SEPTEMBER 9, 2005
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The Second Best Thing About Payday

nih record

ABOVE • *The CRC Oasis features homegrown talent, offers respite. See story, page 5.*

features

departments

Ethics Issues Ever Evolving

Final HHS Conflict of Interest Regulations Announced

By Carla Garnett

Reasonable, evenly applied rules and constant conversations about ethics are what will keep NIH's reputation for top science and reliable health research intact, according to NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni, who announced the latest and final regulations to prevent conflicts of interest at the agency on Aug. 25. In the works since interim final regulations were published last February, the new revised standards were effective Aug. 31, when they appeared in the *Federal Register*.

"These rules are the most restrictive of any rules we know about in the world of biomedical research," said Zerhouni. "We have done what we said we would. We have a balanced set of conflict of interest rules that protect the integrity of NIH and its ability to provide the American public with an unbiased and trusted source of scientific and health information, while preserving our ability to recruit and retain world-class scientists and staff."

The total ban on outside consulting with substantially affected organizations (SAOs) remains in place, but its impact—on recruitment and retention of scientists at NIH—will be reassessed within a year, Zerhouni pointed out. SAOs are generally defined as pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies, supported research institutions (con-

SEE **CONFLICT OF INTEREST,** PAGE 4

A new NIH Gateway Center is under construction near the Medical Center Metro Station.

New NIH Gateway Center To Open In Summer 2007

Visitors to NIH's main campus can expect a new kind of welcome, come summer 2007. That's the projected completion date for the 139,440-square-foot Gateway Center being built beside the Medical Center Metro station at the South Dr. entrance to campus from Rockville Pike.

Three structures make up the facility: a 2-level visitor center (Bldg. 66) for identifying and orienting campus guests, a visitor vehi-

SEE **GATEWAY CENTER,** PAGE 8

'Godfather of Synaptic Chemistry'

Snyder To Give NIH Director's Lecture, Sept. 14

Dr. Solomon Snyder

Dr. Solomon H. Snyder, a longtime grantee of the National Institute of Mental Health and director of the department of neuroscience at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, will present the NIH Director's Lecture on Wednesday, Sept. 14 at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10.

In his lecture titled, "Messenger Molecules of Life and Death," Snyder will describe his most recent work on a newly discovered pathway that is pivotal for normal cell death to occur and strategies for blocking the process. His work in this area has implications for treating neurologic disorders such as stroke and neurodegenerative ailments such as Alzheimer's and

SEE **SNYDER,** PAGE 6

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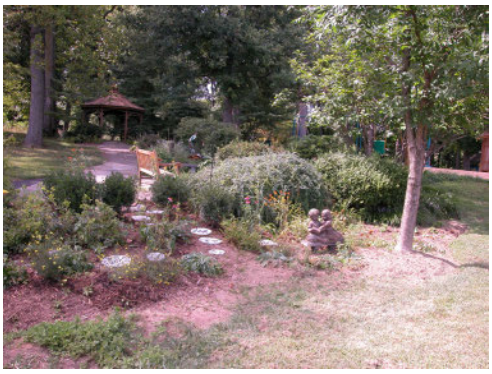
briefs

TV Show Highlights Inn Butterfly Garden

The cable TV show Animal Planet *visited the Children's Inn at NIH last May for 2 days of filming for an episode of the series* Backyard Habitat. *The show aired originally in mid-August, but will be rebroadcast Sept. 11 at 7 a.m. and Sept. 13 at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. The episode, titled "Swallowtails and Red-spotted Butterflies," depicts the positive effects that nature and wildlife can have on our health. In it, inn residents learn which native plants attract the spicebush swallowtail butterfly and red-spotted purple butterfly, and what shrubs sustain them in their caterpillar phase, as well as how to turn a pile of manure into a horn of plenty. The show hosts also demonstrate how to make decorative garden stones. The photos offer two views of the garden, located behind the inn.*



Principles of Clinical Research Class

Registration for the 2005-2006 "Introduction to the Principles and Practice of Clinical Research" began on Aug. 1. The course will run from Oct. 17 through Feb. 21, 2006. The deadline for registering is Oct. 5. Classes will be held on campus on Monday and Tuesday evenings from 5 to 6:30. There is no charge for the course but purchase of a textbook is required. A certificate will be awarded upon successful completion of the course, including a final exam. For more information or to register, visit http://www.cc.nih.gov/researchers/training/ippcr.shtml or call (301) 496-9425.

Children's Inn Seeks Donations

Looking for a great office project? Bring a bag of canned goods to the Children's Inn. Often, families arrive late at night after the inn's grocery run and do not have food for dinner or breakfast. Or they may not have sufficient funds to purchase food. The inn's "help yourself" pantry provides food for families 365 days a year.

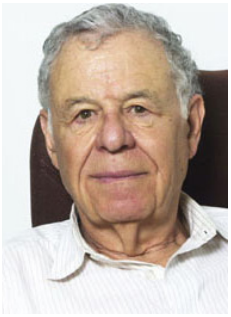
The following items are needed: small individual boxes of cereal; individual serving-size containers of apple sauce, puddings, jello, fruit; Parmalat long-life reduced fat milk; cup of noodles; Sip-its juice; cans of soup, spaghetti, vegetables; pasta and sauces; baby food; personal care products, particularly toothbrushes; "Thoughtful Treasures," small gifts for children's mailboxes.

You may drop off bags or boxes of food at the Children's Inn, 7 West Drive, before 7 p.m. A volunteer at the welcome desk will give you an in-kind donation form.

Grady Honored by Columbia University

Columbia University School of Nursing honored Dr. Patricia A. Grady, director of the National Institute of Nursing Research, with its Second Century Award for Excellence in Health Care at recent ceremonies in New York City. The award, established at Columbia University's centennial in 1992, is made annually in reflection of the school's second century of educating nurses. Dr. Mary O'Neil Mundinger, dean and Centennial professor in health policy at Columbia, presented the award to Grady, noting that "during her tenure (as NINR director), nursing research has flourished nationally." The dramatic increase in nursing research funding " is largely due to her extraordinary leadership within and among the various institutes," Mundinger said. Grady's "networking, her own significant research accomplishments in physiology, and her quiet, graceful, intelligent and influential presence in Washington have been a gift to our profession," she concluded.

Etzioni To Give Director's Cultural Lecture, Sept. 21



Internationally known communitarian Dr. Amitai Etzioni, University professor and director of the Institute for Communitarian Policy Studies, George Washington University, will give the NIH Director's Cultural Lecture on Wednesday, Sept. 21 at 3 p.m. in Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10. He will address "How Societies Reach New Shared Moral Understandings," a topic that he covers in his most recent book, *From Empire to Community, A New Approach to International Relations*.

He will discuss "moral dialogues," a concept he explains in the book: "...a process has developed that enables people of different nations, from both the East and in the West, to come to shared moral understandings on specific issues. These issues range from values that drive the movement to ban land mines, to the quest to curb the warming of the Earth, to the condemnation of child pornography, to opposition to the invasion of sovereign countries. These shared understandings, in turn, serve to feed a worldwide public opinion."

