Howley To Give Khoury Lecture

This year's George Khoury Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Peter M. Howley, the George Fabyan professor of comparative pathology and chair of the department of pathology at Harvard Medical School. Howley moved to Harvard in 1993 after 20 years at NIH. He currently chairs the national cancer policy board of the National Academy of Sciences and serves as president of the American Society of Virology. He will present his talk, "Papillomaviruses, Cancer and Ubiquitination," on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 3 p.m. in the Clinical Center's Masur Lecture Hall.

World AIDS Day Exhibit

To commemorate World AIDS Day, the Office of AIDS Research is sponsoring the NIH AIDS Research exhibit that will be on display during the month of December at the following locations: Dec. 1-6, Bldg. 31 A-wing; Dec. 7-13, Clinical Center lobby; Dec. 14-20, Natcher Bldg. foyer; Dec. 21-29, Executive Plaza South, back lobby. The theme for World AIDS Day this year is "Be a Force for Change." The backdrop of the exhibit is artwork created by children and adolescents from across the United States who are participating in the AIDS clinical trials program of the National Cancer Institute. The exhibit provides facts sheets and contact information about the NIH AIDS research program, as well as HIV/AIDS-related materials, pamphlets and books from the institutes and centers supporting AIDS research. For more information, call the Office of AIDS Research, 496-0357.

MobileLab Takes Science for a Spin

NIH staff recently had an opportunity to board the Boston University MobileLab, a 40-foot-long, custom-built, fully equipped biotechnology learning laboratory on wheels during its visit to campus. The MobileLab takes the NCRR-supported CityLab program on location to middle and high schools and to teachers' conferences in New England and beyond. CityLab challenges students to solve problems by applying the same genetics and molecular biology techniques and concepts used in modern biotechnology laboratories.
Auditorium.

Howley's research has focused on the molecular biology of the papillomaviruses and, in particular, on human papillomaviruses (HPV) as a possible cause of cervical cancer. HPV has been found in over 90 percent of cervical cancer cases. Genome studies of certain subtypes of HPV show that two genes, E6 and E7, contribute directly to carcinogenesis. In 1990, Howley discovered that when the HPV E6 protein is present, a major tumor suppressor gene, protein p53, ceases to function. For these studies, he used ubiquitin, a molecule that marks aged or useless cellular proteins for destruction; this mechanism prevents the processes seen in cancer in which the cells do not die off naturally. Howley showed that E6 promotes the ubiquitination of p53 through the E6-associated protein (E6AP). He was the first to identify this process in mammalian cells. The discovery of E6AP has led to the identification of a large family of related proteins and how they are regulated. It has greatly aided our understanding of the cellular mechanisms that result in cancer.

Among the awards Howley has received are NIAID's Wallace P. Rowe Award, the Warner-Lambert/Parke-Davis Award from the American Society of Investigative Pathology, and the Paul Ehrlich-Ludwig Darmstaedter Award from Germany. While at NIH, Howley was a member of the Public Health Service, from which he received both the Commendation and Meritorious Service Awards.

In 1993, he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He was elected to the Institute of Medicine in 1994 and to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1996. He is also a fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology.

After receiving his A.B. in chemistry from Princeton University, Howley began his medical training at Rutgers Medical School, where he earned an M.M.S. in 1970. He received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1972. After a year of internship training at Massachusetts General Hospital, he joined Dr. Malcolm Martin's research group in the Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, NIAID, where he worked as a research associate with Dr. George Khoury.

In 1973, Howley moved to NCI to complete his training in anatomic pathology and, in 1977, he became a principal investigator in the Laboratory of Pathology. In 1984, he was made chief of NCI's Laboratory of Tumor Virus Biology, where he remained until 1993, when he joined the faculty at Harvard Medical School. From 1995 to 1996, he served on the board of scientific counselors of NCI.

This is the fifth lecture in this series. It was organized by NIH scientists to honor the memory of Dr. George Khoury, who had just been elected to the National Academy of Sciences when he died of lymphoma complications at the age of 43. Khoury was highly regarded as a superb scientist and caring mentor. The lecture is an NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series event, cosponsored by NIAID and NCI. For more information, call Hilda Madine, 594-5595.
CFC Kickoff Is Music to NIH'ers’ Ears

