Failure To Pay Traffic Fines Leads To Arrest Warrants

Several hundred Federal arrest warrants have been recently issued for NIH employees who have failed to pay the fines on their traffic tickets.

The situation has also led to the indictment of one NIH employee by a Federal grand jury in Baltimore for allegedly making false statements about payment of his tickets, while under oath.

Authorization of the large number of arrest warrants and the indictment stemming from failing to pay NIH traffic tickets seems to indicate a "get tough" policy about the payment of traffic fines by authorities.

During the first 2 weeks in December, U.S. Magistrate Daniel E. Klein, Jr. signed 250 Federal arrest warrants for NIH employees. These court orders can be executed by deputy U.S. Marshals or by the NIH Special Police and can be served either at a person's home or at work.

Every Wednesday, Magistrate Klein pre-

(See ARRESTS, Page 8)

New Proposals on DNA Research Guidelines Offered at 2-Day Workshop

The NIH safety guidelines on recombinant DNA research will be modified if proposals made by those who monitor this research at grantees institutions are adopted by NIH.

Two major proposals came out of a recent 2-day workshop, sponsored by NIAID, in Washington, D.C. Two hundred and twelve participants, including representatives from 154 Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBC's), met to discuss approaches for ensuring that experiments involving recombinant DNA research comply with the NIH safety guidelines.

One proposal was that experiments currently covered by Section III-O of the guidelines (which includes most experiments using E. coli K-12 and Saccharomyces cerevisiae host-vector systems) be exempt from the requirements of the guidelines.

If such of a proposal were eventually adopted, an estimated 90 percent of the recombinant DNA research currently being done in universities and medical centers would be exempt.

The second proposal was that the review of recombinant DNA protocols by IBC's be superseded with reviews conducted by biological safety officers, or other arrangements. Both proposals coincide with views expressed at the workshop that most recombinant DNA work poses no hazard if scientists observe appropriate safety practices in the laboratory.

The report and proposals of the workshop will be considered by NIH's Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee. The committee, in turn, will forward its recommendations to the NIH Director for final consideration.

The Federally-mandated IBC's were established in 1976 as part of a bi-level, Federal-local structure to assure compliance with the guidelines.

Currently, IBC's are required at all institutions that receive Federal funds to support research using recombinant DNA technology. They also exist at institutions that voluntarily comply with the NIH guidelines.

Blood Donors Needed To Make Up Holiday Shortages

Blood is the fluid of life, and the supply of blood is now low. January is National Voluntary Blood Donor Month, and the CC Blood Bank is sponsoring its third annual month-long blood donor drive. The 1981 drive, however, has run into an obstacle that is making it more difficult than usual to recruit donors.

"This is normally the worst time of the year anyway to get donors, and our regular donors have been decimated by the flu," said Dr. Paul Holland, chief of the Blood Bank, and the man most familiar with the blood and blood component needs of the patients treated at the research hospital.

The short blood supply has come about because "people have been out shopping and are too busy doing other things," he said, noting that there exists a persistent need to have adequate supplies of blood on hand throughout the holiday season.

(See BLOOD DONORS, Page 6)
Combined Fed’l Campaign Extended; NIEHS Reaches 111 Percent of Goal

The Combined Federal Campaign at NIH has been extended, and final figures will be reported in the next issue of The NIH Record.

In the previous tally of CFC donations by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the dollar goal reached was reported incorrectly. The NIEHS, which participates as part of the Research Triangle Park, N.C., Federal Campaign, reached 111 percent of its dollar goal, or $14,526, and achieved 42 percent participation.

Depressed Mothers Needed For NIMH Study

National Institute of Mental Health scientists are studying the interactions of depressed mothers and their young children. They are seeking participants for their research program, specifically depressed mothers of children aged 2 to 3 years old. While not mandatory for participation, mothers who also have an older child, up to age 8, are preferred.

The volunteer mother and child will be observed in a home-like setting on the NIH campus for approximately 3 half-days over a 2-week period. Volunteers will be paid.

Depressed mothers may either be self-referred or referred by a mental health professional. For further information, call Dr. Michael Chapman, Laboratory of Developmental Psychology, 496-4407. □

STEP Application Deadline Set

The application deadline for four modules of the Staff Training in Extramural Programs (STEP) is Jan. 9. Contact A. Bowles, 496-1493. □

Movement Dance Class To Begin in January

An 8-week movement fundamentals dance class that teaches modern dance technique with an emphasis on developing general ease in movement will be held on Mondays from 5:45 to 7 p.m., in the CC’s 14th floor auditorium. The session will run from Jan. 19 through Mar. 16.

The course, taught by Esther Geiger, a long-time dance teacher and performer with the Glen Echo Dance Theater, costs $32 per session or $4.50 per class. Employees can enroll at the R&W Activities Desk, Bldg. 31. □

Do You Speak English And Want To Improve? New Workshop Can Help

Career and career-conditional NIH employees for whom English is a second language and who are in need of improving their English skills, can now apply for a new workshop that is beginning this month.

Kay Bouchard will be teaching the course that stresses refining and expanding a person’s English vocabulary, grammar skills, and writing technique.

The class, restricted to 15 students, is for those NIH employees who are now getting along well with English, but would like to improve their proficiency.

Registration deadline is Friday, Jan. 16, and all DHHS 350’s must be submitted to Richard Jackson, project officer, Career Development Branch, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C-29.