In the book, Etzioni argues that a "clash of civilizations" can be avoided and that the new world order need not look like America. Eastern values, including spirituality and moderate Islam, have a legitimate place in the evolving global public philosophy. According to Etzioni, nation-states can no longer attend to rising transnational problems, from SARS to the trade in sex slaves to cybercrime. Global civil society does help, but without some kind of global authority, transnational problems will overwhelm us. The building blocks of this new order can be found in the war against terrorism, multilateral attempts at deproliferation and humanitarian interventions. Basic safety, human rights and global social issues such as environmental protection are best solved cooperatively; Etzioni explores ways of creating global authorities robust enough to handle these issues as he outlines the journey from "empire to community."

After receiving his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1958, Etzioni served as a professor of sociology at Columbia University for 20 years; part of that time he was chairman of the department. He was a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution in 1978 before serving as a senior advisor to the Carter White House from 1979 to 1980. In 1980, he was named the first University professor at GWU, where he also directs the Institute for Communitarian Policy Studies, a nonpartisan research organization dedicated to finding constructive solutions to social problems through morally informed policy analysis and open moral dialogue. From 1987 to 1989, he served as Thomas Henry Carroll Ford Foundation professor at Harvard Business School.

Etzioni was president of the American Sociological Association from 1994 to 1995, and in 1989-1990 was founding president of the international Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics. In 1990, he founded the Communitarian Network, a not-for-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to shoring up the moral, social and political foundations of society. He was editor of *The Responsive Community: Rights and Responsibilities*, the organization's quarterly journal, from 1991 to 2004.

Etzioni is the author of over 30 books, including *The Monochrome Society*, *The Limits of Privacy*, *The New Golden Rule* (which received the Simon Wiesenthal Center's 1997 Tolerance Book Award), *The Spirit of Community and The Moral Dimension: Toward a New Economics*. His most recent books include *My Brother's Keeper: A Memoir and a Message* and *How Patriotic is the Patriot Act?: Freedom Versus Security in the Age of Terrorism*.

The lecture is part of the NIH Director's Wednesday Afternoon Lecture Series and is sponsored by NHGRI. Physicians can earn continuing education credit by attending. For more information/accommodation, contact Hilda Madine at (301) 594-5595 or email hmadine@nih.gov.

NIH Responds to Hurricane Katrina

As the *NIH Record* went to press, NIH was coordinating its response to the natural disaster wrought by Hurricane Katrina. The main NIH web page at www.nih.gov includes the most up-to-date information on helping out. NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni announced a variety of ways NIH would respond and was in regular contact with employees via email. Look for coverage of the myriad ways NIH is addressing this crisis in a future issue of the *Record*.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

tractors and grantees), and health care providers and insurers. The final rules feature three significant changes:

• No longer do all workers who file financial disclosure forms (public SF 278 or confidential OGE 450) have to divest of holdings in SAOs. Only about 200 senior NIH employees must divest of such holdings and only to a certain dollar figure. In other words, the new rules prohibit senior NIH'ers (and their spouses and minor children) from owning stock in any one SAO above a combined total of $15,000. The value of all of their health care sector fund holdings may not exceed $50,000. Senior employees include the NIH director and deputy director; employees who report directly to the NIH director (also called "Office of Director small staff"); institute and center directors and their deputies; scientific directors; clinical directors; and extramural program officials who report directly to IC directors. The effective date for divestiture is Jan. 30, 2006.

A case-by-case analysis of the holdings of all other employees involved in decision-making will determine what, if any, holdings they will be required to divest, explained NIH deputy director Dr. Raynard Kington.

All investigators who are not already filers and are listed on clinical protocols will also be required to disclose their SAO holdings. Prior to 2003, about 200 employees were required to file the public form; there are now about 700 public filers. About 5,500 file the confidential forms.

• In the regulations detailing outside activities, the ban on working with "related trade, professional or similar associations" was lifted. The final regulations added four new exceptions, which permit NIH'ers to serve on the data and safety monitoring boards, and grant or scientific review committees of trade/professional associations, as long as they get approval beforehand. An employee can deliver a "general" lecture as part of a university course, for instance, or could accept an invitation to give a general Grand Rounds talk. "General" means not related to their NIH research.

Also, outside jobs that involve manual or unskilled labor, hobbies or avocations unrelated to health and scientific research activities do not require approval. "If you want to work at Hecht's, you can now work at Hecht's without telling us," quipped Holli Beckerman Jaffe, director of the NIH Ethics Office.

• Finally, under the revised rules, with prior approval, all NIH'ers (including senior-level employees) can accept gifts associated with bona fide awards for meritorious achievement. However, if the source of the award can be affected by the employee's duties, or those of any subordinates, gifts of more than $200 cannot be accepted.

"Our research should be based on scientific evidence that is not influenced by any other factors," Zerhouni stressed. "The trust of the public and the ability for us to provide scientific advice that is untainted is the number one goal of all of our efforts."

The final regulations, a collaborative effort by officials from NIH, HHS and the U.S. Office of Government Ethics, reflect the comments received via hundreds of email messages to the department and NIH following February's *Federal Register* announcement. In addition, feedback was considered from numerous meetings Zerhouni held formally and informally with various campus groups that included IC directors, scientific and clinical directors, extramural program officials as well as the Assembly of Scientists and other ad hoc employee organizations.

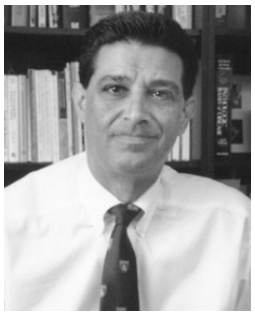
"We've learned a lot from this experience," said Jaffe. "There were deficiencies in our program, which we have fully addressed. In the end, we're going to have a program that will be a model for the federal government."

Meanwhile, attention and vigilance will keep NIH from complacency, Jaffe suggested. Employees are urged to visit the web site http://www.nih.gov/about/ethics_COI.htm, read the new regulations in full and become familiar with the policies expressed there. Afterwards, if you have questions or are unclear about something, contact your IC deputy ethics counselor. Jaffe anticipates more CoI training—and more extensive ethics courses—will be developed and required for employees in the coming months.

"I think we realized very early that going through this process of adjustment of a large agency with very complex function would require tailoring," Zerhouni concluded. "It's impossible to have a one-size-fits-all approach. What we've strived to achieve here is a reasonable balance in collaboration with the Department of Health and Human Services and the Office of Government Ethics, who are ultimately responsible for these rules."

"It's impossible to have a one-size-fits-all approach. What we've strived to achieve here is a reasonable balance..."—NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni

Harvard's Serhan To Give NIDCR Kreshover Lecture



Dr. Charles N. Serhan, the Simon Gelman professor of anaesthesia at Harvard Medical School and director of the Center for Experimental Therapeutics and Reperfusion Injury at Brigham and Women's Hospital, will deliver the 2005 NIDCR Seymour J. Kreshover Lecture on Friday, Sept. 23. The talk will take place at 3:30 p.m. in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10. Serhan will speak on "The Role of Novel Anti-Inflammatory and Pro-Resolving Lipid Mediators in Oral Inflammation and Resolution."

Serhan is known for his work on the molecular and cellular mechanisms of inflammation and the biochemistry of blood cells. He discovered that the resolution of acute inflammation is an active process, not a passive process as had been traditionally thought. Serhan and his colleagues have also uncovered a family of lipid mediators that are produced during the resolution phase.