At this year's kickoff ceremony for the Combined Federal Campaign, NIH deputy director Dr. Ruth Kirschstein (c) and NINR director Dr. Patricia Grady welcomed (above, from l) CFC director Norman Taylor, CFC vice chair Dr. Claude Earl Fox, administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, and CFC National Spokesman Terry Morris of NASA. Featured in the campaign's promotional video, Morris (at right, above) gave a powerful speech about being abandoned by his parents at the age of 14 and how his life was turned around through the help of a group home for boys called Alpha House in Tupelo, Miss. He recalled graduating from high school with highest honors, joining a co-op program with NASA, and graduating from Mississippi State University. Later, he was a George Low fellow at MIT. He is currently pursuing his Ph.D. in systems engineering at the University of Virginia, with the help of NASA. Music for the kickoff was provided by three of NIH's own from NCI's Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center: Drs. Kathrin Muegge and Scott Durum (c), principal investigators in the Laboratory of Molecular Immunoregulation, and Dr. Jay Bream of the Laboratory of Experimental Immunology.

NIH IntraMall Showcased, Dec. 11

Mark your calendars now to attend a special NIH IntraMall event called “A Day at the Mall” on Friday, Dec. 11 at the Natcher Conference Center. Visit over 40 IntraMall vendors, receive free give aways and discounts for supplies purchased that day, learn to use the IntraMall, use your new US Bank/Visa cards to make purchases in the computerized shopping room, and enjoy refreshments.

“A Day at the Mall” will showcase the NIH IntraMall and the new US Bank/VISA purchase card programs, two services designed to simplify purchasing and speed the bill-paying process for NIH staff.

To register for this event and receive a purchase discount number, visit http://intramall.nih.gov or call 1-888-644-6255.
Seven curriculum modules are presented in mystery formats and offer students a hands-on approach to understanding science. These modules include such topics as sickle cell anemia, population genetics and protein quantitation, and enable students to learn and apply the basic principles of scientific investigation. Since the program began in 1992, more than 17,000 students and teachers have visited CityLab at the Boston University School of Medicine.

Now, the MobileLab can travel to schools miles beyond Boston, reach more students, and deliver the same creative CityLab curriculum. Thirteen schools have already reserved the MobileLab for the 1998-1999 school year. The MobileLab has already visited New Market High School and Exeter High School in New Hampshire and Farmington High School in Connecticut.

"The popularity and success of CityLab demanded that we find new ways to incorporate CityLab into the classroom," says Dr. Carl Franzblau, principal investigator of CityLab. "Today's visit gives us a chance to show NIH that the MobileLab is getting more mileage out of this successful NIH-supported program."

The design takes into account specific needs associated with a self-contained molecular biology laboratory. The MobileLab is built on a Bluebird "Concept 2000" chassis with a 210-horsepower diesel engine. The roof has been raised 8 inches for a total interior height of 7 feet. A -20 degrees Celsius freezer and 4 degrees Celsius refrigerator are on board to store perishable supplies, three cabinets double as carts for transporting supplies, and four stabilizers automatically level the bus to keep it steady during use. The MobileLab can accommodate 24 students at a time and, thanks to a remote-controlled camera and video, all students can clearly hear and see what the instructor is doing.

NLM supports both CityLab and MobileLab through the Science Education Partnership Award (SEPA). The SEPA program encourages scientists to work with educators and community organizers to develop health-related projects that increase the understanding of basic science among students and the public. Funding for the MobileLab was also provided by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Charles Hayden Foundation, Neighborhood Jobs Trust of the City of Boston, and USTrust.

If you are interested in finding out more about CityLab and MobileLab, visit the CityLab Web site, which can be accessed through the BU medical campus home page at http://www.bumc.bu.edu/Departments/HomeMain.asp?DepartmentID=285.

**NLM Shuts Down for Renovation**

The National Library of Medicine will be preparing its exhibition hall and Main Reading Room for the 21st century when it embarks on a series of upgrades beginning the morning of Friday, Dec. 18. The library will be closed to the public from that date until it reopens at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, Jan. 4, 1999. The library will also suspend its public tours, normally offered at 1 p.m. weekdays, during this period.

Improvements will include installation of more computer terminals for online searching, a new raised floor system for computer wire management, and new carpeting and other enhancements to the appearance of the Main Reading Room and the Rotunda (Exhibit Hall). Although NLM will be closed to walk-in patrons during the renovation, researchers can still telephone (1-888-FINDNLM) or email (custserv@nlm.nih.gov) the NLM staff and place interlibrary loan requests through the 4,500 medical libraries nationwide in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine.

If you are curious about the status of the redo, check the library's renovation Web page at http://www.nlm.nih.gov. Questions about the renovation, and what services will be available from Dec. 18 through Jan. 4, can be answered by calling the number above between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

**Postmenopausal Vols Needed**

The Cardiology Branch, NHLBI, needs postmenopausal volunteers for a study comparing different forms of estrogen therapies. Participants must be in good general health and not be taking any medications, hormone replacements or vitamins for 2 months prior to study. Volunteers will be paid. Call 435-4038.

