Dr. Leavitt Heads New International Fogarty Center

President Johnson, on July 24, announced the establishment of the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences. Dr. Milo D. Leavitt, formerly Director of the NIH Office of Program Planning, is Director of the Center.

Prior to returning to NIH, he was HEW Deputy Assistant Secretary for Science and Population.

In earlier posts at NIH, Dr. Leavitt headed the Special International Programs Section in the office of the Director, and served as assistant chief of the Perinatal Research Branch of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The Center, to have Stone House, Building 16, as its first building, will be dedicated to international cooperation and collaboration in health, medicine, and biological research.

It will house an International Conference and Seminar Program, a Scholars-in-Residence Program, International Fellowship and Exchange Program, and a Foreign Visitor Reception Center.

The President termed the Center "... an appropriate memorial to the late Congressman Fogarty whose many years of devotion to..."

NCI Pediatrician Links Some Childhood Cancers With Congenital Defects

A correlation between some types of childhood cancer and certain birth defects has been reported by a National Cancer Institute pediatrician-epidemiologist.

Cancer mortality peaks under 5 years of age suggest that the cancer originated before birth. Dr. Robert W. Miller, of NCI's Epidemiology Branch, studied death certificates and published vital statistics to identify cancers with peaks under or over 5 years of age. He also examined the extent to which these early cancers are accompanied or preceded by birth defects.

Mortality Peaks Revealed

The study indicated a huge peak in mortality from acute lymphocytic leukemia among U.S. white children at about 4 years of age. There are also peaks in mortality at 4 years of age from Wilms' (kidney) tumor and neuroblastoma.

These are cancers whose prenatal origins are indicated by their early occurrence; also by the frequency with which they are found microscopically at autopsy before 3 months of age and not later.

The same age pattern is found in..." (See PEDIATRICIAN, Page 4)

Marston Hails Past NIH Achievements, Predicts Future Growth at News Session

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, who will assume duties as Director of NIH Sept. 1 after the retirement of Dr. James A. Shannon, predicted a future for NIH built solidly on past achievements, at a news conference following announcement of his appointment by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

He cited, especially, the field of medical education as one to be expanded.

The President's announcement late July 17 (just as the July 21 issue of the Record was going to press), came after an exchange of letters between HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen and the President, praising Dr. Marston and emphasizing the challenges ahead for NIH.

The President wrote that Dr. Marston "will face a staggering job. Not only our nation, but the entire world, needs the rescue from death and disability medical research promises..."

"Since 1940, as a result of medical progress, more than seven years have been added to the average life span of American citizens. Diseases once thought hopeless are now treatable and curable—because of work supported by NIH.

"But still there are 'hopeless' health problems which have not yielded fully to the energy and genius of medical researchers. I am urging the scientific and medical community to tackle these problems anew—in a great effort to cut the death rate from serious diseases 10 percent by 1976, when..." (See DR. MARSTON, Page 5)
**Permissible Partisan Political Activities Include Right to Voice Opinion on Issues**

Although the law prohibits employees of executive Federal agencies and the D. C. government from taking active part in politics, there are certain activities which are permissible.

Partisan political activity prohibited by the Hatch Act were discussed by the Personnel Management Branch in the July 23, 1968 issue of the Record. All qualified citizens have the right to register and vote, and employees are encouraged to exercise this right of citizenship.

Employees may:
- Express opinions, either publicly or privately, on political issues and political candidates (this includes writing a letter to the editor of a local newspaper voicing an opinion on a political issue);
- Attend political rallies and join political clubs;
- Make financial contributions to a political organization;
- Actively assist in voter registration drives provided they do not attempt to influence voters to register for a particular party;
- Serve as election clerks, officers, or in similar positions as prescribed by State or local law.

Although in general, Federal employees may not take an active part in partisan political campaigns or management, a partial exemption applies to local elections in certain communities in Maryland and Virginia near Washington, D. C., and in a few municipalities in other parts of the country.

**Exemption Described**

Under this exemption, Federal employees who are residents of communities designated by the Civil Service Commission may participate actively in local partisan political campaigns and elections, but only as independent candidates or in behalf of (or against) independent candidates in the communities in which they reside.

This exemption allows a Federal employee who lives in an excepted community to take part in the conduct of rallies and the operation of an independent candidate's campaign.

