

ViewPoint features candid conversations with prominent health behavior scholars. The column focuses on the human or interpersonal side of research and addresses such topics as how renowned researchers were initiated into the world of research, why they continue to do it, personal challenges encountered over the years, ingredients necessary to be a success as an investigator, key characteristics and qualities of inspirational mentors, sources of consternation, challenges that lie ahead, hot topics worthy of pursuit, and books and materials that are must reading. The intention is to share the viewpoints and thinking processes of our leading health behavior scholars. We hope that the column will be an inspiration to young and seasoned scholars alike.

Dr **Lloyd J. Kolbe** received a PhD from the University of Toledo and currently serves as Professor of Applied Health Science at Indiana University. He held positions sequentially at the University of Northern Colorado, National Center for Health Education, U. S. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, and University of Texas; and served for 18 years as Founding Director of the Division of Adolescent and School Health at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). He has been appointed Visiting Professor at Beijing Medical University (People's Republic of China); U.S. Lead for Health Promotion within the U.S.-Russia Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation; Member of the United States Senior Biomedical Research Service; and Vice-Chair of the Institute of Medicine Committee on Adolescent Health and Development. He has written more than 135 scientific publications; and is included in the ISI Web of Science's ISIHighlyCited.com Website for the exceptional number of times his publications have been cited. In 2007, CDC established the Annual Lloyd J. Kolbe Award to recognize organizations that have provided exemplary national leadership to improve the health, education, and quality of life for young people in the United States.

Am J Health Behav. 2008;32(2):169-177
