Toxicology Meeting Is Scheduled for May

The Toxicology Information Subcommittee of the DHEW Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs will sponsor a Symposium on the Handling of Toxicological Information on Thursday and Friday, May 27-28, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

Contact Dr. Cosmides

There is no registration fee, but advance registration is required. The size of the auditorium will limit attendance.

Requests for a copy of the program, additional information, or registration may be addressed to: Dr. George J. Cosmides, Toxicology Information Program, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014, or call (301) 496-3147.

The symposium will provide a forum for those who collect, manage, or use toxicological information in industry, academic institutions, and government.

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of the President's Science Advisory Committee Report on the Handling of Toxicological Information, the symposium will survey current toxicology information activities according to the recommendations of that report and will attempt to predict needs for new services.

Four Meetings Reflect Growing Concern With Environmental Health Problems

Increasing concern with environmental health problems has led to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences' involvement during February and March in four meetings—three of them in the Metropolitan Washington area.

Last week (Feb. 18) the DHEW Committee to Coordinate Toxicology and Related Programs held an open meeting on Mutagenicity Testing in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

The Committee, composed of full-time employees of HEW, met to discuss a draft document that evaluates methods for determining the mutagenic properties of chemicals.

Comments Due by Feb. 27

The objective of the meeting was to answer questions or receive comments regarding the draft document. Written comments will be considered if received by Feb. 27.

To send comments, request a copy of the draft document, or for additional information, contact Ms. Ceci Ellington, NIEHS, P.O. Box 12233, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709, or phone: 919-549-8411, Ext. 5213, FTS-528-5213.

Tomorrow (Wednesday, Feb. 25) NIEHS is holding an open meeting in the Lecture Room of the National Academy of Sciences to describe and discuss research which it conducts in its own laboratories and supports in universities and research laboratories throughout the country.

This research deals with those chemicals and factors in the environment that adversely affect human health.

This meeting is being held primarily for non-governmental groups and individuals interested in the problems of environmental health, not primarily for communication to scientists.

Dr. Raull to Speak

Dr. David D. Raull, Director of the Institute, will review the Institute's mission and goals. Other NIEHS speakers will include Dr. Frederick J. DeSerres on environmental mutagenesis and Dr. John McLachlan on his recent studies on DES.

Directors of two university-based Environmental Health Science Centers supported by NIEHS will also participate: Dr. Norton.

Study to Prevent Heart Attacks, Reduce Death Rate Enrolls Volunteers

The enrollment of volunteers has been completed for a major clinical trial to evaluate what effects lowering blood cholesterol, reducing elevated blood pressure, and curbing cigarette smoking has in prevention of first heart attacks and in reducing death rates from coronary heart disease and other cardiovascular disorders.

Called the Multiple Risk Factor Intervention Trial, the NHLI-supported study involves 20 participating centers around the country and more than 12,500 volunteers.

The clinical phase of the study will run for 6 years at an estimated cost of approximately $12 million a year.

More than 36,000 men were screened to select out and enroll the 12,500 who will participate in the study.

These are men, aged 35-57, who do not have clinical evidence of coronary heart disease, but are at higher than average risk of developing it because of various combinations of elevated blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, or cigarette smoking.

In addition, all were free of chronic disease.

(See VOLUNTEERS, Page 7)

AFGE Wins Recognition As GRC Bargaining Unit

Local 3657 AFGE has been accorded exclusive recognition for both a professional and a non-professional unit as a result of an election held Jan. 13 at the Gerontology Research Center, National Institute on Aging, Baltimore, Md.

Election of officers for the new bargaining units will be held in late February. The acting officers are: vice president Anne Watts, treasurer Barbara Thomas, secretary Helen Burns, sergeant-at-arms Francel Smith. An acting president has not been named.

William J. Van Rooy, administrative officer, GRC, has been designated local labor relations officer for the Center.
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NICHN Women Sponsor Flexitime Talk March 17

The Women’s Organization of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development will present a program on Flexitime on Wednesday, March 17, at 1:30 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

Hours Are Flexible

The speaker will be Barbara Fiss, a Civil Service Commission’s project officer in charge of the Federal Flexitime program. Under Flexitime, or flexible hours, the employee determines his or her own arrival and departure time within certain hours.

Ms. Fiss is the author of the booklet, Flexitime—A Guide, to assist organizations in the planning development, and implementation of Flexitime. The meeting will be open to all employees of NIH.