The workshop, which begins Jan. 22 and finishes May 7, will be taught in Bldg. 31, Rm. B3C-02C, on Thursdays from 5 to 6:30 p.m.

A certificate of achievement will be awarded to those who successfully complete the course. For further information, call 496-5025. □

Annual ‘Operation Clean-up’ Starts This Month;
Check for Idle Equipment

The 15th annual “Operation Clean-up” is being conducted at NIH this month to effect economies by utilizing idle equipment and supplies.

Last year 357 line items of equipment valued at $241,309 were identified. These items were transferred to Property Utilization and reissued.

NIH units are asked to organize internal “walk-thru” teams that will be accompanied by a Personal Property Branch representative.

Their objective will be to identify administrative, laboratory, and scientific equipment which can be made available for redistribution to others on a cost-free basis. B/I/D property representatives will notify areas of specific dates of the “walk-thru.”

In the interest of safety, fire hazard elimination, and general appearance, it is suggested that special attention be given to cluttered hallways and storage areas.

Willie Bowles, Jr., assistant director for material management, DAS, urges each NIH component to initiate a “house cleaning.” □

Under a Lot of Stress Lately? Relaxation Exercises Help

A series of four half-hour relaxation exercises is again being offered by the Employee Assistance Program mental health counselor for employees who missed the earlier series and for those who wish to repeat them.

The meetings will be held in Bldg. 13, Conf. Rm. G313, on Mondays, Jan. 19 and 26, and Feb. 2 and 9 from noon to 12:30 p.m.

No special clothing is required, and everyone is welcome.

These exercises are an extension of a Stress and Coping seminar.
Dr. King's Legacy To Be Remembered at Two Birthday Observances

The Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Commemorative Program will be held at NIH on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at noon, in the Masur Auditorium, and is open to all employees and the public.

The program's guest speaker is Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, a former Congresswoman from Los Angeles and the 1972 vice-chairperson to the Democratic National Convention.

Mrs. Burke, an attorney, was the first black woman ever elected to Congress from California.

Also featured will be the Morgan State University Choir which will offer a program reminiscent of the harmony Rev. King brought to our lives.

The event is sponsored by the NIH Minority Cultural Committee and the Division of Equal Opportunity. The planning and arrangements for this activity and the annual Black History Observance Program is done by the NIH Black Cultural Committee chaired by Levon O. Parker. Those employees interested in assisting in the development of these programs should contact Mr. Parker on 496-5332.

The seventh annual observance of the birth of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.—sponsored by the Public Health Service's EEO Office—will be held on Thursday, Jan. 15, from 1 to 3:30 p.m., at the Parklawn Bldg., in Rockville, in Conf. Rms. A through F.

The theme of this year's commemoration is A Charge to Keep in the '80's: Eliminate Poverty, Racism, and Violence through Non-Violent Social Change. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Fernet Nichols, founder and pastor of God's Universal Kingdom Church, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Mark Novitch, acting deputy commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, will deliver the opening remarks, and is to be followed by a special message from HHS Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. Julius B. Richmond.

The program will close with an informal reception and a Humanhood Hour.

This annual observance is held to honor the memory of Dr. King for his leadership in improving the life and health of all people.

Credit Union Changes Interest Rates; Dividends Go Up on Certificates

The NIH Federal Credit Union has a maximum interest rate of 21 percent, which is a statutory cap set by the Federal Government. At its monthly meeting in December, the board of directors of the Credit Union raised the interest rates charged to members in accordance with current market conditions.

The new rates, which are effective immediately are: 18 percent on personal unsecured loans; 15 percent on new car loans; 17 percent on used car loans; and, 9.5 percent for a share secured loan.

Money market certificates are very popular and are serving as the means for a lot of cash flow at the Credit Union. Currently their new rates are: 9.5 percent for the $1,000 minimum certificate for 6 or 12 months; 12.0 percent for 24 or 30 months. The rate for $10,000 money market certificate is 14.282 percent, which became effective Dec. 25.

The dividends for share accounts has remained the same at 6½ percent, and 5½ percent dividend on share draft accounts. These new rates will be in effect unless the market conditions make it impossible to maintain them.

The rates for which the Credit Union is currently being charged for borrowing change daily. The rate is now at 20.5 percent from commercial banks or from the Capital Corporation Federal Credit Union, which is the "credit union" for all credit unions.

In general, according to Fred Kruhm, general manager of the NIH Credit Union, loan service has been somewhat limited due to the cost of money.

Auto loans have become less frequent with the decline of car sales, and the pattern is showing a decrease in savings as compared to other Decembers in recent years.

However, business for the last 3 months has been good, more money has come in mostly in the form of money market certificates. The amount of money the Credit Union has to lend depends on the amount of money saved by members.

The Credit Union board of directors meets once a month, but a special meeting can be called at any time. A newsletter explaining all the new interest changes will soon be distributed.

Diet Workshop, Open House

Begin Jan. 12

The Diet Workshop, sponsored by the Recreation and Welfare Association, Inc., is having an Open House and registration on Monday, Jan. 12, at noon.

The new 10-week sessions will be held every Monday from noon to 1 p.m. in Bldg. 31, Rm. 11A-10. The cost is $40.

For further information, call 587-DIET.