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**MOBILELAB, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1**

On board MobileLab are (from l) Dr. Carl Franzblau, CityLab principal investigator; Connie Phillips, CityLab director; NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus; NCRR director Dr. Judith Vaitukaitis; Dr. Sidney McNairy, NCRR research infrastructure director; and Don DeRosa, CityLab education coordinator.

PHOTOS: BILL BRANSON

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CC Moves to Reduce Mercury

By LaTonya Kittles

What do blood pressure monitors, thermometers and fluorescent bulbs all have in common? Some types of these items may contain mercury, a health hazard when released into the environment. But the Clinical Center has initiated a project to reduce mercury in the building, thereby reducing the risks to humans and the environment.

"Most exposure to mercury is chronic and cumulative, and is usually the result of inhalation or ingestion," said Dr. Michele Evans, CC safety officer. "Typically, employees may be exposed to contamination when a medical device containing mercury breaks. These exposures occur by inhalation and although they are accidental, they are also preventable. That's what the mercury reduction project is all about."

Recent national efforts led by the Environmental Protection Agency and others have shown that the occupational and environmental costs of using mercury might outweigh any other benefits. "Research has shown that a single drop of mercury spilled on the floor can result in hazardous air concentrations in indoor environments," said Evans. Cleaning up mercury spills at the CC is expensive due to the need for trained staff to clean up the spill and dispose of chemical wastes. "Patient care can also be disrupted in such cases because (patients) would need to be removed from the area to ensure that they are not harmed," she added.

The CC safety committee, along with others, is working to reduce the mercury in the CC. One of their first tasks has been to replace equipment that accounted for the most frequent spills. Whenever possible, new nonmercury medical equipment was purchased, according to Jerlynn Taylor, nurse consultant in the materials management department. NIH hazardous waste staff were critical in removing the old equipment from the patient care areas, and every nursing unit and outpatient clinic was trained in use of the new equipment. "It was a monumental project," said Taylor. "But we couldn't have done it without everyone coming together to get involved."

The group also worked with engineers to remove mercury-containing instrument controls in the building utility systems, and is currently looking at more subtle sources of pollution in the hospital such as laboratory reagents. "We may not find acceptable alternatives, but we can still limit our risks by minimizing the wastes generated and reinforcing measures to reduce contamination of the work site," said Evans. "In keeping with federal mandates, our goal in the CC is to reduce the use of hazardous materials, including mercury, by 50 percent by the year 2000."
also felt the need to contribute. Brundtland was relaxing more, relishing more time for herself for the first time in many years and just beginning to assemble her thoughts and sentiments for an autobiography. That’s when Norway’s minister of health came to talk to her.

“Gro, I have to give you a new challenge,” he said.

“No,” she said. “Please, no. It’s too early. I need to have some time for myself and my family, some time away from obligations to everyone else.”

But he was not deterred. So he called in his marker. In 1990, while Brundtland was prime minister, she had lured him back from a Harvard professorship to be her minister of education.

“Look,” she said to him then, “you have to do this. You have to make a difference.” Dutifully, he had packed up his family and moved lock, stock and barrel from Boston to Norway to serve the post.

Later, she called on him again, this time to move to the ministry of health. Now he felt justified in turning the tables. He wanted her to lead the World Health Organization. Even as she was demurring, he was presenting a convincing argument, giving her statistics on such growing global health woes as tuberculosis, diphtheria, drug abuse and alcoholism. “Look, you have to do this. You have to make a difference,” he said, repeating her own words from nearly 2 decades ago and deliberately sealing her decision.

“That’s why I am here,” Brundtland said. “When I took office on July 21 of this year, I pledged that WHO should reach out to the rest of the UN family, to the private sector and to civil society. The broad scientific community is indeed included in that ambition.”

The foundations for the World Health Organization can be traced back to 1902 when the International Sanitary Bureau was established in Washington, D.C., to find ways first to prevent cholera, then plague. Cholera had spread throughout Europe, beginning in 1830. Efforts to begin an international sanitary convention had failed in 1851, and would not be adopted until more than 40 years later in 1892. Finally, with international cooperation, a bureau was formed that would be the forerunner of the Pan American Health Organization. By 1945, having added provisions against smallpox and typhus to its mandate, a new, autonomous international health organization, WHO, was born. In 1998, the World Health Organization—headquartered in Switzerland with 6 regional offices worldwide and about 3,800 employees—celebrates the 50th anniversary of the signing of its constitution and finds itself up against relatively recent global threats such as AIDS, and re-emerging tuberculosis.