Toastmasters Elect Officers

NIH Toastmasters Club No. 3421 has elected officers for January through June 1976. George Mook, NINCDS, will serve as president; Reginald Russell, OD-DAS, administrative vice president; James Pomero, NINCDS, educational vice president; Anne M. O’Connor, DES, treasurer; Marjorie Graham, OD-DAS, secretary; and Charles Warner, NCI, sergeant at arms.

Toastmasters provides members with opportunities for individual growth and development through a communications and leadership course. Each of the basic 15 speeches required of its members emphasizes one aspect of public speaking, speech evaluation, and the mechanics of speech composition.

The Club meets every Thursday at 6 p.m. in Dining Room 2, Bldg. 10 Cafeteria. Visitors are welcome.

Charles W. James Dies; Chief Engineer of Power Plant Was Here 10 Years

Charles W. James, Division of Engineering Services, died of a heart attack on Feb. 11. He had been with NIH for about 10 years.

Mr. James, who was known as Chuck to his colleagues and coworkers, was chief engineer of the power plant, Plant Engineering Branch. During the construction of Bldgs. 35, 36, and 37 he acted in the important post of NIH liaison engineer for operating problems.

Served in Korean Conflict

Mr. James served in the Korean Conflict as a captain in the U.S. Air Force.

At the time of his death he was president of the Takoma Park Lions Club and an officer of the Silver Spring volunteer fire department.

His survivors include his wife, Mary Jean, and a son, William C., of the home, 10102 Dallas Avenue, Silver Spring, his mother, and four sisters.

Expressions of sympathy may be sent to the Lions of District 22-C, 1700 Columbia Ave., Silver Spring.

NLM Has Transcripts

NLM, which funded a portion of the study, is the repository for the tape and transcripts; they are available to researchers. Inquiries may be addressed to the National Library of Medicine, History of Medicine Division, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

The monograph may be obtained for $7 a copy from the University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Dr. Senn’s Monograph On Child Development Movement Published

A monograph entitled Insights on the Child Development Movement in the United States, based on oral history study supported in part by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, has been published by the Society for Research in Child Development.

Taped Interviews

Dr. Milton J. E. Senn, Emeritus Sterling Professor of Pediatrics and a former director of the Child Study Center at Yale University, developed the monograph from a series of taped interviews collected from nearly 100 professionals—psychologists, pediatricians, psychiatrists, and sociologists—in the child development field.

He also interviewed political figures and social planners who were active in fostering development programs for children, in order to show the social and political context of the movement during 1920 to 1970, the period spanned by the commentaries.

The monograph is based on 82 interviews, but the entire transcript material covers 97 interviews collected between 1966 and 1970.

Preschool Developmental Center Needs Volunteers

The Preschool Developmental Center at NIH is asking for volunteers—on a regular basis—to work with pupils at the center.

Volunteers will assist the staff of trained teachers in duties which include helping during field trips—assistants who can drive are especially needed. Volunteers also “take over” when teachers attend staff meetings.

Frequently, the wives of visiting foreign scientists have offered their assistance to the daycare center. Virginia Burke, NIH coordinator for the center, termed them “some of the most successful volunteers in the program.”

Mrs. Burke further said that the volunteers contribute much to the teachers and pupils understanding of the various cultures of their native countries. In turn, the visitors become acquainted with child care methods in the U.S.

A TB test is required for all volunteers; this will be arranged through the Development Center.

For further information about the volunteer program, call Carol Rudolph, 447-5144.

Toastmasters provides members with opportunities for individual growth and development through a communications and leadership course. Each of the basic 15 speeches required of its members emphasizes one aspect of public speaking, speech evaluation, and the mechanics of speech composition.

The Club meets every Thursday at 6 p.m. in Dining Room 2, Bldg. 10 Cafeteria. Visitors are welcome.

Dr. Robert Whitney (I), chief of the Veterinary Resources Branch, DRS, accepted the National Association for Retarded Citizens’ first place award in the Government category. DRS was cited for “willingness and concerted effort to employ handicapped and mentally retarded persons.” Entertainer Rich Little (a) presented the plaque at NARC’s convention in Los Vegas.
Study Shows 'Catching Cold' Is Not Easy; Resistance Met in Transmitting Virus

Dr. Dick, in a lab at the University of Wisconsin, examines rhinovirus culture. The study was funded in part by NIAID.

In spite of popular impressions, cold viruses are not easily transmitted from one person to another, according to scientists at the University of Wisconsin.