CORRECTION

The NIH Director's Award was recently presented to John H. Botts, CC elevator operator. His name was inadvertently misspelled—the Record regrets the error.
Scientists Continue To Investigate Effects Of Microwave Radiation

Microwaves are involved in a number of daily uses ranging from cooking to navigation. Along with the recent popularity of microwave ovens has come a concern about the health effects of low-level microwave radiation. But after all the controversy, extensive research has failed to demonstrate any hazard generated by their use.

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is among a number of organizations looking closely at microwave radiation.

Heat generated by microwaves has long been known to be capable of causing cataracts and tissue damage in the testicles.

Ten milliwatts per square centimeter is the maximum safe exposure level, as designated by the American Standards Institute.

NIEHS scientists are looking into the effect of microwaves on the developing embryo and fetus, as well as on other body systems not currently associated with microwave impact.

Dr. Donald I. McRee of the Laboratory of Environmental Biophysics has found through his investigations illustrations of both the relative safety of microwaves and some of their potential for harm. He feels that increased understanding through research is the key to safe utilization of this band of electromagnetic energy.

One study has demonstrated that quail eggs exposed to microwave radiation at 30 milliwatts per square centimeter, well above the maximum safe human exposure level, did not produce harmful developmental effects if the temperature of the eggs was maintained at an optimum level.

Exposure of eggs serves as a sensitive marker of health effects because any fetus is usually very vulnerable to any kind of environmental disturbance. No appreciable difference was noted between the quail hatched from eggs exposed to microwaves and the controls under these conditions.

In contrast, exposure of pregnant rats to microwave radiation indicated that the threshold for observable developmental changes occurred at an exposure level of 30 milliwatts per square centimeter.

Other investigations at NIEHS have shown that the functioning of the sciatic nerve, the largest nerve in man and in the bodies of most animals, showed no effects of microwave radiation on nerve function for slow stimulation rates.

However, Dr. McRee in collaboration with Dr. Howard Wachtel of Duke University, when working with the isolated frog sciatic nerve, found evidence of microwave effects (at 10 mW/g and above) when the nerves were rapidly stimulated.

This study showed marked and irreversible decline in functioning in the irradiated nerve as compared to an unexposed frog nerve.

Though similar results have not been observed in other species, these results indicated that the effect on nerves from low-level irradiation must be further defined, and cause and effect relationships established.

There has never been any doubt, however, that microwaves used improperly are capable of causing severe health effects. They are capable of creating heat in tissue, and this alone accounts for most of their known danger.

Some investigations indicate that microwave energy, separate from the heat generated, also produces biological effects when exposure is beyond established levels for safety.

Two tissues most sensitive to microwave thermal injury are the lens of the eye which is subject to cataracts if overexposed to microwaves, and the testes which show tissue degeneration if overexposed.

"Precautions should be taken to prevent exposure of the operator of microwave equipment and others in the surrounding area by using the equipment in properly shielded rooms," Dr. McRee said.

Early Morning Fire Damages Loading Dock, Vehicles

The cause of an early morning fire that resulted in $75,000 in damages to the loading dock area at Bldg. 14-A and damaged three parked Government vehicles on Dec. 5 is still under investigation.

NIH fire officials say that the fire is believed to have originated at 3:35 a.m. in a dumpster located next to the Animal and Animal Feeding Bldg. It quickly spread to more than 30 highly combustible wooden pallets that were stacked on the loading dock.

The heat from the burning wood and other materials was so intense that the heavy concrete loading dock floor buckled; the exterior cement ceiling cracked exposing the supporting steel rods; and many of the exterior red bricks on a rear wall crumbled from the intense heat estimated at 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Although severely scorched and showing the effects of the heat on the inside and outside, all the loading dock fire safety doors held, preventing the fire from reaching inside into the building's storage area.

However, the fire did reach a parked Government station wagon and also damaged two parked Government trucks.

It took about an hour for the blaze to be extinguished by firemen from the NIH Fire Department and from two nearby Montgomery County Fire Departments that responded. There was no damage other than to the loading dock, and no injuries were reported.

"We won't have to close the building," said William F. Coleman, Sr., chief of the NIH Fire Department, who along with members of the NIH Safety Office toured the charred loading dock several hours after the blaze.

Chief Coleman said that fire inspectors are checking other loading dock areas to see if there are any other locations where quantities of combustible materials might be stored improperly and present a fire hazard.
Scientists Can Change Careers Through Grants Associates Prog.

The Grants Associates Program provides 1 year of training for scientists with significant independent research experience who have decided to change their careers from the bench to health science administration. The program offers those who qualify an opportunity to pursue science administration as a career.

On-the-job training assignments in various B/D's at NIH as well as in other agencies are provided, and supplemented with formal coursework and seminars.

Placement of these trained individuals into health science administrator positions within the PHS is the goal of the program, with the ultimate result of individual placement in executive positions in the extramural research areas of the PHS.

Minimum qualification requirements are a Ph.D degree or equivalent in a health-related science, significant independent research experience, a strong motivation for a career in science administration, and evidence of administrative potential. The program is highly competitive, with only 10 slots provided.

Entrance into the program is at GS-12 through 14 levels, but because of the current Federal hiring freeze, the program can only enter on-duty, full-time, career HHS civil servants.

Others may apply, but if recommended for selection, cannot be offered a full-time permanent position at the present time. For more information, call the Grants Associates Office, 496-1736.

Art Howard, CC Baker, Retires After 27 Years of Service

Arthur L. Howard, a baker in the Food Production Service of the Clinical Center's Nutrition Department, retired Dec. 19 after 27 years of NIH service.