He and his team are now studying these novel lipid mediators, which they named resolvins, in several diseases, with a strong focus on periodontal (gum) disease. Periodontal disease begins when bacteria and other particles form a sticky plaque on teeth. The bacteria produce toxins that stimulate an inflammatory response. If periodontal disease is untreated, the bones, gums and connective tissue that support teeth are destroyed. Serhan's latest studies show that a synthetic version of a resolvin called resolvin E-1 counteracts the inflammation process in mouse colitis and a rabbit model of gum disease.

A native of New York City, Serhan received a bachelor's degree in biochemistry at the State University of New York, Stony Brook. He earned his doctorate in experimental pathology at the Sackler Institute of Graduate Biomedical Sciences at New York University School of Medicine. He was a visiting scientist in physiologic chemistry at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm and then held a research fellowship in medicine at Brigham and Women's Hospital.

Serhan has a long association with NIH as a member of various study sections and is the recipient of several grants, including an NIGMS MERIT Award. He also serves as a teacher and mentor and has mentored NIH training grant awardees, postdoctoral fellows and Fulbright scholars. Additionally, he developed and served as the first director of the biochemistry course for the Harvard Medical School-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Division of Health Sciences and Technology.

He is the recipient of many honors and academic awards including the National Arthritis Foundation's Science Award and has received funding from the Pew Scholars Program in the Biomedical Sciences. Serhan has more than 50 U.S. or international patents issued or pending.

The Kreshover Lecture series was established in 1983 by NIDCR to recognize outstanding research accomplishments and to honor scientists who have made important contributions in areas of research related to the interests of the institute. Dr. Seymour Kreshover served as director of the then National Institute of Dental Research from 1966 until his retirement from the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1975.

First Mansfield Fellow To Represent NIH

Dr. Deirdre M. Lawrence, an epidemiologist in the Risk Factor Monitoring and Methods Branch, Division of Cancer Control and Population Science, NCI, has been selected as a Mansfield fellow. A graduate of Spelman College, she received her Ph.D. in toxicology from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and her M.P.H. from Harvard University. She is the first NIH scientist to be awarded the Mansfield fellowship.

The Mike Mansfield Fellowship, an intensive 2-year program established by Congress in 1994, enables a select group of federal employees to develop an in-depth understanding of Japan and its government. The fellowships are administered by the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation through an annual congressional appropriation, with the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs as grantor. Additional support comes from the government of Japan, Northwest Airlines and the Toshiba International Foundation.

Lawrence was selected for the fellowship program by a bi-national committee. This month, she will begin 10 months of full-time Japanese language and area studies training in the Washington, D.C., area, which will be followed by 1 year in Japan, working in a ministry or agency of its government. During her year there, Lawrence plans to gain an understanding of Japan's procedures for developing, implementing and evaluating its national health policies, especially cancer control policies. "I am especially interested in learning how Japan is working to reduce tobacco use and other lifestyle risk factors that are related to diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular disease and diabetes," she said.

For more information about the fellowship, visit http://www.mansfieldfdn.org/fellow/fellow.htm.

SNYDER TO DELIVER NIH DIRECTOR'S LECTURE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Parkinson's diseases. The lecture is sponsored by the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.

Snyder, a psychiatrist by training, has been called the "godfather of synaptic chemistry" in reference to his groundbreaking work on synapses, the point at which one brain cell transmits a message to another through the release of chemicals called neurotransmitters. For decades, he pioneered discoveries about communication mechanisms within and between brain cells. His career has focused on understanding the cellular mechanisms by which neurotransmitters and drugs alter brain function.

His discovery of the opiate receptors—receptors in the brain that bind to morphine and other opium-based drugs—in the early 1970s was recognized with the Lasker Award and is widely credited with launching a generation of research into the class of neurotransmitters known as neuropeptides, receptors and behavior. His techniques and discoveries led to the design of new drugs to treat mental illnesses, including schizophrenia, depression and anxiety.

Snyder has also made contributions to understanding second messengers, which communicate information from hormones and neurotransmitters to the cell's interior. In particular, he identified and isolated the receptor for the second messenger IP3 and demonstrated its significance in regulating calcium in cells. In addition, he has worked on the molecular basis of smell, including identifying, isolating and cloning the odorant binding protein, which carries odorants from the air to receptors in the back of the nose.

More recently, his laboratory has uncovered important new roles for gases such as nitric oxide and carbon monoxide, and atypical amino acids, such as D-serine, which act like neurotransmitters.

Snyder first came to NIH as a college student to work with Dr. Donald Brown, a young research associate in the Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIMH, headed by Dr. Seymour Kety, a renowned researcher in biology-based psychiatry. Snyder graduated from Georgetown University School of Medicine in 1962 at age 23 and then spent 2 years as a research associate at NIH with Dr. Julius Axelrod, who later won the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine. He completed his psychiatric residency at Johns Hopkins in 1968 and became a full professor there in 1970. Since 1980, he has been Distinguished Service professor of neuroscience, pharmacology and psychiatry at Johns Hopkins, in addition to his role as director of the neuroscience department.

Snyder has received numerous professional honors and holds six honorary doctorates. In March 2005, he received the National Medal of Science, the nation's highest science honor, which was bestowed on him by President Bush at a White House ceremony. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Institute of Medicine and the American Philosophical Society.

He is the author of more than 1,000 journal articles and several books, including *Uses of Marijuana* (1971), *Madness and the Brain* (1974), *The Troubled Mind* (1976), *Biological Aspects of Abnormal Behavior* (1980), *Drugs and the Brain* (1986) and *Brainstorming* (1989).

He serves on the editorial boards of eight publications, including the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* for which he is senior editor. He is a past president of the Society for Neuroscience. He has also been a member of the board of directors of the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health for 12 years.

Snyder's lecture will be webcast at http://videocast.nih.gov. Sign language interpretation will be provided. For more information/accommodation, contact Hilda Madine at (301) 594-5595 or hmadine@nih.gov.

Ann Brewer, who works in the NIH director's office, plays classical piano selections in the CRC Oasis.

PHOTOS: BILL BRANSON

Summer Concert Series Hits High Note at CRC Oasis

By Kathryn Boswell

This summer, the Clinical Research Center added another feature to its repertoire of art programs—one that benefits employees as well as patients. The Summer Concert Series at the Oasis was launched on June 30 with a performance by a jazz-gospel *a cappella* group, which was followed by a wide variety of musical acts each Thursday from noon to 1 p.m. in the first-floor atrium.

Employees, patients and visitors listened from their seats or simply stopped for a few minutes before continuing on their path as performance groups and individuals sang, danced and played instruments. Others leaned over the railings on upper floors, surprised to hear the melody in a usually quiet building.

When the Clinical Center art committee first envisioned a seasonal concert series many years ago, it was limited by the lack of open space in Bldg. 10. "In the old building, there were pockets of public space," explains Larry Eldridge, senior advisor to the CC chief operating officer and an art committee member. "With the atrium in the new [CRC], we saw a great opportunity to add even more life to the building—and to use the atrium for programs beyond the normal business hours."