The resistance encountered in an "caught" has led the investigators to suggest that a fairly simple mechanical device, such as virucidal tissue, may help break the chain of rhinovirus transmission.

The study was funded in part by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

In their research of person-to-person transmission of cold-causing viruses, Dr. Elliot C. Dick and his associates found that major factors involved were time spent in the presence of a person with a cold, the severity of his or her symptoms, and the amount of virus shed.

Prior research on the common cold has most often focused on the natural spread of the infection through families or neighborhoods.

Dr. Dick Designs Study

Dr. Dick designed his study of 24 married couples in such a way that it was possible to control a number of environmental factors and to assess accurately both symptoms and virus shedding.

It was also determined in advance that all persons were susceptible to the strains of virus being used in the study.

Twelve volunteers — donors — were inoculated intranasally with rhinovirus serotype 16. Five—41% —transmitted the virus to their spouses.

All five transmitters spent at least 122 hours with their spouses during the observation week, while six of the seven non-transmitters spent less than 122 hours at home.

Twelve other donors received rhinovirus serotype 5. Four of these—33%—transmitted the virus to their spouses and, again, ability to transmit was related to amount of time spent together at home during the week. The overall rate of transmission for both viruses was only 38%.

The investigators also found a strong correlation between virus shedding, usually accompanied by severe symptoms, and the ability of the donor to transmit the virus.

Presence of virus on the hands and around the nostrils of a donor was also related positively to transmission.

Eight of the 13 donors who reported either severe or moderate cold symptoms transmitted their virus, whereas only one of the 11 donors with mild or no symptoms transmitted virus.

Most donors had the highest symptom scores and shed the most virus on the second and third days after inoculation, and the most common interval between inoculation of the donor and recovery of the virus from the spouse was 5 days.

Time Element Explained

If one allows a day for incubation of the virus in the donor and another for incubation in the recipient, it is clear that virus transmission probably took place on days 2 to 3, during the peak period of virus shedding.

The scientists found it difficult to understand why persons with mild colds were unable to transmit their infection to their spouses, even with many hours of contact, since it had been possible to infect the donors, experimentally, with very small amounts of virus.

But, whatever the reason for the resistance, the scientists felt that the difficulty was, itself, encouraging from a preventive standpoint.

Results of this study are of particular significance in families with asthma. In a NIAID-supported investigation conducted by Dr. Dick and Dr. (See CATCHING COLD, Page 6)
Committee Advises on Guidelines For Recombinant DNA Research

On Feb. 9-10, an Advisory Committee to the NIH Director met with Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson to consider the proposed guidelines and requirements for NIH support of research combining genes from one organism with those of another organism.

In advising Dr. Fredrickson, the Committee members and several representatives of public and private organizations presented their views regarding the proposed guidelines for safe conduct of experiments with recombinant DNA.

The guidelines evolved during three previous scientific conferences held during 1975 at Asilomar, Pacific Grove, Calif., in February; in Woods Hole, Mass., in July; and at La Jolla, Calif., in December.

Some experiments are listed as presenting such serious potential hazards that they should not be attempted at this time.

Limitations of differing degrees would be placed on experiments according to the source of "foreign" DNA and the level of physical containment provided by the specific laboratory conditions and the viability of the "host" in the natural environment.

During the Committee meeting at NIH, Dr. Paul Berg of the department of biochemistry, Stanford University School of Medicine, explained potential hazards, benefits, and safeguards for recombinant DNA research. Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH Deputy Director for Science, reviewed the history of the development of the guidelines and of NIH policy in regard to research risks.

Dr. Maxine Singer of the National Cancer Institute summarized and reviewed in detail the proposed guidelines. Dr. David S. Hogness of Stanford University and Dr. Roy Curtiss III of the University of Alabama represented the viewpoints of the committee which drafted the guidelines.

Dr. W. Emmett Barkley, chairman of the NIH Biohazards Committee, described physical containment facilities—such as those shown on these pages—ranging in increasing stringency of containment safeguards from P1 to P4.

Additional proposed safeguards include the use of biological containment using "foreign DNA" or "vectors" inserted into "hosts" with limited ability to survive in natural environments.

The two types of barriers, physical and biological, are to be used in combination, with greater levels of containment required for more potentially hazardous combinations of genes.

Among the biological barriers discussed were modified bacterial hosts, designated EK1 through EK5, referring to the K-12 laboratory strain of Escherichia coli bacteria.