Mr. Howard was one of two bakers in the Nutrition Department, and was responsible for baking salt-free cakes, pies, muffins, biscuits, and corn bread as well as low-protein and gluten breads. "I used to make everything from scratch. Now many bakery items are brought in from the outside," he said.

Mr. Howard was a cook and a baker at Walter Reed Army Hospital and George Washington University prior to his service at NIH.

He was also employed at the Navy Gun Factory. Now that he's retired, Mr. Howard plans to travel, bowl, and remain active in church work.

‘Normal’ Range Blood Study Needs More Volunteers

It is refreshing to find out that your blood is in the "normal range."

The way one employee discovered this reassuring fact was by volunteering for the Normal Range Blood Study now being conducted by the Clinical Pathology Department at the Clinical Center.

A "normal" volunteer reports:

"It was so easy! I went to the phlebotomy room in Bldg. 10, had a small amount of blood drawn, and my blood pressure checked.

"Two weeks later I received the results. I learned that my blood analysis was 'normal' ... and within the limits for the study."

If you participate and your test values are outside the limits for the study (enough to concern the Clinical Pathology Department), you will receive a letter requesting that you see your personal physician or a doctor in the Occupational Medicine Service for a followup.

The Clinical Pathology Department has found a few persons with health problems who did not know they were ill.

More volunteers are needed. By participating, you will be helping patient care at the Clinical Center. You'll also find out more about yourself and how your body is working.

Call 496-3386 and request the packet on the Normal Range study.

Participation requires only minutes to have your blood pressure checked, a blood sample drawn, and to complete a confidential questionnaire every 6 months for 2 years.
Volunteers Needed for Study On Tooth Decay

Volunteers between the ages of 21 and 68 are needed to participate in a study conducted by the National Institute of Dental Research to screen foods for their tendency to promote tooth decay.

NIH employees whose posterior teeth have been replaced by a removable partial denture are invited to participate.

For further information contact Dr. Roald J. Shern, 496-9404.

Film on Women Who Smoke Presented by OMS

"The Feminine Mistake," a 24-minute film on what happens to women who smoke, is being offered by the Occupational Medical Service beginning the week of Jan. 12.

It may be viewed at 11:30 a.m. or 12:15 p.m. on the dates indicated:
Monday, Jan. 12, Bldg. 10, Masur Auditorium
Tuesday, Jan. 13, Federal Bldg., Rm. B119
Wednesday, Jan. 14, Bldg. 10, Wilson Hall
Friday, Jan. 16, Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. D

American University Offering Classes at Georgetown Prep.

American University is offering several undergraduate and graduate evening courses at Georgetown Preparatory School beginning on Monday, Jan. 12.

Some of the courses are: Principles of Accounting I, Cost Accounting, Managerial Accounting, Congressional and Legislative Behavior, the Systems Approach, and Real Time Systems.

For more information, the American University Bulletin is available at the Training Assistance Branch, DPM, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2C-23, or by calling American University, 686-2500.

Drug abuse was virtually unknown among young people in 1950. Prior to 1962, lifetime experience with any illicit drug was limited to less than 2 percent of the population, including young people.

For the next year, Dr. Julio R. Meneghello of Chile will be working with staff members of the National Library of Medicine's National Medical Audiovisual Center. They will be working to design, develop, and produce a series of model slide/tape sets on pediatric nutrition for use at the University of Chile in Santiago and in Latin America. Dr. Meneghello is professor and chairman of the department of pediatrics at the University of Chile, and is internationally known for his work in pediatric medicine and primary care.
Dr. Maramorosch, NIAID Grantee, Wins $100,000 Wolf Foundation Prize

The $100,000 Wolf Foundation Prize in Agriculture for 1980 was awarded to Dr. Karl Maramorosch, professor of Microbiology at the Waksman Institute, Rutgers University. He was honored for his "pioneering and wide-ranging studies on interactions between insects and disease agents in plants." Dr. Maramorosch was one of 10 Wolf Prize winners honored at ceremonies held during a fall session of the Knesset, Israel's Parliament.

Dr. Maramorosch, who was notified of his award while at an international meeting in Japan, said that "the award and recognition of my work were made possible, among others, by the grants from NIH."

Since 1956, Dr. Maramorosch has been a grantee of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases when he was on the faculty of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Rockefeller University.

He moved to the Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N.Y. in the 1960's and joined the staff of the Waksman Institute of Microbiology in 1974. Among his important studies were those of yellow fever and invertebrate viruses.

Dr. Maramorosch was born in Vienna and educated in Poland and the United States. He was cited by the prize committee for his "outstanding contributions to an understanding of the interrelationships of plant diseases, their insect vectors and the pathogens that cause them—notably whether or not plant viruses can replicate within their insect vectors.

He has studied viruses that infect insects and can thus be utilized for the microbiological control of insect pests.

In addition, he pioneered studies with the novel ultramicroscopic agents mycoplasmas and spiroplasmas, and demonstrated without doubt their importance as disease-producing agents in citrus as well as other crops. Dr. Maramorosch's research has led to the study of these new pathogens which go beyond agriculture to human disease.

The Israeli-based Wolf Foundation was established in 1975 by Dr. Ricardo Lobo Wolf, a German-born chemical engineer and philanthropist, to promote science and art and to grant prizes to individuals for outstanding achievement, as well as to grant scholarships to research scientists.