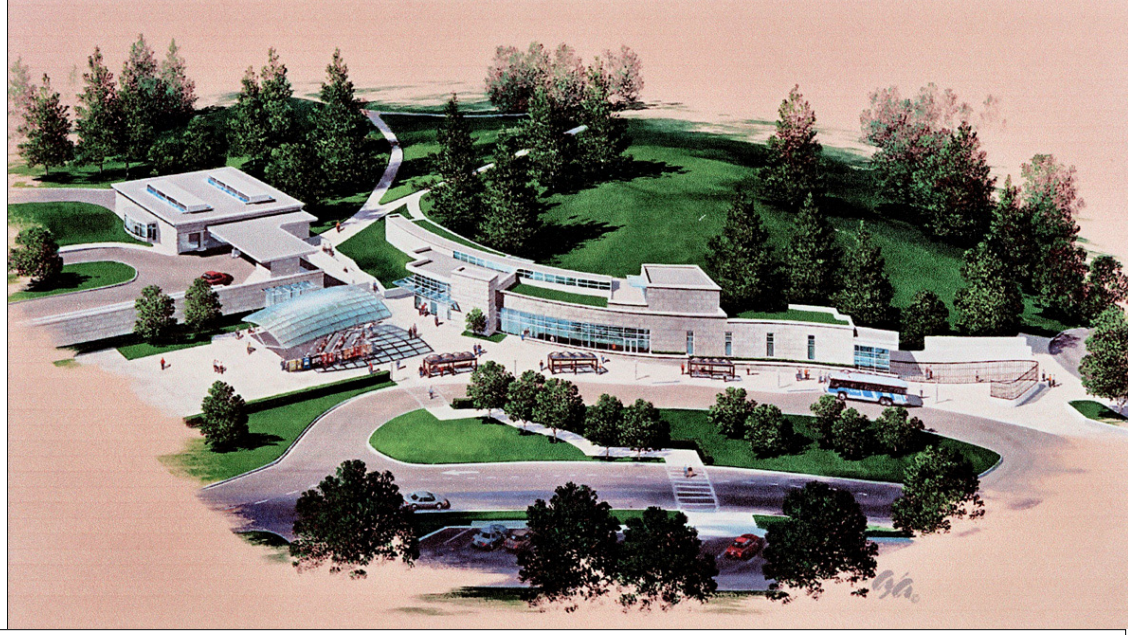
The idea soon became a reality with help from the Division of Employee Services, ORS and Eurest dining services, which partnered with the art program to bring the long-awaited concert series to NIH. The series soon became a great collaborative effort, with representation from several CC departments and offices including facility management, rehabilitation medicine and networks and applications. The goal was not only to "create a relaxing, comfortable atmosphere for the patients and caregivers," explains Crystal Parmele of the CC Office of Facilities Management, but also to give local artists and NIH employees the opportunity to share their talents with the NIH community. Of the six groups that performed for the summer series, four included employees.

The series included performances from the ViBE, violinist Charles Tolbert, Premier, the NIH Orchestra Ensemble, pianist Ann Brewer and a group of young Irish musicians from the Sligo Hedge School led by Karen Ashbrook. Each group and individual was warmly welcomed. "The whole program has been very well received," says OFM employee Lillian Fitzgerald. "I received comments from several employees who told me that they had their office doors open and the music brightened their day," Eldridge adds.

For the performers, the response was equally encouraging. Terence Hope, who sings with the ViBE when he is not working at NIH as a conference coordinator, says the experience was, "Excellent! I think it really took people by surprise to hear music in the building. For me it has been a great thing to volunteer and help out, and to see how uplifting the music was for the children who came and spoke with us."

Ann Brewer, who works in the NIH director's office, played classical piano selections on July 28. "The biggest reward [of performing]," says Brewer, "was when I was walking down the hill after my performance and someone was knocking on a window from the CC. Once they got my attention, I looked up and saw that it was a patient and family cheering me. That made it worth the world to me."

The concert series is expected to resume in September. If you or someone you know is interested in performing, contact Parmele at (301) 496-2862.



GATEWAY CENTER

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Above:
A rendering of the new NIH Gateway Center shows the visitor vehicle inspection station (l) and a visitor center where campus guests will obtain badges.

Below:
The current visitor vehicle entrance at the Metro station

Bottom:
Construction of the new Gateway Center is under way.

cle inspection station (Bldg. 66A) and a 2-level, 350-slot underground parking lot called multi-level parking garage 11 (MLP-11). In addition, a new roadway off southbound Rockville Pike will be constructed for visitor vehicles. They will use the road to enter or exit the parking garage, or, after screening, to gain access to areas within the perimeter fence via the campus's main road, Center Drive.

Under way since July, construction on the gateway has picked up speed in the last few weeks with the fencing-off of affected areas adjacent to the East Child Care Center and the Metro station. Also, the stairwell and pedestrian paths leading through campus from the Metro station to the Natcher Bldg., the National Library of Medicine and other NIH buildings south and west are now closed to pedestrians, due to the project.

A new pedestrian pathway beginning near the temporary Gateway trailer connects existing pathways leading to Natcher, NLM and nearby buildings. Also, the sidewalk parallel to Rockville Pike remains open to pedestrians and is the quickest path by foot from the Metro station to points south. Various NIH shuttles are also available to transport passengers via campus roads, with the new "Campus Limited" shuttle offering the most direct ride to Natcher and NLM from Metro.

Gateway construction is being managed by Shahriar Saleh, a project officer in the Office of Research Facilities Development and Operations.

Currently, pedestrians entering campus without valid NIH badges are screened at one of two temporary trailers located at the Metro station or on Old Georgetown Rd. at South Dr. Working with the perimeter security system ("the fence"), the new Gateway Center will serve as a first stop for all non-patient visitors, offering information about NIH's mission and research as well as maps, shuttle schedules and other orientation materials for navigating the campus.

Blending into the sloped landscape alongside the walkway and bus shelters at the Metro station, the upper level of the stand-alone center will feature a terrace where pedestrians can enter the facility and a lobby. The lower level is slated to have several rest rooms, exits at the shuttle bus platform as well as ample waiting space for dozens of visitors. MLP-11, also accessible from the new service road off of Rockville Pike, will offer the only NIH visitor parking outside of the fence. Visitor vehicles parking in the garage will not require inspection.

"The parking garage is considered a visitor parking garage," said Tom Hayden, director of the Division of Travel and Transportation Services in NIH's Office of Research Services. "Visitors may park in the garage and then go through the Gateway Center. Once through the Gateway Center, they may then use the NIH Shuttle service to travel to the various buildings on campus. The visitor parking garage will also be a fee-for-parking garage. Fees will be at our current hourly rate or [not-to-exceed] $12 daily," based on rates set by the General Services Administration.

Hayden added that except for the patient/patient-visitor areas, some visitor parking throughout the campus will revert back to employee parking. "Some visitor parking must remain throughout the campus for such things as short term deliveries, repair vehicles, etc.," he explained. "These internal visitor spaces will be metered parking spaces. Patient/patient-visitor parking will remain free with appropriate validation."

science

Proliferating '-omics'

The subject of the last Science column was the metabolomics standards workshop, which prompted a colleague to ask how many different "-omics" there are. Genomics, some argue, is really the only -omics that properly uses the suffix. The word "genome," according to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, derives from the German "genom," combining "gen" (gene) with "om" from chromosom (chromosome).