Dr. Curtiss described recent progress in developing an EK2 level bacterial host. However, certified EK1 or EK3 level biological containment systems are not presently available.

The relative advantages and potential hazards of research using E. coli,SV-40, and polyoma virus as discussed, as well as yeast, fungal, and similar eukaryotic host-vector systems.

Topics also included in the role of the principal investigator, the institutions conducting recombinant DNA research, and the NIH Recombinant DNA Molecule Program Advisory Committee.

Other items considered at the meetings were the applicability of the guidelines to researchers not receiving NIH funds, and provisions for sanctions against scientists who fail to follow the guidelines.

The proposed guidelines also recommend an initial review and modification of those guidelines to reflect new knowledge.

At the close of the sessions, Dr. Fredrickson said that he would make a decision known within next several months.
Guidelines on DNA Research

Biohazards Committee described physical containment facilities—such as those shown on these pages—ranging in increasing stringency of containment safeguards from P1 to P4.

Additional proposed safeguards include the use of biological containment and "foreign DNA" or "vectors" inserted into "hats" with limited ability to survive in natural environments.

The two types of barriers, physical and biological, are to be used in combination, with greater levels of containment required for more potentially hazardous combinations of genes.

Among the biological barriers discussed were modified bacterial hosts, designated EK1 through EK3, referring to the K-12 laboratory strain of Escherichia coli bacteria.

Dr. Curtaiss described recent progress in developing an EK3 level bacterial host. However, certified EK2 or EK3 level biological containment systems are not presently available.

The relative advantages and potential hazards of research using E. coli, SV-40, and polyoma virus were discussed, as well as plant, fungal, and similar lower eukaryotic host-vector systems.

Topics also included roles of the principal investigator, the institutions conducting recombinant DNA research, and the NIEH Recombinant DNA Molecule Program Advisory Committee.

Other items considered at the meetings were the applicability of the guidelines to researchers not receiving NIH funds, and penalties for sanctions against scientists who fail to follow the guidelines.

The proposed guidelines also recommend annual review and modification of those guidelines to reflect new knowledge.

At the close of the sessions, Dr. Fredrickson said that he would make an announcement known within the next several months.

Committee Members Identified

Members of the Committee included: Hon. David L. Bazelon, chief judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit; Dr. Daniel Callahan, director of the Petition of Medical Ethics, and Life Sciences, Harvard Medical School; Dr. Joseph J. E. Devine, medical director, Campbell General Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Also, Dr. Philip Handler, president, National Academy of Sciences; Ms. Margo Harwood, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute; Dr. Roy D. Hudkins, president, Hamilton Institute; Peter Barton Hutt, lawyer, and former general counsel, FDA; Dr. James P. Kelly, executive vice-chairman, State University of New York, Albany.

Other members were: Dr. Mark Kurland, professor of bacteriology and immunology, University of California, Berkeley; Alex Lauter, president, Forum for the Advancement of Students in Science and Technology, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Joseph Medich, professor of virology, Baylor University, Houston, Tex.

Additionally, Dr. Robert G. Petersdorf, chairman, Department of Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle; Mrs. Esther Peterson, president, The National Consumers League; Dr. Elliott Rudin, professor of political science, University of Texas; Professor Walter A. Rosenblith, president, M.I.T.

And Dr. Margaret Shaw, director, Medical Genetics Center, Houston; Dr. Robert Stinekemp, chairman, Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology; William C. Smith, attorney, Children's Defense Fund.

Finally, Dr. Charles C. Sprague, president, Health Science Center, University of Texas, Dallas; Dr. Jeffrey Walters, director, Center for Biologics, Kennedy Institute, Georgetown University; and Dr. Milton Zalikin, professor of plant physiology, Cornell University.

Committee members listen carefully to presentations by (right, I to r, top to bottom) Drs. Hossok, Berg, Singer, Baltimore, and Curtiss. Representatives of several interest groups, including Dr. Richard Goldstein (lower r), department of microbiology and molecular genetics, Harvard Medical School, also spoke. During coffee breaks, opinions were exchanged informally between Committee members, interest group representatives, and members of the public and the press. At the last session, Dr. Fredrickson (below l) accepts drafts of statements from Committee members and interest groups, and Committee members summarize their views. Listening to the comments are (l to r): Dr. Petersdorf and Mrs. Hutt, Drs. Zalikin and Callahan, Dr. Kelly, Drs. Melnick and Walters, Mr. Lauter and Mrs. Peterson.