Dr. Trubatch Presents Paper at Second Nobel Conference

Dr. Janett Trubatch, an NINCDS health science administrator, was one of 40 scientists recently invited to present a research paper at the Second Nobel Conference, held in Stockholm, Sweden, sponsored by the Karolinska Institute of Stockholm. The conference coincides with the Nobel Awards ceremony. Among those also invited to address the conference was Dr. Julius Axelrod, a 1970 Nobel Laureate in medicine and chief of the Section on Pharmacology, Laboratory of Clinical Science, NIH.

Dr. Trubatch's paper, Anatomical Correlates of Synaptic Transmission, explained the mechanism of neurotransmitter release—a mechanism that had been postulated but never clearly demonstrated. Dr. Trubatch, who works in the Neurological Disorders program, reported that she and Dr. A. Van Harreveld of the California Institute of Technology had demonstrated in neurons that small vesicles believed to contain certain brain chemicals called neurotransmitters fuse with the synaptic terminal and release their contents.

This information provides a better understanding of how brain cells use chemicals to communicate with each other.

For this study, the investigators used a technique of rapid cell freezing developed by Dr. Van Harreveld.

A graduate of Brandeis University with a doctorate in physics, Dr. Trubatch began her research career concentrating on relativistic field theory, an interest she pursued while assistant professor of physics at California State.

Dr. Trubatch presented her research initially last July in Budapest at the 29th International Congress of Physiological Sciences. She then worked at the California Institute of Technology as a postdoctoral fellow. For 5 years she trained under Dr. Van Harreveld specializing in neurophysiology, neuroanatomy, and fast-freezing techniques.

Upon completion of her training, Dr. Trubatch went to New York Medical College as an assistant professor of physiology.

R&W Hamsters Talent Show Auditions
To Be Held Jan. 11, 12

Auditions for the Hamsters Review and Talent Show will take place Sunday, Jan. 11, at 4 p.m. and Monday, Jan. 12, at 6 p.m., in the Masur Auditorium.

If interested in performing or being in a melodrama or blackout, call Sally Richardson, 496-5303.

Later, she became director of the National Science Foundation neurobiology program, a 2-year rotating administrative position. Dr. Trubatch was also an associate professor of physics conducting research at George Washington University. She joined the NINCDS staff last August.
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Cancer Institute Honors 15 Employees at Awards Ceremony

At the first NCI Awards Ceremony held on Nov. 25, 15 National Cancer Institute employees received awards from NCI Director Dr. Vincent T. DeVita, Jr.

Mr. Christoferson, head, Budget and Program Analysis Section, was a principal advisor in the successful reorganization of the Cooperative Group Program.

His contributions include establishing computerized information systems that have had a positive impact on the management of grants and contracts.

Ms. Thomas, secretary to the director, Division of Cancer Treatment, serves as a key advisor to the secretarial staff and the senior scientific staff, and has been a valuable assistant in the implementation of a Congressionally mandated Biological Response Modifiers Program.

Benjamin Elliot, recipient of a 40-year Length-of-Service Award, joined NCI in 1939 as a medical technician in the viral oncology field. He had a role in the discovery of the first RNA tumor viruses in mice.

Even if you have the money with you, there are no provisions for transportation back from Baltimore to NIH.

Over the last year, a psychiatric nursing assistant employed at NIH has appealed several times in court; the first time was to pay $750 in unpaid traffic fines, and the second time, to pay for six additional tickets.

Recently, the employee appeared in court and under oath testified that he had paid his fines with purchased money orders that he had sent the court over a period of several months.

A computer check of receipts, traffic violations notices and dates revealed that the money orders, which were sequentially numbered when they were sent to the court, were allegedly not purchased on the day the court over a period of several months.

The psychiatric nursing assistant was arrested on Oct. 24 in Baltimore by the Baltimore Police Department. If convicted, the employee could receive a maximum sentence of 15 years in prison and/or $30,000 in fines.

"If you don't want a visit from a marshal, said Magistrate Klein, "you had better give me your office a call (FTS 922-2813)." He said that he has instructed his staff to cancel the arrest warrants "only when they have the money in hand."

He noted that if NIH employees still want a hearing, they can call the magistrate's office and arrange for a new court date, if they still want one.
Results of Chemical Toxicity Testing Reported by NCI Carcinogenesis Program

Several reports on animal tests of various chemicals for cancer-causing activity (carcinogenicity) were announced by the National Cancer Institute in recent issues of the Federal Register.

Benzoin—a photopolymerization catalyst, chemical intermediate, and synthetic flavor ingredient—was given in feed to F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice for 104 weeks.

A summary of the report indicated that benzoin was not carcinogenic to either rats or mice under the test conditions. Tests of 4,4′-oxydianiline, a chemical used in the manufacture of high temperature-resistant metal adhesives, insulators, and molding and machine parts, were given to F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice in their feed for 104 weeks.

The summary of the report indicated that 4,4′-oxydianiline was, under the conditions of this test, carcinogenic for male and female rats, causing liver and thyroid tumors. It was also carcinogenic for male and female mice, causing tumors of the eyes and livers in both sexes and of the thyroid in females.

**Frequency Not Predictable**

Compounds found to be carcinogenic in these animal tests generally are considered capable of causing cancer in humans. However, the tests do not provide information that could be used to predict the frequency at which cancers might be produced in human populations under actual conditions of exposure.