But that hasn't stopped scientists from tacking -omes and –omics onto dozens of non-chromosomal fields of study. In his opening presentation at the metabolomics workshop, Dr. John Quackenbush of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute joked that some estimate we're nearing a thousand different –omics. Almost every comprehensive approach to biology generating lots of data has been given an -omics designation. Common among –omics is the idea that success can come without necessarily knowing which information will prove most important in the end. Here are some of the more prominent -omics:

Genomics—the study of the entire DNA sequence of an organism. The genome is the only –ome that doesn't change with experimental or environmental conditions. See www.genome.gov/.

Transcriptomics—the study of all the gene transcripts (messenger RNAs) in a given cell or tissue—in other words, which genes are turned on in any given situation. See www.genome.gov/13014330.

Proteomics—the study of all the proteins in a cell or tissue that have been expressed (made) from gene transcripts (www.nhlbi-proteomics.org/). Large-scale protein structure studies are considered proteomics as well (www.nigms.nih.gov/psi/).

Lipidomics—the study of lipids in a specific cell or tissue. See lipidmaps.org/.

Glycomics—the study of carbohydrates in a given cell or tissue. See http://www.functionalglycomics.org/static/consortium/.

Metabolomics, metabonomics—the study of all the metabolites in a cell, tissue or organism. This includes carbohydrates, lipids, signaling molecules, etc. See www.metabolomicssociety.org/.

Toxicogenomics—the study of the proteins and pathways involved in the response to environmental toxins and stressors. See www.niehs.nih.gov/nct/.

Pharmacogenomics—the study of how our genes affect the way we respond to medicines. See www.nigms.nih.gov/pharmacogenetics/.

Nutrigenomics—the study of how nutrients in food interact with genes. See nutrigenomics.ucdavis.edu/.

Ionomics—the study of how genes interact with ions. This is particularly important in plant research. Plants that can take nutrients more efficiently from soil can provide better nutrition, and those that can collect toxic metal ions can aid environmental cleanup. See hort.agriculture.purdue.edu/Ionomics/database.asp.

For many more, check out http://biocomp.dfci.harvard.edu/tgi/omics_count.html or www.genomicglossaries.com/content/omes.asp.—**Harrison Wein**

Capt. Helena O. Mishoe was recently selected as Chief Professional Officer for the Scientist category. As chief scientist officer, she is responsible for providing leadership and coordination of Public Health Service scientist professional affairs for the Office of the Surgeon General and the department. She will provide guidance and advice to the Surgeon General and the scientist professional advisory committee on matters such as recruitment, retention and career development of PHS scientists. Mishoe currently serves as associate director for minority health affairs in the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. In this capacity, she serves as director of the Office of Minority Health Affairs, Office of the Director, NHLBI. She received her Ph.D. in microbiology from Georgetown University School of Medicine. In 1981, she joined the NIH intramural research program and moved up the ranks as staff fellow, senior staff fellow and expert in molecular biology and gene expression.

New Class to Be Named

Pioneer Award Winners to Speak at Symposium

Some of the nation's most visionary scientists—recipients of the NIH Director's Pioneer Award—will gather at Masur Auditorium, Bldg. 10, on Thursday, Sept. 29. At the first annual NIH Director's Pioneer Award Symposium, the 2004 awardees will discuss their research and NIH director Dr. Elias Zerhouni will announce the 2005 cohort of recipients.

Come to hear how the Pioneer Award has enabled the 2004 recipients to focus and speed their efforts to answer some of the most basic and significant questions of biology: What does the production of a single protein look like? Can you build metabolic pathways? How are memories stored? How do viruses recognize and infect cells? Is there a better way to design a vaccine against HIV?

"Each Pioneer awardee is forging new ground in an important scientific field," said Zerhouni. "Our goal was to support scientists of exceptional creativity with pioneering concepts. It is obvious just from their first year of work that these scientists are making good on their promise to pursue far-ranging ideas that merit exploration."

Zerhouni will open the symposium at 8:15 a.m. A highlight of the day promises to be the 2 p.m. roundtable discussion among the 2004 award recipients. The event will end with an informal reception at 3 p.m.

Here is a taste of the scientific smorgasbord being offered at the symposium:

Dr. Larry Abbott of Columbia University is using mathematical modeling to study the neural networks responsible for our actions and behaviors. His group has devised a new model of synaptic signaling for memory storage and retrieval. This model explains how memories of past experiences are retained even as new memories are continually being formed. The model also makes predictions about the way synaptic connections between neurons change as a function of neural activity. Abbott's group is testing the model and exploring its implications for learning and for designing optimal training strategies.

Dr. George Daley of Children's Hospital Boston/Harvard Stem Cell Institute aims to define the code that directs an embryonic stem cell to specialize, then use that information to regenerate function lost to disease. His ultimate goal is to reprogram body cells by means other than nuclear transfer, which he describes as essentially erasing everything and starting from scratch, and which he believes may be more drastic than necessary.

Dr. Homme Hellinga of Duke University Medical Center uses molecular simulation and protein engineering to build components of biological systems and manipulate their interactions. He envisions ways to design molecules with completely novel behaviors. Hellinga has developed a highly automated system to fabricate designed proteins, eliminating a major bottleneck in the process. His group has already used the system to design new enzymes and new DNA-binding proteins.

Dr. Mike McCune of the Gladstone Institute of Virology and Immunology/University of California, San Francisco, is exploring host immune responses that can suppress HIV infection and disease progression. He is testing the hypothesis that effective immunity against HIV disease progression relies on a balance between immune responses that can clear virus and those that favor viral replication and spread.

Dr. Steven L. McKnight of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center is studying yeast metabolism to shed light on circadian rhythm, the built-in 24-hour clock that controls wakefulness, sleep, feeding and hunger in humans and many other organisms. His team has found that the yeast metabolic cycle is controlled by genes that are expressed in an oscillatory manner that is in perfect alignment with the shift between respiration and glycolysis, the two ways that yeast generate energy.

Dr. Chad Mirkin of Northwestern University is using nanobiology to examine how viruses recognize and infect cells as well as to probe complex cellular processes such as adhesion, motility, growth, differentiation and death. He has developed several nanotechnology tools to advance this research. Among these are coated nanoarrays that enable him to control how viruses or proteins assemble on a surface. He aims to find out whether controlling viruses in this way can facilitate or inhibit their ability to infect a cell. He has also begun to develop gold nanoparticles that can carry antisense DNA into a cell to alter gene expression.

Dr. Rob Phillips of the California Institute of Technology is using the principles of mathematics and physics to describe the machines within cells, their mechanical responses to various stimuli and how cells and viruses interact. His group has determined how bacterial viruses manage their genomes during viral assembly and infection. Phillips is also building artificial

membranes and testing models that describe the interactions between ion channels and the lipids they encounter in their membrane environments.

Dr. Stephen Quake of Stanford University designs microchips that he uses to analyze DNA and single cells and to grow crystallized proteins. For example, using a chip that partitions microliters of fluid into thousands of independent chambers that hold only one molecule per chamber, Quake's group is measuring gene expression of transcription factors at levels as low as six gene copies.