Photos by Jerry Hecht and Heather Banks
Virus in Embryonic Kidney Cell Cultures

NIAID Researchers Grow Infant Diarrhea Virus in Embryonic Kidney Cell Cultures

Dr. W. R. Bryan Dies; Viral Oncology Pioneer

Dr. William Ray Bryan, who had been with the National Cancer Institute from 1939 to 1938, died last month at his home in Gaithersburg, Md.

Dr. Bryan headed the Institute's program of cancer virus research for many years.

He began studies of the Rous sarcoma virus, an avian tumor virus, in the 1940s and—by applying statistical methods—demonstrated correlations between the amount of virus inoculated into a chicken, the time of appearance of tumor, and the amount of virus recoverable from that tumor.

Among his many highly significant contributions, Dr. Bryan found that very small inocula of virus occasionally would induce tumors from which no virus was recoverable.

Through this discovery he established the concept that absence of demonstrable virus in tissue extracts does not prove that a tumor is not of viral origin. This concept is being applied today in the study of human cancers.

Dr. Bryan, who joined NCI as a research fellow, held several posts until he became the Institute's coordinator for Viral Oncology in 1967 and later, in 1972-73, served as an expert consultant.

He received the Virus Cancer Program Award, the Robert Roessler de Villiers Award from the Leukemia Society of America, and both the Superior Service and Distinguished Service Awards of DHEW.

Dr. Bryan is survived by his son Robert, of Rockville, and a daughter, Susan E. Popernick, of Amsterdam, Holland.

ENVIRONMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Nelson, Director, Institute of Environmental Medicine, New York University; and Dr. Irving Selikoff, Director, Environmental Sciences Laboratory, Mount Sinai School of Medicine.

NIEHS is sponsoring a 2-day conference, March 4-5, on Recent Developments in Toxicity of Environmental Oxidants, in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

On Thursday, March 4, Morphological Changes will be discussed in the morning session, and Biochemical Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis in the afternoon session. On Friday morning, March 5, the topic covered will be Vitamin E and Oxidant Toxicity.

On March 10-12, NIEHS will hold a conference in Pinehurst, N.C., on Problems of Extrapolating the Results of Laboratory Animal Data to Man and Extrapolating the Results From High Dose Level Experiments to Low Dose Level Exposures.

Sailing Ass'n Will Offer Introductory C.G. Course

The NIH Sailing Association is again sponsoring a U.S. Coast Guard auxiliary public education course, held Thursdays beginning March 4, in Bldg. 30, Room 1B-11, at 7:30 p.m.

The course explains details of sailboats and sailing theory for beginners and those with limited sailing expertise. Children of NIHers are welcome. There will be one lecture each week for 7 weeks and a final examination the 8th week.

Preregistration at the Bldg. 31 R&W activity desk is suggested. Texts, long enough to be distributed at the first session.

For further information, call Richard A. Newell, Ext. 64967.

Topics to be discussed on March 10 include: Presumptive Tests, Species to Species Variation, Toxicity, Dose-Response Differences, Chemokinetiskin, and Susceptible Subgroups.

On March 11 topics will be: Best Estimate High Dose-Low Dose and Age Effects; Biochemical Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis with Special Reference to Dose Relationships, and Thresholds.

On the last day of the conference, participants will consider Contribution on Epidemiology and Clinical Studies.

Persons interested in attending these March conferences should contact Ms. Janet Riley at NIEHS, P.O. Box 12235, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709, telephone (919) 549-8411, Ext. 8208.
## President’s 1977 Budget for NIH

### Summary of Appropriation

*(Budget authority in thousands)*

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*Based on 1976 vetoed bill plus training and OD supplemental request.*

The NIH budget for Fiscal year 1977—which now starts on Oct. 1, 1976—was submitted to the Congress by President Ford on Jan. 21.

For the first time, this budget was presented to Congress as a consolidated appropriation for all Bureaus, Institutes, and Divisions except for Buildings and Facilities which are under a separate appropriation.

The 1976 appropriation has been adjusted for comparability purposes to reflect programmatic transfers between Institutes made in the 1977 budget (primarily rental payments for off-campus facilities).

### Held Teaching Posts

Dr. Black served as co-director of the Rheumatology Service of D.C. General Hospital’s Georgetown Division from 1953 to 1964. He was clinical professor of medicine at Georgetown University since 1971.

He was assistant clinical professor there, 1954-64, assistant professor in medicine at Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1954-67.