Except for soliciting and receiving political contributions from other Federal employees, the employee who is a resident of an excepted community may do anything in behalf of the independent candidate that he could do in an election if he were not a Federal employee.

Any question as to whether the partial exemption applies in a specific community should be directed to the Employee Relations and Recognition Section, Personnel Management Branch, Ext. 64973.

**Correction! NIH Employees May Display Political Badges**

In the July 23rd issue of the NIH Record it was stated that a Federal employee should not display political badges, buttons, or stickers on his person or vehicle while on duty as a Government employee.

This information was taken from an article appearing in Federal News Clip Sheet, No. 69, June 1968, published by the Public Information Office, U. S. Civil Service Commission.

The Personnel Management Branch has found that no such restriction exists under the Hatch Act or other agency regulations pertaining to NIH employees.

**Short Application Form Replaces Unmourned '57**

Federal job-seekers may now use the new short Application Form 170 which became effective July 1.

The form provides all the information needed for an official to decide whether the applicant meets required qualifications.

If the decision is favorable, the officer may then ask the applicant to submit Form 171, Personal Qualifications Statement.

Form 171 will also be used in the "unassailable" examination in which a candidate is rated on experience and education.

Job-applicants who have already filed a "57" need not fill out Form 170.

Margaret Uppercue, secretary to David Tilson, Chief of the Health Research Facilities Branch, DRFR, receives a certificate, pin, and congratulations from Division Director Dr. Thomas K. Kennedy, Jr., in recognition of her 30 years of Federal service. Mrs. Uppercue has been at NIH since 1938, and the preceding 20 years was with the Department of Interior.—Photo by Ralph Fernandez.

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**Government Code of Ethics**

Any person in Government service should:

- Make no private promises of any kind binding upon the duties of office, since a Government employee has no private word which can be binding on public duty.

less than the full amount.

There is no surcharge for single individuals with $1,000 or less of taxable income, married couples with $2,000 or less, and heads of household with taxable income of $1,500 or less.

A special provision prevents a sudden tax increase for individuals with taxable incomes just above these amounts. It has the effect of gradually removing the exemption as income increases beyond the exempt levels.

**Examples Given**

The provision applies to single taxpayers with taxable income between $1,000 and $1,880, married taxpayers with taxable income between $2,000 and $3,760, and heads of household with taxable income between $1,500 and $2,780.

Examples of how much the surcharge raises the 1968 tax bill for a married couple filing a joint return on a calendar year basis in various tax brackets are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxable Income</th>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>7.5 Percent</th>
<th>Total Surcharge</th>
<th>'69 Tax</th>
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<td>$34.50</td>
<td>$463.50</td>
<td>$660.50</td>
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<td>5,681.50</td>
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<td>55,349.50</td>
<td>84,349.50</td>
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</table>

**Income Tax Surcharge**

The new income tax surcharge reflected in the July 23 paychecks is 10 percent or less, depending on whether the taxpayer files his return on a calendar or fiscal year basis.

This surcharge was signed into law by President Johnson on June 28, 1968.

**Percentage Varies**

The percentage varies because the new tax applies for the period from April 1, 1968, through June 30, 1969. This assumes that the present cutoff date in the law will remain unchanged.

Because the surcharge applies to 9 months only, individuals who pay income tax on a calendar year basis will pay an additional tax equal to 7.1/2 percent of that paid at previous regular rates.

Since the surcharge is scheduled to expire June 30, 1969, it will amount to 5 percent of the tax at regular rates for calendar year 1969.

**FY Taxpayers Prorate**

Taxpayers who file returns on a fiscal year basis must prorate the 10 percent surcharge. This should be figured according to the number of days in the fiscal year within the surcharge period.

If the taxable year is entirely within the dates stipulated by the new law then the full 10 percent surcharge is paid.

Low bracket taxpayers are exempt from the surcharge or pay

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The NIH Record reserves the right to make corrections, changes or deletions in submitted copy in conformity with the policies of the paper and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
Newly Established NHI Cardiopulmonary Disease Advisory Group Meets

The newly-established National Heart Institute Cardiopulmonary Disease Advisory Committee held its first meeting recently.

The Committee was formed to advise the National Heart Institute and the National Advisory Heart Council on research and training opportunities in the cardiopulmonary disease area.

Dr. Robert E. Forster of the University of Pennsylvania is chairman of the Committee.