Dr. Sunney Xie of Harvard University is developing tools to visualize the actions of a single enzyme or protein inside a living cell. His aim is to understand how molecular machines function in real time, individually and together. Xie's group has recently become the first to observe individual protein molecules being generated in live *Escherichia coli* cells.

The symposium agenda is at http://nihroadmap.nih.gov/pioneer/symposium2005. Attendance is free and there is no need to register.

Manji Appointed Mood Program Director

Dr. Husseini Manji has been appointed director of the Mood and Anxiety Program (MAP) in the NIMH intramural program. He has served as acting director of MAP since July 2004, and is chief of the Laboratory of Molecular Pathophysiology in that program. Manji is a psychiatrist with a special emphasis in psychopharmacology and cellular and molecular biology. The major focus of his research is the investigation of disease- and treatment-induced changes in gene and protein expression profiles that regulate neuroplasticity and cellular resilience in mood disorders. His laboratories' scientific goals are to capitalize upon recent insights into our understanding of the signaling pathways mediating the effects of mood stabilizers in order to understand the pathophysiology of severe mood disorders and to develop improved therapeutics. He has published extensively on the molecular and cellular underpinnings of severe mood disorders and their treatments, authored numerous textbook chapters and edited a book on the mechanisms of action of various treatments for bipolar disorder. Manji serves on the advisory boards of several scientific and research organizations and is editor of two academic journals. He is also a visiting professor in the departments of psychiatry at Columbia University and Duke University.

Fauci Attends Galveston Groundbreaking

NIAID director Dr. Anthony Fauci traveled to Galveston, Tex., on Aug. 10 to take part in a groundbreaking ceremony and scientific symposium marking the start of construction of the National Biocontainment Laboratory at the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) at Galveston.

In 2002, NIAID awarded approximately $120 million to the university to fund construction of the 6-story facility, which will serve as a national resource for the conduct of research involving the most dangerous infectious disease agents requiring Biosafety Level 4 (BSL-4) containment. Research on organisms that require BSL-3 and BSL-2 containment will also be conducted at the new facility.

NIAID director Dr. Anthony Fauci

The laboratory, along with a second facility planned at Boston University, also will be available to assist in national, state and local public health efforts in the event of a bioterrorism or infectious disease emergency. The laboratories, to be built using the most stringent federal standards, will incorporate multiple layers of safety and security to protect laboratory workers and the surrounding community.

Fauci described the event, which was also attended by Texas Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, Rep. Tom DeLay and other local dignitaries as "celebratory."

"The university has a history of doing research on biodefense and pathogenic organisms for many years prior to this," he said. "The UTMB staff successfully competed for one of the two new NIH-funded extramural national biocontainment laboratories. The new facility will help researchers here continue their tradition of excellence and leadership in the field."

However, Fauci noted that the event was one of the most unusual groundbreaking ceremonies he has attended. "It was the first groundbreaking I have ever seen conducted indoors," he says. That is because the new structure will be built on the current site of the Gail Borden building, which lies adjacent to UTMB's Center for Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases and the World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Tropical Diseases.

Following the groundbreaking ceremony, Fauci served as keynote speaker in the symposium, "Facing the Future: Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases." He discussed the vision and goals of the NIAID research agenda in biodefense and emerging infectious diseases. Michael Osterholm of the University of Minnesota, Robert Webster of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Heinz Feldman of the Public Health Agency of Canada and George Poste of Arizona State University also participated in the symposium.

Fauci emphasized the contribution of basic research to the national biodefense effort. "In reaching the goal of developing countermeasures against the threat of bioterror, it is important to recognize the close connection, if not the inseparability, of research aimed at protecting against naturally emerging and re-emerging infections and the research associated with the development of countermeasures against threats of the deliberate release of microbes and toxins," he said. "Good basic science serves as the bedrock of all research supported by NIAID."

—Nancy Touchette

milestones

Dr. Bob Hammond recently retired after 25 years of service.

NIDDK's Hammond Retires After 25 Years

By Jane DeMouy

Dr. Bob Hammond has always had one goal—to advance scientific knowledge. But his career has taken paths different from those usually followed by Ph.D. biologists with a complement of postdoctoral fellowships. On his way to becoming director of NIDDK's Division of Extramural Affairs, he tried various routes to the scientific life and learned something from each experience.

Hammond says his "very broad interests" made working at the bench unsatisfying. "The lab was too narrow for me," he confesses. When he concluded a postdoc in Great Britain in 1975, he turned to teaching undergraduate biology, which he loved, but soon realized that as an academic he would have to specialize. He left Virginia's George Mason University in 1980 to become executive secretary of special review committees in NCI's Grants Review Branch.

"I loved review, and I found that teaching skills—distilling information and communicating it clearly—were handy in a review group," he explains.

After a short stint at NIA in the mid-1980s, Hammond returned to NCI as chief of Research Programs Review in 1986, and became chief of NIDDK's Review Branch in 1989. In 1996, he returned to NCI when its director set up working groups to review intramural administrative activities and programs. "Review at NCI covered so many different areas that I began to appreciate its real impact on science," he said. He also began to realize the impact of funding mechanisms, and found that creative use of existing mechanisms could accomplish funding for projects that would otherwise go begging.

One of his proudest achievements at NCI, he says, was helping facilitate funding for technology development. These applications are typically not hypothesis-driven, and therefore do poorly in traditional study sections. To address this need, Hammond and colleagues developed a "phased innovation award." The new award paired a planning grant designed to conclude with identified milestones with a second grant that then allowed the work to move forward without delay. Still subject to rigorous peer review, Hammond explains, proposals now can be solicited and submitted using an application appropriate for exploratory/developmental projects.

A gift for collaboration and a soft-spoken demeanor brought Hammond the responsibility to chair numerous NIH panels and working groups. Over the years, he sought solutions on topics ranging from computer systems, minority affairs and research integrity to molecular signatures and Title 42. This trans-NIH effort was in addition to sitting on a variety of committees focused on management, review and grants. More recently, he was a member of the NIH stem cell task force. Over the years, he found less and less time for favorite pastimes: reading the Southern writers he loves, or jamming with bluegrass groups or playing classical mandolin.

But all of the work experience contributed to his being the right man for his next move, a job he describes as "the complete position." In 1999, he became NIDDK's director of the Division of Extramural Activities, which incorporated review, grants management and contracts.

"I had fantastic support in (NIDDK director) Allen Spiegel, who recognized that DEA was a coordinating division, not simply an administrative group," Hammond says.

Among the innovations he introduced was a system that corralled onto a CD information for advisory council meetings that previously filled thick notebooks and spreadsheets.

Spiegel calls Hammond an outstanding NIH scientist/administrator who will be missed, but not forgotten. "He has in-depth knowledge of NIH processes and mechanisms, meticulous attention to detail and keen insight into how best to support and advance the biomedical research enterprise. It's a rare combination," Spiegel says.

Dave Mineo, chief of NIDDK's Grant Management Office, has worked for nine DEA directors while at NIH. He describes Hammond as "one of the best—an outstanding leader by any measure." Other colleagues call him "a consummate professional" and "a joy to work with."