### Retires From PHS

A member of the PHS Commissioned Corps, Dr. Black—who had the rank of Assistant Surgeon General—at the time of his retirement—held various assignments as a medical officer in New Mexico, Maryland, and the North Atlantic until 1951.

He is active in a number of professional organisations, including the Council on Medical Administration.

Dr. Black has served on numerous advisory committees and has published widely, primarily in the field of rheumatic diseases.
Look, Listen, and Read Simultaneously
In NLM’s New Audiovisual Carrel Area

In the new learning resource carrels, NLM patrons may view and listen to a wide variety of medical audiovisual materials. Highly recommended AVLINE items are being added, including 35 mm slide/audio tapes, videocassettes, and 16 mm films.

With the opening of a new Learning Resource Area featuring audiovisual teaching materials, the Reading Room at the National Library of Medicine might more accurately be termed the Reading/Listening/Viewing Room.

Seven learning carrels in the NLM Reading Room now contain more than 3,000 instructional units in sight and sound format—1/2-inch U-matic video cassette, 35 mm slide/audio tape, and 16 mm film. Organized Systematically

"Wherever possible, audiovisual materials have been placed in individual carrels organized according to human body systems," noted Dr. Charles F. Bridgman, NLM associate director for Educational Resources Development.

"The materials, catalog cards, and the various carrels have all been color-coded for easy identification and reshelving by users. We are emphasizing audiovisual formats which are standardized, relatively simple to use, and permit multi-sensory learning," he added. Other carrels in the Learning Resource Area contain microfilm playback devices and a terminal and access to any of the NLM computerized data bases—MEDLINE, CANCERLINE, TOXLINE, CHEMLINE, SERLINE, and other more specialized files.

One of the latest files is AVLINE, containing information on non-print instructional materials which have been recommended or highly recommended by health sciences review groups. As the review process continues, AVLINE will gradually expand to include citations on several thousand audiovisuals which are available from various sources—by loan, rental, or purchase—to support health sciences educational needs.

Suggestions Are Made To Reduce Mail Costs
As Postage Increases

The newly increased postage rates make it imperative that the most economical class of mail be used whenever possible, according to the Travel and Administrative Services Branch.

Since all domestic First Class mail service has been upgraded to equal Airmail service, there is now no advantage in placing Airmail postage on domestic mail.

NII has discontinued stocking of Airmail envelopes, but all on hand may be used until depleted.

Airmail may still be used on all international mail, however, with the exception of mail to Canada and Mexico, which is sent at domestic rates.

New international rates for Airmail have increased 24 percent—from 26 to 31 cents per 1/2 ounce up to and including 2 ounces, and 26 cents for each additional 1/2 ounce over 2 ounces.

New domestic rates have increased government postal cost 28.7 percent so the most economical class of mail should be considered.

Steps that can be taken to reduce mailing costs:

- Combine mailings. 13 cents entitles the sender to mail 1 ounce which is approximately three sheets of bond paper and the envelope.

Save With Fourth Class

- Use Fourth Class labels for packages without deadlines. A package weighing over 1 ounce costs $0.19 First Class; Fourth Class costs $0.03, a savings of $0.16 per item.
- Update mailing lists and mailing keys. NIH averages better than 1,100 pieces of returned mail each month because lists and keys are not current.
- Address publications to Department, University, Hospital, etc., rather than to an individual.
- Stock only what is needed for mailing. It is suggested that only one office in each organization stock the most costly indicia items and have others draw from it, instead of everyone having a personal supply.
- Return indicia items which cannot be used because of typographical errors or overstocking to receive credit on postal cost. This credit can only be given during the current fiscal year.
- Do not request Special Delivery service except when evening or weekend delivery is necessary. Special Delivery rates will increase over $1 during FY 1976.

On Thursday, Feb. 12, during Black History Week, panels discuss "Where to Now for Black America." L to r are: John Thompson, head basketball coach, Georgetown University; Dr. Vincent Gray, head, department of political science, Morgan State College; Theresa Street, Learning Center Coordinator, African Diaspora Program, Smithsonian Institution; June Caldwell, Coordinator, NIH Federal Women’s Program; Dr. Thurman Evans, Director, Health Manpower Development Corporation, and President, D.C. Board of Education, and Dr. Roland Patterson, former superintendent of Baltimore City schools. Rev. Perry W. Smith, Chaplain at the University of Maryland, participated in the panel discussion but was not present for the photograph. Other programs throughout the week included the D.C. Black Repertory Theater, prominent speakers, musical presentations, and art exhibits.

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