An intermediate in the production of fur and textile dyes and of flexible polyurethane foams and elastomers, 2,6-toluenediamine dihydrochloride was given in feed to F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice for 103 weeks.

The summary of the report indicated that 2,6-toluenediamine dihydrochloride was not carcinogenic for either rats or mice under the test conditions.

Phenol, a chemical used chiefly in the manufacture of phenolic resins, was given in drinking water to rats and mice for 103 weeks. In these tests, phenol was not carcinogenic for either rats or mice.

Fluometuron, an herbicide, was given in feed to F344 rats and B6C3F1 mice for 103 weeks. Fluometuron was not carcinogenic for rates or for female mice.

However, equivocal results were obtained for the male mice who developed liver cell cancer. The cancers appeared to be dose-related and occurred at marginally higher rates than in control animals. Because of these findings, and because both rats and mice may be able to tolerate higher doses than were administered in this study, additional testing of fluometuron is warranted.

Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (HCDD), a manufacturing by-product of some wood preservatives, has been found to cause cancer in male and female mice and in female rats, according to a report by the National Toxicology Program.

A mixture of two isomers (1,2,3,6,7,8 and 1,2,3,7,8,9) of HCDD was given by gavage (stomach tube) to rats and mice for 104 weeks. HCDD caused liver cancer in male rats and male and female mice but was not found to be carcinogenic for male rats under the conditions of this test.

In a concurrent study, the mixture of the two HCDD isomers was painted on the skin of mice for 104 weeks. The dermal application of HCDD was not carcinogenic for the male or female mouse under conditions of this test. Availability of this report was also announced in a recent Federal Register.

In the early 1970’s, HCDD was one in a series of chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin compounds selected for long-term animal bioassays because preliminary analyses indicated that the dioxins were some of the most toxic substances known. Certain dioxins are known to the environment by the use of the herbicides and microbicides they contaminate.

Although much has been published about the structurally related 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), the literature on HCDD is comparatively limited, and yet, HCDD appears to cause adverse biological effects similar to those of TCDD although less potent.

**Uses Noted**

HCDD is formed as a contaminant during the manufacture of certain chlorophenols. Pentachlorophenol, for instance, is widely used as a wood preservative for such items as railroad ties, telephone poles, fenceposts and decks.

Cinnamyl anthranilate, a widely used synthetic flavoring agent, has been found to cause cancer in male and female mice and in male rats.

The flavoring agent, used as an imitation grape or cherry flavor, was given in feed to rats and mice for 103 weeks. It caused liver cancers in male and female mice, and kidney and pancreas cancers in male rats.

It was not carcinogenic to female rats under the conditions of the test. The tests are part of the Bioassay Testing Program of the National Toxicology Program.

Cinnamyl anthranilate was selected for testing because animal studies in 1973 showed an increased occurrence of lung tumors in mice, and because of its extensive use in food products.

Previously, it was considered by the Flavor and Extract Manufacturer’s Association as a food additive that was generally recognized as safe, but it was never on the Food and Drug Administration’s list of food additives that have GRAS status.

The FDA terms cinnamyl anthranilate as a direct food additive and restricts its content in foods to the “minimum quantity needed to produce the intended effect.”

The average use levels in beverages, ice cream, candy, baked goods, gelatins, puddings, and chewing gums range from 1.7 to 730 parts per million, according to FEMA surveys.

Cinnamyl anthranilate is also used as a fragrance in soaps, detergents, creams, lotions and perfumes, at concentrations of 0.001 to 0.08 percent.

U.S. sales of cinnamyl anthranilate for use as a flavoring agent or fragrance were 2,000 pounds in 1976.

In the bioassay, liver cancers were found in 79 percent (37 of 47) of high-dose male mice and 67 percent (33 of 49) of high-dose females. They were found in 60 percent (30 of 50) of low-dose males and 41 percent (20 of 49) of low-dose females, compared with 29 percent (14 of 48) of control males and 6 percent (3 of 50) of control females.

Cancers of the renal cortex (the outer part of the kidney) occurred in 8 percent (4 of 49) of the high-dose male rats, and rare (acinar cell) tumors of the pancreas occurred in 6.7 percent (3 of 45) of the high-dose male rats.

These tests are part of the Bioassay Testing Program, a component of the National Toxicology Program. Reports are available from the Office of Cancer Communications, NCI, Bethesda, Md. 20205.
Outstanding Effort of ‘Accounts Payable’ Enables Employees To Reduce Invoice Backlog

Because an outstanding group effort by the Accounts Payable Section of the Operations Accounting Branch, DFM, averted a crisis, an award was recently presented to each employee in the section.

Lloyd H. Fagg, chief of the Operations Accounting Branch, presented the awards in a surprise ceremony as Sophie Calderone, chief of the Accounts Payable Section, introduced each recipient, and Samuel W. George, assistant director of finance, congratulated the awardees.

In January 1980 vendor payments were backlogged at extremely high levels (some had as much as a 6-month delay) with production costs unacceptably high.

The invoice backlog was successfully reduced through a concerted team effort that involved a total commitment to every person in the section to resolve the problem. Working together, they reversed the trend, and restored an acceptable work flow rate.

From January through June 1980, the backlog was reduced from 33,138 to 19,649, a decrease of 13,489 invoices. The volume of incoming invoices averaged 30,322; the payments processed averaged 32,657 (an increase of 4,448 invoices processed per month over the previous 6-month period).

In addition, in this 6-month period the number of overtime hours used was reduced almost 36 percent.