Enter Gro Brundtland, the first female head of the organization and the woman NIH director Dr. Harold Varmus described as a virtual “catalog of firsts.”

“She is indeed one of us,” Varmus said warmly in introduction, describing Brundtland’s medical education at the University of Oslo and her subsequent training as a biomedical investigator who, as a postdoc, had her work published in the journal Nature.

When asked in January, as she was being nominated for the WHO post, why someone who had been educated and trained as a scientist and who had experienced such remarkable success as a postdoctoral investigator would decide to move into politics, she reportedly countered, “Why should we leave politics, which is one of the most important things in our society, to somebody who does not understand science?”

“Her ambitions at the World Health Organization are no less audacious,” said Varmus. “She wants to roll back communicable diseases—starting with malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS, to reduce the burden of noncommunicable diseases—starting with an attack on tobacco, to launch an effort to build a sustainable and equitable health system that works in many countries in the world, and to speak out for health—backing her case with science and evidence....More than aspiring to be the first, she aspires to be the best.”

Varmus pointed out that Brundtland’s influence for change is already evident. Six out of 10 of the most important people sitting around the table at WHO are women, he said.

“I do not feel like a visitor,” she said, beginning her appeal to establish a formal partnership with WHO, NIH, the World Bank and private industry to attack communicable diseases.

Speaking at 11 a.m. to a packed Masur Audito-
rium, she had already that morning joined Varmus and HHS Secretary Donna Shalala to announce her rollback initiative at a media breakfast hosted by Public Radio International's The World, and then met with NIH institute and center directors. In her honor, a reception and poster session featuring international public health research efforts supported by NIH or conducted by NIH scientists was held before and after her lecture. Her 5-day swing through Paris and the United States began with a meeting with French President Jacques Chirac and other top government and public health officials in France. Also on the agenda were a visit with First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton to announce a "Stop TB" initiative, a meeting with prominent international business leaders and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta to discuss partnership opportunities and a "Roll Back Malaria" joint press conference in New York with leaders of the World Bank, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Program.

"I come to you as a colleague," Brundtland continued. "Those of us [who are working for health] must make opportunities to reach out, to gather the knowledge required to address the issues common to humankind and relevant to health and development," she said, expressing surprise—and some dismay—that before now the sitting WHO director-general has never visited NIH. "We really need to take [cooperation on global health problems] very seriously," she added. "Otherwise we are losing the potential and undermining the sum total of our efforts."

Brundtland said the challenges of WHO's mandate—that all peoples attain the highest possible level of health—are much larger than the relatively small organization.

"The way ahead for WHO lies in improving what we do by focusing our effort to reduce the burden of ill health and to help countries and communities build healthy populations," she said. "That is a very bold and challenging mandate. We will be speaking out for health, and in all we will strive for having access to the latest and best evidence and the latest scientific breakthroughs. Here lies the core of our partnership. We in this room share the belief that science and research have crucial roles in all our common endeavors. WHO and NIH are engaged in a number of joint activities already and I believe there is much more we can achieve together, a fact that was confirmed in our discussions this morning."

Describing the link between science and health as a relatively recent marriage whose ties are so strong "there can never be a divorce," Brundtland said health researchers and public health policymakers of today have a debt to repay to their predecessors for "rescuing civilization from the dark ages of the unknown.

"Not long ago," she said, "magic, superstition and astrology were the only weapons our ancestors had to fight diseases and epidemics that haunted the world."

Over time, she continued, the need for cooperation in the fight for global health became apparent. "The suffering of the many must be a common concern in an interdependent world," she said. "Even the strongest of nations stands to lose from isolationism. Health is the most striking reminder of national, regional and global interdependence...Good health needs to be seen as an investment, not merely an expenditure."

Following Brundtland's talk, Varmus opened the floor for a question-and-answer period, during which the WHO leader addressed issues ranging from the medical to the economic to the political: mother-to-child infections via breastfeeding, tobacco advertising aimed at the world's children, the growing AIDS epidemic in sub-Saharan Africa, the affordability of providing vaccines to developing countries, the ethics of providing disease therapies that may also cause some side effects.

Calling "persistent poverty the single biggest source of ill health and human suffering," she lamented that health workers occasionally "win battles, but rarely win wars." She outlined her ambitious restructuring of WHO that, in addition to new efforts to reach beyond itself to other health organizations, will also put more resources into a rejuvenated research and development division. With NIH's help, she concluded, the potential of the partnerships WHO is cultivating will be increased. "We need your evidence and insight."