"Bob's gentle, yet highly effective demeanor has allowed him time and again to achieve consensus and develop solutions to complex and often contentious issues," says Spiegel.

Although Hammond says it's been a privilege to be able to advance science as a public servant, he now needs the flexibility to pursue broader goals such as working with external

groups to promote partnerships among government, academia and industry to facilitate research. "I'm not retiring so much as switching jobs," he explains.

He also hopes to have more time with his wife and two teenage daughters. With any luck, he'll also have time to read Truman Capote and maybe return to the bluegrass band he loved years ago. "I want to keep my chops up, as they say," he laughs.

NIMH Lab Chief Giulio Cantoni Dies

Dr. Giulio Cantoni, who served as founding chief of National Institute of Mental Health's intramural Laboratory of General and Comparative Biochemistry from 1954 to 1994, and as the founding music director of the FAES Chamber Music Series, died July 27 at age 89.

A Jewish refugee from Mussolini's Italy, Cantoni pioneered understanding of methylation, a key chemical reaction increasingly appreciated as the switch that turns genes on and off in biological processes ranging from cancer metastasis to nurture's influence on nature in shaping stress reactivity.

Cantoni's discovery of the activating enzyme and intermediate compound in the methylation process, s-adenosylmethionine, was recognized in his election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1983. An accomplished flute player, he remained active until his death in programs to bring classical music to the NIH campus, inaugurating the FAES series in 1968.

Soon after graduating from the University of Milan medical school in 1939, Cantoni fled fascist Italy for England in hopes of emigrating to the United States. But Italy declared war on Britain the day before his ship was set to sail to America in 1940, and he was detained as an enemy alien and sent to Canada as a prisoner of war. Only after protests were lodged was he eventually released to Cuba, and only with help from his old friend, the renowned conductor Arturo Toscanini, did he finally gain admittance to the U.S., arriving in New York just weeks before the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. Cantoni later recounted his story in a book, *From Milan to New York by Way of Hell: Fascism and the Odyssey of a Young Italian Jew*.

He resumed his scientific career in the mid-1940s at New York University, where he studied the workings of streptococcal toxins. After stints at the University of Michigan and Long Island College of Medicine, he began unraveling the mechanisms of methylation while an American Cancer Society senior fellow in the late 1940s, joining Cleveland's Western Reserve University as an associate professor of pharmacology in 1950.

He arrived at NIH in 1954, establishing one of the first laboratories in the then fledgling NIMH Intramural Research Program, where he worked initially in the newly opened Clinical Center. He focused on a fundamental, but then still mysterious chemical reaction: how the amino acid methionine gets converted to a compound that can donate parts of itself, methyl groups, to a host of other compounds—a ubiquitous event in biology.

"Everyone knew it occurred, but didn't know how," recalled his longtime NIMH colleague Dr. Louis Sokoloff. Cantoni showed that s-adenosylmethionine, or AdoMet, is the pivotal player in this unusual reaction. He dedicated his career to illuminating many other secrets of the methylation process, most notably how the attachment and detachment of methyl groups play a central role in biological processes by turning genes on and off.

Cantoni was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Italian Academy of Sciences. In 1991, a symposium at NIH on "AdoMet and Biological Methylation" was held in his honor.

NHLBI's Gant-Hodnett Retires After 31 Years at HHS

Jean Gant-Hodnett recently retired from her position as a program specialist in the NHLBI Office of the Director. In her 31 years of government service, Gant-Hodnett worked for the CDC in Atlanta, the Indian Health Service, FDA/CBER, SAMHSA, NIAAA and the NIH OD Office of Human Resources. Since joining NHLBI in 2002, she provided administrative support in the office of the institute's director.

Of all of the HHS agencies where she was employed, Gant-Hodnett says that her years at NIH were the happiest because they generated many life-long friendships. In retirement, she plans to relocate to the Virginia Beach/Tidewater area with her husband, who has a large family there.

training

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NCBI's Unmasking Genes in the Human Genome	9/22
Perl for Beginning Programmers	9/27-10/6
Python for Programmers	9/28
Bringing Data Files into SAS	9/29

NHLBI Partners with Suburban, Hopkins on New Cardiac Program

With an official nod from the Maryland Health Care Commission late last month, a new partnership between NHLBI, Suburban Hospital in Bethesda and Johns Hopkins Medicine promises to deepen the cardiothoracic surgery, clinical research and physician-training expertise of all three institutions. When the program opens its doors in early 2006, Suburban Hospital will offer open-heart surgery and angioplasty for the first time, and NHLBI will bolster its surgical research capabilities with a clinical practice at its doorstep.

The research component of the cardiothoracic surgery alliance began in 2004, but the recent regulatory approval made the clinical program a reality. Since 1999, NHLBI and Suburban have collaborated on a study to evaluate the effectiveness of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in diagnosing heart attack and coronary artery disease in emergency room patients. Currently, the two institutions are researching the role of adult stem cells and progenitor cells in improving blood flow to the heart muscle of patients who've had heart attacks.

Dr. Keith Horvath, Dr. Robert Balaban and Dr. Elizabeth Nabel of NHLBI and Dr. Kenneth Kent, chief of cardiology at Suburban, will lead the program. Dr. William A. Baumgartner at Johns Hopkins University is providing start-up guidance.

"The program unites the hands-on community private practice with the most current diagnosis and treatment available at NIH," said Nabel, who is NHLBI director. "The partnership leverages the strengths of both Suburban and NHLBI and promises not only to expand our knowledge of heart disease, but also to improve the care of the area's patients."

Protocols developed as part of the new program will fall within one of three major categories: cellular processes, bioengineering and xenografts. Specifically, research will include the restoration and maintenance of blood flow to the heart, valvular surgery and porcine grafts for heart failure.

"The most rewarding facet of this program will be the ability to take the most innovative, state-of-the-art research from the bench to the bedside of patients and to directly impact care the next day," said Horvath. "And to do all of this literally by walking across the street."

The new NHLBI and Suburban Hospital partnership will bring more cardiothoracic surgical expertise to Bethesda. Shown are (from l) Dr. Keith Horvath of NHLBI and Suburban's Dr. Eugene Passamani and Dr. Kenneth Kent.

volunteers

Healthy Adults Sought

Healthy adults 18-50 years old are needed to participate in the study of an investigational West Nile virus vaccine. Financial compensation is provided. These studies are being conducted by the Vaccine Research Center. Refer to study 05-I-0126. To volunteer, or for more information, call 1-866-833-LIFE (toll-free) or TTY 1-866-411-1010.

Leg Weakness and Walking

Participate in a study that will examine the relationship between muscle strength and walking speed. For screening and study information call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010). Refer to study 99-CC-0168.

Healthy Volunteers Needed

Doctors at NIH are conducting a study that examines the tongue. Information obtained from this study may assist in improving treatment for individuals with swallowing difficulties. Call 1-800-411-1222, TTY 1-866-411-1010. Refer to study 01-CC-0044. Study-related tests or treatments are provided at no cost. Compensation is provided.

ADHD Genetics Study

Doctors at NIH are conducting a nationwide study to identify specific genes that contribute to attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Participating families must have at least two children, and at least one with ADHD (between the ages of 7 and 17). No travel is required for this study; all information will be collected over the telephone and through the mail. Participants will receive study-related tests at no cost. Call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010). Your participation may help doctors develop a new treatment for ADHD.