The awardees are listed below.

Travel Unit
Catherine Robertson
Cheryl Barnes
Clara Goldstein
Lillian Ivey
Polly Jankowski
Theresa Litz
Joan McLoughlin
Krista Stone
Betty Tolson

Unit I
June Shank
Harriet Creek
Marie Davis
Mary Ceiger
Spiro Papajjika
David Thomas
Elizabeth Talley

Unit IV
Shirley Brick
Joyce Barnes
Theima Brown
Barbara Burdette
Diana Cohn
Cynthia Cosen
Gloria Jones
Sharen Jones
Charlotte Manley
Michael Meehan

Pilot A
Thomas Roach
Barbara Houston
Rosalta Maciejko
Eri Madigan
Tracy Pepin
Kimberly Hagan
Rosalie Thurman
Della Wilson
Carrie Kantz
Lenya Robinson

Pilot B
Ruth Grady
Barbara Battle
Nellie Dennison
Mary Jane Cobb
Martha Engle
Winnie Jenkins
Carlos Reyes
Alice Borders
Rita Bridge—Supv. Control Unit
Jennifer Winters—secretary, APS
Cindy Cutsail—secretary, OAB

Cindy Cutsail, secretary to Mr. Fagg (l), receives an award for outstanding effort.
A DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE

Special Health Problems Faced by Women Considered at Research Conference

As participation of women in the work force increases, the Nation is becoming more sensitive to the special health problems they face.

At a recent research conference on Women: A Developmental Perspective, HHS Secretary Patricia R. Harris pointed out the need for more research and public education on the health problems of women, particularly on breast cancer, on the increase in death from lung cancer among women, and on the special problems encountered by the Nation's aged, 70 percent of whom are women.

Over 500 persons attended the 2-day conference on the physical and psychological development of women, sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in cooperation with the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Mental Health.

It drew participants from Federal, state, and local governments, from universities and colleges across the country, and from professional associations. Many homemakers, nurses, and physicians also attended.

Conference chairwoman Dr. Estelle Ramey, Georgetown University School of Medicine and Dentistry, began the meeting by discussing the "natural capacity for health in women."

Women Outlive Men

As early as the 18th century, it was known that women outlive men, she said, but little effort has been made to identify the biological advantages females apparently have over males.

Addressing women's health concerns in general, Dr. Lois Verbrugge, University of Michigan, discussed the influence of social roles such as employment, marriage, and parenthood on women's physical health. Reports show that the more roles (of the three studied) women assume, the better their health.

Dr. Jeanne Block, University of California, reported on studies of child-rearing practices which show that mothers and fathers encourage achievement and competition more in sons than in daughters.

Parents report that they are less tolerant when sons deviate from the traditional masculine stereotypes than when daughters deviate from feminine stereotypes.

Dr. Block pointed out that this socialization behavior often extends beyond the family to behavior of teachers, to institutional arrangements, and to experiences with peers during play activities.

Another speaker, Dr. Pamela T. Reid, University of Tennessee, emphasized the special socialization experiences of black girls.

More than half of the female population over the age of 16 is now working or seeking employment, and the percentage is expected to increase dramatically in the next decade.

Conference panelists discussed the conflicts women face when they try to handle three roles—maintaining a job, caring for children, and keeping up with household responsibilities—simultaneously.

According to Carmen Maymi, Office of Personnel Management, the new trend toward flexible work schedules has made full-time employment feasible for women. The panelists agreed that more participation by men in caring for children and the home could eliminate some of the pressures that working women face.

Recent research findings, presented by Dr. Ross O. Parke, University of Illinois, show an increase in the father's role in feeding and stimulation of their infants.

Another subject covered at the conference was reproduction and giving birth. Dr. Carl Pauerstein, department of obstetrics and gynecology, University of Texas Health Science Center, reported on the impact of research on the gynecologic health of women.

According to Dr. Pauerstein, the clinical management of conditions such as malignant disease, infertility, menstrual disorders, and the menopause has been significantly altered by research advances. Advances in contraception since the 1960's have had great impact upon women, families, and society.

Continued Research Needed

With 1 in every 6 couples infertile, 1 of 13 women developing breast cancer, and approximately one-third of a woman's life extending after menopause, continued research is needed, he said.

Problems in coping with internal and external pressures in marriage have been evident in the family structure as far back as statistical records and archival material permit researchers to venture.

In the last 2 decades the divorce rate has increased 241 percent. According to Frank Furstenberg, professor of sociology, University of Pennsylvania, this high incidence of divorce has led to increased problems in coping for women, men, and children.

In the past 15 years, great strides have been made in understanding sexuality. Dr. Wendy Baldwin, chief of the NICHD Social and Behavioral Sciences Branch, talked about sexual and reproductive behavior in adolescents.

Close to half of women 15 to 19 years of age engage in sex before marriage, and of those sexually active, one-third become pregnant before marriage. The challenge, she said, is "to reach adolescents before they are sexually active or immediately after so that unwanted pregnancies can be avoided."

Matilda White Riley, associate director for Social and Behavioral Research, National Institute on Aging, spoke on how the changing roles of 20th century women will affect them in their middle and later years.

According to Dr. Riley, young women today are playing more roles than are men, and consequently they will reach middle and old age with ever greater role flexibility. This flexibility will allow women more independence, she said.