First Ladies: Dr. Antonia Novello (I), the first woman and first minority to serve as U.S. surgeon general, greeted Brundtland, the first woman to head WHO.

Among those who welcomed the WHO director-general to NIH are (from left to right) NIDDK director Dr. Phillip Gorden, NIH associate director for intramural affairs Dr. Philip Chen and NCI's Dr. Joseph Fraumeni.
NIDCD Council Gains Five

Five new members were recently appointed to the National Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Advisory Council. They are: Dr. Rita S. Berndt, Dr. Bernard Cohen, Dr. Bernard A. Harris, Dr. Jacqueline E. Jones, and Donna L. Sorkin.

Berndt is professor, department of neurology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore. Cohen is the Morris B. Bender professor in the department of neurology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, City University of New York.

Harris, a former NASA astronaut, is vice president of Microgravity and Life Science, SPACEHAB, Inc., Temple, Texas, and clinical professor, department of internal medicine, University of Texas School of Medicine, Houston.

Jones is associate professor of clinical otolaryngology at Cornell University Medical College, New York.

Sorkin is executive director, Self Help for Hard of Hearing People, Inc., in Bethesda.

Diversity Council Issues Report Card

As the NIH Diversity Council begins planning for next year, it recently reviewed accomplishments made in the past year. The council established three task forces to focus on priorities for 1998.

⇒ The disability awareness task force examined issues related to providing reasonable accommodation to NIH staff and visitors, the accessibility and safety of NIH-owned and leased facilities, as well as the accessibility of NIH-provided transportation services. Its final report will provide recommendations on how NIH can build on its past success in these areas.

⇒ The task force on diversity in recruitment at NIH was charged with reviewing and making recommendations on how to enhance the current practices at NIH for the recruitment and retention of staff. The group is conducting focus groups to provide recommendations that will help to enhance recruitment practices at NIH.

⇒ The task force on marketing the diversity council focused on increasing awareness of the council throughout NIH. The group has completed numerous projects designed to enhance the visibility of the council.

The council includes representatives from the intramural and extramural communities as well as scientific, administrative, and wage grade staff and commissioned corps employees. Members are of different ages, races, genders and sexual orientation. If you are interested in joining the council or would like more information, call Carolyn Hunter in the Office of Equal Opportunity, 402-3663.

Acquisition Community Meets at Hunt Valley Symposium

The NIH acquisition community staged its 15th symposium recently in Hunt Valley, Md.; more than 200 people attended the 2-day event whose title, “www.acquisition.nih.gov,” represented the field’s move to greater reliance on electronic commerce and use of the Internet in procuring goods and services at NIH.

The symposium featured a variety of speakers and several workshops that focused on a range of topics, including a take-off on television’s It’s Academic called “It’s Acquisition,” a workshop presented by the Division of Financial Advisory Services called “The X-Files,” and two other workshops that dealt with current hot topics in the acquisition arena: electronic commerce and contracting mechanisms.

The symposium gave the community an opportunity to share concerns and network with their counterparts at NIH.

Diane Frasier, director of the Office of Contracts Management, opened the symposium by presenting the Nathaniel Lindsey Award for exceptional dedication and outstanding contributions made on behalf of the NIH small business program. The award was established to honor Lindsey, a much beloved and respected member of the NIH acquisition community who passed away in 1996.

Joseph B. Bowe, small business manager, NCI, was the recipient of this first annual award.

Frasier concluded the symposium by requesting a moment of silence for the recent tragic loss of a former member of the NCI contracting community, Therese Dick.

‘Holiday in Oz’ Benefit, Dec. 12

The Performing Arts Ensemble will present its sixth annual NIH benefit show, “Holiday in Oz,” on Saturday, Dec. 12 at 7:30 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. Proceeds from the show, a musical featuring songs from The Wizard of Oz, will benefit the Friends of the Clinical Center. Santa Claus will visit during the show, and there will be door prizes. Admission is $8 for adults, $4 for kids under 12.

For tickets call (301) 594-5596.
NIDA Publications Honored

The National Institute on Drug Abuse Mind Over Matter magazine series has won the Bronze Anvil Award given by the Public Relations Society of America (PRSA) and a Silver Certificate in the Astrid Awards given by MerComm, Inc. The series is part of NIDA's Science Education Program and was developed to teach middle school students about how drugs of abuse including marijuana, opiates, stimulants, hallucinogens, inhalants, steroids and nicotine act in the brain. The series consists of seven full-color glossy magazines that unfold into posters, and a teacher's guide that provides more information on the brain and effects of drugs.