Allergy, Asthma Study Recruits

NIH invites you to participate in a clinical study for allergies and asthma. Parents of children ages 6 months through 17 years, call 1-866-999-1116 or TTY 1-866-411-1010 for information. Or visit http://clinicaltrials.gov. All study-related tests or treatments are provided at no cost. Parental permission and child assent are required. Refer to study 05-I-0084.

Volunteers Needed for Anthrax Vaccine Study

NICHD is seeking healthy men and women, ages 18-30, to participate in an investigational anthrax vaccine study conducted at NIH. Medical tests will determine eligibility. Compensation provided. Call 1-800-411-1222 (TTY 1-866-411-1010). Refer to study 04-CH-0283.

NIGMS's Paul Wolfe Mourned

Dr. Paul B. Wolfe, a program director in the NIGMS Division of Genetics and Developmental Biology (GDB), died on July 29 of esophageal cancer. He was 54 years old.

During his 13-year career at NIGMS, Wolfe administered grants related to the replication, recombination and repair of DNA as well as SBIR/STTR and postdoctoral fellowship grants.

"Paul was an outstanding program director, and everyone he worked with here in the division and the investigators whose grants he handled thought very highly of him," said Dr. Judith Greenberg, GDB director. "He was extremely committed to his work; in spite of being ill, Paul still made an effort to stay connected to the institute and informed about the current scientific research of his grantees. He will truly be missed."

For several years, Wolfe led a grant writing workshop that informed NIH intramural postdoctoral fellows about the extramural NIH grant application process. He also contributed a great deal of time, encouragement and advice to grant applicants from the small business community.

A native of Cleveland, Wolfe earned a B.S. degree in biology from Elmhurst College in Illinois and a Ph.D. in biochemistry from Johns Hopkins University. He conducted postdoctoral research at the University of California, Los Angeles. Prior to joining NIGMS, Wolfe was an assistant professor of biological chemistry at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, where his research focused on the biogenesis of membranes in yeast.

Wolfe's friends and colleagues at NIGMS remember him as a quiet, reserved man with a dry wit.

"Paul had a wonderful sense of humor and was totally dedicated not only to his family, but also to science and his grantees," said Dr. Marion Zatz, a branch chief in the division. "It is a reflection of the high regard in which he was held by his NIH colleagues that over a year of leave was donated to him in the course of his illness. His family has asked that its deep gratitude and appreciation be conveyed to the NIH community for its generosity."

An avid cyclist, Wolfe won bronze medals at the El Tour de Tucson in Arizona in 2001 and 2003. He also enjoyed sailing and hiking with his friends and family members.

Wolfe is survived by his wife, the former Phuong Mai Nguyen; four sons, Christian, Stewart, Daniel and Andrew; his mother, Marion; two brothers, David and Stewart; and a sister, Anne King.

Contributions in his memory may be sent to the Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Gilchrist Center for Hospice Care, 6701 North Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21204 or to the National Down Syndrome Congress, 1370 Center Drive, Suite 102, Atlanta, GA 30338. Donations should indicate that the gift is in memory of Dr. Paul B. Wolfe.—Jilliene Mitchell

Third Annual NIH History Day, Sept. 22

The Office of NIH History will sponsor the third annual NIH History Day on Thursday, Sept. 22 at 11 a.m. in Lipsett Amphitheater, Bldg. 10. The theme of this year's program is "AIDS and the NIH." The event will celebrate the vast amount of work done at NIH in the 1980s on the then-new and mysterious disease. Next year will mark the 25th anniversary of the first publication on HIV/AIDS in 1981, making this an opportune time to look back on early research programs.

The program will include welcoming remarks by Dr. Michael Gottesman, NIH deputy director for intramural research, and NIAID director Dr. Anthony Fauci, one of the researchers who first studied the disease. The main event of the day will be an illustrated lecture by Office of NIH History director Dr. Victoria Harden titled "'An Indescribable Experience': NIH Researchers and the AIDS Epidemic, 1981-1990." At the lecture, all NIH staff who worked on AIDS research or patient care in any capacity during the 1980s will be asked to stand and be recognized.

As part of the event, two panels of the AIDS Memorial Quilt will hang in the lobby of the Clinical Research Center from Sept. 12 to Oct. 12. The quilt is the largest community art project in the world and has been visited by more than 14 million people worldwide.

NIH historian Harden has done extensive research on the NIH response to the AIDS epidemic. In the 1980s and 1990s, she interviewed dozens of researchers here, including scientists, administrators and Clinical Center nurses about their experience. In 2001, with NIAID, she prepared the web site "In Their Own Words: NIH Researchers Recall the Early Days of AIDS" (http://history.nih.gov/NIHInOwnWords/). She has published numerous articles about her research on AIDS history and is co-editor of two books, *AIDS and the Historian* (NIH, 1989) and *AIDS and the Public Debate: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives* (IOS Press, 1995). Before beginning her work on the history of AIDS research, she wrote *Inventing the NIH: Federal Biomedical Research Policy, 1887-1937* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986) and, for NIAID, *Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever: History of a Twentieth Century Disease* (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990).

All members of the NIH community are invited to attend the History Day lecture and learn more about the contributions of NIH staff members to fighting the worldwide AIDS epidemic.

Camera Club Holds Competition

Once a month on Tuesday evenings, the Classic Residence for senior citizens in Chevy Chase opens its doors to the members of the NIH Camera Club, an R&W-sponsored organization of emerging, seasoned and expert photographers. A professional from the Washington area shares photographic expertise and images, then judges photos on a topic such as nature or architecture or photojournalism, in three categories—slides, color and black-and-white prints. On Tuesday, Oct. 11, this year's NIH-wide photography competition will take place. All members of the NIH community are invited to participate. For a handout with competition details, email Brenda Hanning, hanningb@mail.nih.gov.

In appreciation to the Classic Residence for its hospitality, camera club members organize special cultural and travel slide shows for the residents during the year. In 2005, presentations were given on China by Drs. Yuan Liu (NINDS) and Dennis Glanzman (NIMH); on India by Suzanne Dater; and on The Alamo by Caroline Ball. The club's photographers are a peripatetic group, and their cameras capture those Cartier-Bresson "decisive moments" for all to view.

Two Honored for Nursing Research

Two NIH researchers, Dr. Susan Marden and Dr. Joachim Voss, were honored recently by the Public Health Service for their contributions to nursing research.

Marden, a clinical nurse scientist at NINR, was awarded the Julia R. Plotnick Publication Award for Health Policy for her article "Technology Dependence and Health-Related Quality of Life: A Model," published in *Journal of Advanced Nursing* in April 2005. The paper presented a new theoretical model to explain people's diverse responses to therapeutic technology.

Voss, an NINR research fellow, in collaboration with NINDS, was awarded both the Fay G. Abdellah Publication Award for Nursing Research for his article "Predictors and Correlates of Fatigue in HIV/AIDS," published in the *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management*, February 2005, and the Hasselmeyer Award for Research Initiatives.

These PHS Nursing Professional Advisory Committee Awards honor the work of federal nurses. The awards were presented during the annual Nurses' Recognition Day celebration Aug. 12 at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in Baltimore.