Conference proceedings will be available in the fall of 1981. If interested in receiving a copy, write to the NICHD Office of Research Reporting, Bldg. 31, Rm. 2A-32, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20205, or call (301) 496-5133.

Television Spot on Elderly Wins Two Awards

An NIH-produced television public service announcement, aimed at countering stereotyping of the elderly, has recently won two major film competition awards.

The 30-second spot—"Don't Put Old People on the Shelf"—a film developed for the National Institute on Aging, received a bronze medal at the International Film and Television Festival of New York.

The entry also received second place in the annual Gold Screen competition of the National Association of Government Communicators.

The film carries the message that older persons are generally vigorous and alert, both mentally and physically, despite widely held beliefs to the contrary.

The text was written by Bowen Hosford, chief of the Audiovisual Branch, Office of Communications, OD, and the film produced by Don Ralbovsky, who worked with the contractor, Monumental Films and Recordings, Inc., Baltimore.

The spot has been aired by all of the major television networks, and by hundreds of local stations around the country. In keeping with their public service programming practices, air time was donated by the broadcasters free of charge.
MARC Alumni Meet To Assess Program
And To Suggest Improvements

Alumni of the MARC program listen attentively as the faculty fellows report how they fared after completing their fellowships.

The first meeting of MARC, Minority Access to Research Careers, faculty fellowship alumni was held at NIH on Dec. 8 and 9. MARC—a program of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences with which other NIH Institutes cooperate—offers faculty fellowships and other awards to colleges with significant numbers of minority students.

Goal Defined

Its goal is to increase the number of well-trained minority scientists. Fellowships provide full-time faculty members at minority colleges access to high-quality research training. One hundred and fifty faculty fellows from 37 minority colleges have been or are now being supported by MARC. About half complete work for their Ph.D degrees—the other half do postdoctoral work.

The main purpose of the December meeting was to discover how MARC faculty fellows fared after completing their fellowships and to gather suggestions for improvement of the program. Workshop groups and informal discussions generated a "wealth of information" about participants' experiences, according to Edward Bynum, MARC program director.

Nearly all former MARC fellows are now teaching at minority colleges. Many are doing research funded by NIH or other sources. Several said their fellowships led to promotions, but in some cases these brought them heavy administrative responsibilities that interfered with their subsequent research efforts.

How to obtain grant money for research projects was an important topic of workshop discussion. Suggestions were made that the MARC program hold workshops on how to prepare grant proposals.

Participants also suggested that MARC provide access to experienced investigators who could give short-term assistance to MARC fellows with specific research problems.

More Training Recommended

In addition, it was suggested that MARC might provide alumni with summer research experiences and/or additional research training opportunities every 3 or 4 years. Many of the MARC fellows had not visited NIH before. They were welcomed on the meeting's first day by Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, NIGMS Director; Mr. Bynum; and Dr. Philip Chen, NIH Assistant Director for Intramural Affairs, who presented an introductory talk about NIH.

They then had an opportunity to hear five scientists from NIH and Johns Hopkins describe recent work of particular interest.

On the meeting's second day, two former MARC fellows, Dr. Willie Brown of the University of California, San Diego, and Dr. Conchita Zuazaga de Ortiz of the University of Puerto Rico, presented papers on their current research.

Med. History Society Meeting To Feature Sickle Cell Research

The next meeting of the Washington Society for the History of Medicine on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 8 p.m. in the National Library of Medicine's Billings Auditorium will feature two speakers on the History of Sickle Cell Disease Research.

Dr. C. Lockard Conely of the hematology division, Johns Hopkins Medical Institution, will discuss The First Molecular Disease; Early Studies. Dr. Alan N. Schechter of the NIAMDD Section on Macromolecular Biology will speak on The Impact of Molecular Biology on Sickle Cell Disease Research.

Visitors are welcome.

Director's Awards Ceremony
Videotape Showing Jan. 12, 16

A 1-hour color videotape of the 1980 NIH Director's Awards ceremony will be shown on Monday, Jan. 12, and Friday, Jan. 16, at 11:30 a.m.

For those who were unable to attend, or who would like to see the ceremony again, the schedule is as follows:

**Monday, Jan. 12**
Westwood Bldg., Conf. Rm. D
Bldg. 36, Conf. Rm. 1B–13
Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 7A–24
Clinical Center, 14th Floor Aud.
NLM, Billings Aud.

**Friday, Jan. 16**
Landow Bldg., Conf. Rm. A
NLM, Billings Aud.
Bldg. 31, Conf. Rm. 8C wing
CC, 14th Floor Aud.
Bldg. 1, Wilson Hall

Dr. Thomas Reese of NINCS received the W. Alden Spencer Award Medal recently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Recognized for his major contributions in the field of neurobiology, Dr. Reese lectured at the College on Application of Rapid Freezing to Understand Synaptic Structure.

PACE Filing Dates Set

Applications for the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE) will be accepted on a nationwide basis from Jan. 19 to Feb. 13, 1981.

These applications must be received by area offices of the Office of Personnel Management by Feb. 13, or postmarked no later than that date. Applications received outside of that filing period will be returned unless the applicant is entitled to specific filing privileges under civil service laws.

Applicants who apply during the filing period will be tested between Mar. 7 and May 2.

Specific test dates within that period will be established individually by OPM area offices.

The PACE offers an opportunity to compete for a variety of professional, administrative, and technical positions at the GS-5 and GS-7 levels.

The Federal Job Information Centers will provide details on applying.