Mind Over Matter received the Bronze Anvil for excellence in tools and tactics in public relations. PRSA awarded 32 Bronze Anvils from a record 675 entries. The series won the Astrid Award's Silver Certificate for outstanding graphic communications. Overall, MerComm, Inc. received a record 450 entries for that contest.

Mind Over Matter is part of a new NIDA initiative launched this fall called "NIDA Goes to School." As part of the effort, this award-winning series will be sent to every middle school in the country. Mind Over Matter is also available on NIDA's Web site at http://www.nida.nih.gov.

Watson Inducted into National Academy of Engineering

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute acting deputy director Dr. John T. Watson has become the first scientist from NIH to be elected to the National Academy of Engineering. He was selected for his work "enabling human mechanical artificial heart research and developing the related NIH program, including industrial implementation."

Founded in 1964, NAE is part of the academy complex that includes the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine. In conjunction with the National Research Council, the NAE advises the federal government on significant problems in engineering and technology, and conducts independent scientific studies.

Induction into the NAE is among the highest professional distinctions accorded a bio-engineer. The membership ceremony took place last month at NAE headquarters in Washington, D.C.

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FAES Announces Spring Courses

The FAES Graduate School at NIH announces the schedule of courses for the spring semester. The evening classes sponsored by the Foundation for Advanced Education in the Sciences will be given on the NIH campus. Courses are offered in biochemistry, biology, biotechnology (daytime courses), chemistry, computer sciences, imaging sciences, immunology, languages, medicine, microbiology, pharmacology, psychiatry, statistics, toxicology, administration and courses of general interest.

It is often possible to transfer credits earned to other institutions for degree work, and many courses are approved for category 1 credit toward the AMA Physician's Recognition Award.

Classes begin Jan. 25; mail registration ends Dec. 31 and walk-in registration will be held Jan. 6-12. Tuition is $100 per credit hour, and courses may be taken for credit or audit. Courses that qualify for institute support as training should be cleared with supervisors and administrative officers as soon as possible. Both the vendor's copy of the training form and the FAES registration form must be submitted at the time of registration.

Schedules will be available in the graduate school office in Bldg. 60, Suite 230, the foundation bookstore in Bldg. 10, Rm. BL1101, and the business office in Bldg. 10, Rm. B1C18. To have a schedule sent, call 496-7976 or visit the FAES Web site at http://faes.org.

Note on Reasonable Accommodation

The Office of Human Resource Management is requesting all managers' and supervisors' assistance in providing reasonable accommodation during inclement weather for employees with disabilities. Each IC must work with its employees who have disabilities to establish new agreements, or re-evaluate existing agreements. Accommodations previously negotiated need not be renegotiated if both the supervisor and the employee feel the present agreement is acceptable. All agreements should be finalized before Dec. 11.

Questions about this should be directed to Alice Madia, 402-9810 or Sheila Monroe, 402-8978.

York-Jolley Wins IRM Honor

Jena O. York-Jolley, an employee in the Office of the Director, recently received a graduation certificate from the General Services Administration's 1,000 by the Year 2000 IRM education program. The certificate indicates completion of six graduate-level courses in Information Resources Management. York-Jolley was in GSA's fifth graduating class, designed to train 1,000 information management specialists by the year 2000.
Former Pharmacy Chief Briner Mourned

William Harold Briner, 72, a retired Public Health Service captain, died Nov. 6 in Norristown, Pa. He was born in Lewistown, Pa., and received a degree in pharmacy from Temple University. He subsequently spent more than 15 years practicing pharmacy and participating in research involving radioactive drugs at the Clinical Center. During his tenure there, Briner established the nation's second radiopharmaceutical service.

In August 1970, Briner joined the faculty of Duke University as an assistant professor of radiology and director of radiopharmacy. He was later promoted to associate professor and continued in that capacity until his retirement in August 1998, with emeritus status.

As a member of the Society of Nuclear Medicine, he was a long-time chairman of the governmental affairs committee and built many ties between government and medicine. A portion of his work in this capacity included intervening in the early 1970's when airline pilots refused to fly radioactive materials essential to nuclear medicine. Briner was instrumental in restoring air transportation of these materials.

Author of numerous publications and scientific manuscripts, Briner also served on various committees with the United States Pharmacopeia and the World Health Organization. In addition, he served as a long-time member and chairman of the advisory committee on radiopharmaceuticals to the Food and Drug Administration. His many awards and honors include honorary fellowship status in the American College of Radiology, the Society of Nuclear Medicine's Distinguished Service Award, and the American Pharmaceutical Association Award of Excellence.

