations that would lead to a better understanding of the causes of this disorder and improve its treatment.

The workshop is part of an ongoing effort by NIAMS to stimulate more research on alopecia areata. □

## NIH'ers Answer Call To Help Others

Once a week on her way home from work, Patricia Turner stops by the offices of Recording for the Blind (RFB) of Metropolitan Washington and donates an hour of her time to help the association that provides audio recordings to people who not only are blind but may also have other learning disabilities. Turner, who works in NINDS' Legislation and Analysis Branch, says, "I have been doing this since reading their ad seeking volunteers in the *NIH Record* more than 5 years ago.

"I am not a reader. I don't think I have a good reading voice," she maintains. "But there are many other things that need to be done. For instance, I take the reels that have been recorded, copy them onto cassette tapes, and mail them out to the requesters.

"It is not a glamorous job. You do not have contact with the person you are helping.



Patricia Turner

Recently, however, I was privileged to meet a young man, a recent Ph.D. graduate in chemical engineering who had graduated with honors from the University of Maryland and, who, because of his dyslexia, had been receiving

tapes from RFB. Another student sent us a thank-you note saying, 'We made an A.' These kinds of things help you out. It is hard to keep motivated with no personal touch, no contact. Thus, the turnover rate is pretty high. But it is a service vitally needed as book requests have increased tenfold."

Jay Miller, who works in NIAMS' Intramural Research Program, understands what Turner is talking about. He has been donating his time to RFB for more

than 10 years after hearing about the program on a radio show. He serves as a reader and, sometimes, monitor.

He explains how it works: "Each session is set up for pairs.

One reads the book inside a soundproof booth while the other—the monitor—takes care of the tape, sets the voice range, and follows along with the reader's copy to make sure it flows smoothly.

"I have read books for RFB on history, sociology, physiology, poetry, and astronomy,

of which I am an amateur student. Not everyone is blind who uses this service," he states. "It also includes people with visual problems. Right now, I am reading a book on photography for a person with dyslexia."

Dr. Steven Zimmerman of NIDDK's Laboratory of Molecular Biology has been volunteering at RFB for more than 3 years. He also acts as both monitor and reader.

"It's like a mini liberal arts course. You get to read books you normally wouldn't have the time to read," he says. While the sessions normally run 1 1/2 hours, Zimmerman donates 3 hours per week to RFB. He figures, "Once you are down there, you might as well stay a couple of sessions. The people are extremely nice and you feel good about helping others."

Zimmerman, like Turner, volunteered in response to an ad he saw in the *NIH Record*.

RFB is a national organization with chapters throughout the United States. It recently moved to new offices in Friendship Heights about a year ago so it is conveniently located—just two subway stops from NIH.

Kay Marshall, deputy director for RFB of Metropolitan Washington, says, "We have 14 dedicated volunteers from NIH who give their time to help record books ranging from *Life Science* for ninth graders to *Neurology Secrets* for medical students.

"We have more than 1,100 students in the Washington area who depend on RFB for taped textbooks, so we can always use more volunteers to keep up with their demands."

If interested in volunteering or to get more information, call Recording for the Blind, (202) 244-8990.—Anne Barber



Jay Miller

### NIH'ers Who Volunteer at RFB

Geoffrey Grant—OD/OER  
Dr. Mary Groesch—OD/OSPTT  
Dr. Gerald Liddel—DRG/RRB  
Dr. Patricia Lodi—NIDDK/LCP  
Dr. Donna Messersmith—NIDR/NAB  
Jay Miller—NIAMS/IRP  
Dr. Michael Murphy—NIDDK/LCDB  
Dr. Richard Peabody—DRG/RRB  
Dr. Phoebe Rice—NIDDK/LMD  
Darlene Smuery—NICHD/LCE  
Dr. B.J. Stone—NCI/DCE  
Patricia Turner—NINDS/OD  
Wanda Williams—NIDDK/LMC  
Dr. Steven Zimmerman—NIDDK/LMB

## R&W To Sell Baltimore Orioles, Baysox Tickets

Attention Orioles fans! R&W has tickets to all 1994 Orioles home games. These are prime seats! Tickets will go on sale to R&W members on Tuesday, Mar. 8 at 8 a.m. at the R&W Gift Shop in Bldg. 31, Rm. B1W30. Wake up and get in line early.

Three sets of tickets will be available for each game (except Opening Day, Apr. 4): two lower box tickets, two terrace box tickets, and four terrace box tickets. Lower box tickets are \$33/pair; terrace box tickets are \$31/pair and \$62 for the set of four.

Because of the high demand for these tickets, each member will be able to purchase only one set of tickets on the morning of Mar. 8. After 11 a.m., members will be able to purchase additional tickets.

Opening day tickets are being raffled—purchase chances at any R&W location. For more information, contact the R&W Activities Desk, 6-4600. Note: You must be an R&W member to purchase tickets; be ready to show your 1994 membership card at time of purchase.

R&W also has tickets for every Baysox game at their new stadium in Bowie. These are also good seats, and will sell for \$8 each.

## EAP's Video Workshop Series Continues in the Little Theater

In March, the NIH Employee Assistance Program (EAP) will continue its "Tuesdays at the Little Theater" video workshop series on work, career and personal growth. "Negotiate with the Pros" with John Dolan is the month's featured videotape.

The workshops employ a two-part approach. At each session, a different, sequential segment of the expert speaker's videotape is first shown. Counselors from EAP then lead a group discussion about the focus topic and video segment. The topics were selected because they are typical workplace issues faced by NIH employees.

The March schedule is: Mar. 1, segment 1; Mar. 8, segment 2; Mar. 15, segment 3; Mar. 22, segment 4.

The workshops are all held from noon to 1 p.m. in the Bldg. 10 Visitor Information Center's Little Theater.

Future workshops include: May 3, 10, 24, 31 "High Impact Communication Skills" (Ann Ronan on videotape); July 5, 12 "How to Speak Up, Set Limits, and Say No" (Maria Arapakis on videotape).

The lunch-time, drop-in format is planned to make attendance simple. The series is free, requires no registration and is open to all employees. For more information on the workshops, call 6-3164. □