Briner is survived by his wife, Betty; daughter, Barb; son, Nick; two granddaughters; a brother, the Rev. Lewis A. Briner; and a niece.

Have Work-Related Pain?

Do you have work-related pain in your neck, shoulders, arms or hands? Do you work in an office environment, and are you between ages 21-65? If so you may be eligible to participate in a study of a new approach to reduce symptoms and improve function. Study involves six visits to Georgetown University Medical Center and is free. You will also receive up to $100 for participating. If interested, call (202) 687-3076.
Stone's career included service in the Marine Corps. He served as NIGMS' second director from 1964 until 1970.

“Dr. Stone was a strong leader and an enthusiastic advocate for basic research. His many contributions to NIGMS include helping to shape several of the institute's major programs, including those in genetics, trauma, research training, and fellowships,” said Dr. Marvin Cassman, current NIGMS director.

Born in Biloxi, Miss., Stone earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1937 from Middlebury College in Vermont. He continued his studies at the University of Rochester in New York, where he earned a master's degree in biology in 1942 and a Ph.D. in genetics and biostatistics in 1948.

That same year, Stone was hired as chief of the Research Fellowships Branch at DRG (now CSR). Before joining NIGMS, Stone also served in various other capacities at NIH, including chief of extramural programs at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (now NINDS) and assistant to the associate director of NIH.

“Dr. Stone was a forceful, dynamic and forward-looking health science administrator,” said Dr. Philip Chen, NIH associate director for intramural affairs, who worked with Stone in the late 1960's. “His leadership qualities were well recognized by his colleagues and associates, and he developed excellent working relationships with congressional appropriations committees, as well as with members of the National Advisory General Medical Sciences council. Under his directorship, NIGMS began to evolve into the major force it is today—the overall NIH supporter of the fundamental medical sciences.”

In addition to his leadership positions at NIH, Stone's career included service in the Marine Corps during World War II (where he earned two Purple Hearts) and positions with universities, professional societies, and another Public Health Service agency. He served as president of New York Medical College, deputy director of Boston University Medical Center, director of the medical and scientific department at the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and deputy administrator of the Health Services Administration.

However, his greatest loyalty was reserved for NIH. In a 1988 interview, Stone stated, “My tenure at NIH was at the high-water mark of my career. The leadership provided at all levels was superb. It was a distinct privilege to have spent most of my professional life with such colleagues and friends.”

Stone was the recipient of two awards from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now DHHS): the Superior Service Award in 1964 and the Secretary's Special Citation in 1966.

He belonged to many professional organizations, including those as diverse as the Transplantation Society, the Association for Research in Ophthalmology, and the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disorders.

Survivors include his second wife, Ann Talbott Stone of Dadeville, Ala.; two daughters, Laurie Logan Stone of Las Vegas and Debra Bittenbender of Gettysburg, Pa.; two stepchildren, Pamela Davis and Wesley Davis, both of Atlanta; and five grandchildren.

Former NIGMS Director Frederick Stone Dies
By Danielle Wittenberg

Former NIGMS director Dr. Frederick Logan Stone, 83, died of heart ailments on Oct. 19 in an Alabama hospital. He served as NIGMS' second director from 1964 until 1970.

“Dr. Stone was a strong leader and an enthusiastic advocate for basic research. His many contributions to NIGMS include helping to shape several of the institute's major programs, including those in genetics, trauma, research training, and fellowships,” said Dr. Marvin Cassman, current NIGMS director.

Born in Biloxi, Miss., Stone earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1937 from Middlebury College in Vermont. He continued his studies at the University of Rochester in New York, where he earned a master's degree in biology in 1942 and a Ph.D. in genetics and biostatistics in 1948.

That same year, Stone was hired as chief of the Research Fellowships Branch at DRG (now CSR). Before joining NIGMS, Stone also served in various other capacities at NIH, including chief of extramural programs at the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness (now NINDS) and assistant to the associate director of NIH.

“One of the most important events in my career was the development of the extramural programs,” Stone said. “This was a major force it is today—the overall NIH supporter of the fundamental medical sciences.”

In addition to his leadership positions at NIH, Stone's career included service in the Marine Corps during World War II (where he earned two Purple Hearts) and positions with universities, professional societies, and another Public Health Service agency. He served as president of New York Medical College, deputy director of Boston University Medical Center, director of the medical and scientific department at the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and deputy administrator of the Health Services Administration.

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CSR's Rachel Stewart Is Mourned

On Nov. 6, a large NIH conference room was overflowing with friends and colleagues who had come to pay tribute to Rachel Stewart. She died suddenly on Nov. 1 from an allergic reaction to food, several weeks before her 28th birthday and in the midst of planning for her wedding.

She came to CSR in August 1997, after having spent several years as an information receptionist at the National Capital Planning Commission. At CSR, she was a grants technical assistant for the integrative, functional, and cognitive neuroscience initial review group in the Division of Physiological Systems.

At the memorial service, her father, fiancé and fellow workers spoke about her spirit and personality: “Her smile truly brightened my every day.” “She had the courage to be happy, and taught me to be happier.” “Her positive spirit and smile made us feel good about ourselves.” Almost every speaker mentioned her smile, which seemed to light up an entire room as well as the lives of those people whom she touched, coworkers noted.

Stewart is survived by her parents, her fiancé, two brothers and a sister, her grandmother, and numerous other family, friends and colleagues.

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Stewart is survived by her parents, her fiancé, two brothers and a sister, her grandmother, and numerous other family, friends and colleagues.
Crowds of NIH'ers attended R&W's Annual Chili Cookoff on Oct. 27 on the Bldg. 31A patio. The event is designed to acquaint employees with the range of CFC charities to which they can contribute; some 20 eligible charities were represented by information tables. Entertainment was provided by the Village Jazz Band as employees sampled chili from the Hard Times Cafe, ice cream from Ben & Jerry's (both of whom contributed a portion of earnings to the NIH-related CFC charities), and voted on the best and hottest chili concocted by coworkers. R&W's Gail Godfrey won the Best Chili honor, and NLM's Janie Robak had the Hottest Chili.

'Messiah' Sing-Along, Dec. 6 in Masur

For the second year in a row, the NIH Community Orchestra and Bethesda Little Theatre are presenting a Messiah sing-along. Join the fun and sing along with the chorus and orchestra on Sunday, Dec. 6 at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. Audience members may borrow scores if they do not have their own. Donations given at the door will benefit NIH charities, including the Patient Emergency Fund. For more information, call Elaine Hughes at (301) 589-0720.

Meeting on Cytokine Biology, Dec. 14

The NIH Cytokine Interest Group will hold its second "Methods in Cytokine Biology" minisymposium on Monday, Dec. 14 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Natcher Conference Center. There is no registration or fee. For more information call 496-9054, ext. 613 (recorded message) or Howard Young, (301) 846-5700. A sandwich lunch will be provided and vendor booths will be open. To present a poster contact Nancy Francis at nfrancis@dir.nidcr.nih.gov.

NIEHS Continues Town Meeting Series

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences has an interesting way of finding out what concerns the public: institute officials leave their offices, travel across America and ask. The mechanism for gathering citizen views is the town meeting. The institute invites area people, advocacy groups and local and state health officials to come, talk and listen.

NIEHS has embarked on a new round of such meetings, with the first just completed in New Brunswick, N.J., where the 2-day event was cohosted by environmental health scientists at Rutgers University.

With 110 attendees, "the first session went on for 2 hours and the questions ranged from breast cancer and its possible environmental causes, to asthma and the environment, to cancer clusters in New Jersey, and water pollution and health," said Dr. Samuel Wilson, deputy director of NIEHS.

Other questions addressed the potential effects that dredging in waterways might have on the immune system and the percent of disease caused by the environment.

The second day's session featured remarks by NIEHS director Dr. Ken Olden and former New Jersey Gov. Jim Florio, now a professor of policy at Rutgers, launching a day on suburban sprawl, urban environments, and community partnerships with science.

Olden started the town meetings 5 years ago, soon after he was appointed. "Letters and formal comments are very useful, as far as they go," he said, "but I find the best way to discover what concerns people is to go ask them."

The institute also is holding special meetings to find out what the public's attitude is toward the electrical and magnetic fields that surround power lines and the electrical appliances in people's homes.

EMF-related town meetings have been held in Tucson, Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Chicago.

Other general environment-related health meetings are being planned in Nashville, Oakland and Cincinnati.

Wednesday Afternoon Lectures

The Wednesday Afternoon Lecture series—held on its namesake day at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10—features Dr. Inder M. Verma on Dec. 9, speaking on "Gene Therapy: Problems and Prospects." He is American Cancer Society professor of molecular biology, laboratory of genetics, Salk Institute, La Jolla, Calif.

For more information or for reasonable accommodation, call Hilda Madine, 594-5595.