Concept Accepted

The study of respiratory and pulmonary diseases represents an important segment of research programs. In recent years the concept of the heart and lungs as a single cardiopulmonary system has gained widespread and reserved acceptance.

Despite significant research advances, the incidence of chronic cardiopulmonary diseases continues to increase, and the shortage of well-trained physician-scientists in this area has become critical.

Dr. Robert E. Forster, Dr. William A. Brisoe, Columbia University; Dr. Richard V. Ebert, University of Minnesota; Dr. Edward A. Gaensler, Boston; and Dr. William B. Tucker, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration.

Washington's Diplomatic Corps may well take lessons in diplomacy from six Women at NIH.

The six are information officers, and each possesses the tact of an ambassador, the dexterity of a juggler, and the know-how of a good reporter.

The combination of such qualities makes their work an integral factor in coordinating NIH public relations. They are the people who interpret the findings of scientific investigators, and decode the pronouncements of doctors. Their reports become the basis on which newsmen and broadcasters build their accounts of what is happening at NIH.

Mary Batchelor

Mary Batchelor is the information officer way down south at the Division of Environmental Health Sciences, at Research Triangle Park, N.C. Being the first to hold that position excites her; she can in effect write her own production—and rewrite, and rewrite.

Mrs. Batchelor came to government service in 1957 as a clerk-typist. She has advanced steadily through nine positions and seven offices in HEW.

Born in Toledo, Ohio, she attended Toledo University for 2 years. She came to NIH because of the “wonderful people and programs.” She likes the busy pace within the Institutes, and now keeps her own staff jumping to the tune of the Bethesda bustle.

Lois P. Meng, NICHD

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She lives in the fresh air and green surroundings of Durham, and is faced with the problem of convincing the rest of America to keep its environment just as fresh and green.

Her house is on a lake so well stocked with fish that they are forever jumping into her little red canoe. The tiny ones are a bother to throw back, but all she says of one 4 lb. large-mouth bass that bounded in, is, “we ate it.”

That “we” includes her son and daughter, who attend nearby University of North Carolina and Duke University, respectively.

Mrs. Batchelor’s job includes promoting and keeping up with environmental science work being done at these, and other schools in the area.

She is a former “Pillsbury Bake-Off” winner, and to her children’s delight keeps the freezer stocked with fresh fish.

(See INFO. OFFICERS, Page 6)

Bucknell Honors Dr. Cummings

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, Director of the National Library of Medicine, received an honorary Doctor of Science degree recently from Bucknell University.
Photographer’s Career Parallels

By Martha Mader

Nick J. Kramis, photographer at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases’ Rocky Mountain Laboratory, retired recently after a 39-year Government career. His pictures chronicled the achievements of research at the Montana field station, and his graphic contributions to research projects and public understanding of them.

Mr. Kramis joined the RML staff in 1929, just a year after the permanent laboratory building was erected by the Montana State College of Agriculture and Entomology and used jointly by Montana and PHS scientists. (In 1932, RML became a part of the PHS.)

In those days, Mr. Kramis was a laboratory attendant raising ticks. Along with other members of the 15-man staff, he participated in field investigations.

Research at the laboratory led to the successful vaccine against Rocky Mountain spotted fever prepared from the pulverized bodies of ticks. Mr. Kramis aided in the tick-grinding and vaccine bottling for several years.

Among his accomplishments which have been cited by the RML are the documentary films on the story of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and the life history of the tick that transmits the disease to man. These films are used regularly by many schools of medicine and public health in their teaching programs.

Following a 2-year absence from Rocky Mountain during World War II as photographer for the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Washington, D.C., Mr. Kramis returned in 1946 to develop a scientific photography unit which has grown to a four-man specialized staff providing a variety of services for 30 senior researchers.

In 1957 Mr. Kramis received a PHS “outstanding achievement” award for his development of equipment and a technique which made possible the first study of the destructive effects of viruses on animal and human cells.

More recently, in recognition of his contributions over the years, Mr. Kramis received a Sustained Superior Performance cash award.

These are two of the displays designed by Mr. Kramis to help the public understand the work at RML. The folding exhibit on Colorado tick fever was one of many such “traveling” displays. The room-size exhibit recounts the spotted fever story, pictures the laboratories and the animals under study, and illustrates current investigations on such topics as salmon poisoning disease of dogs, Q fever, encephalitis, and the morphology of Bacterium tularense.
The growth of Rocky Mountain Laboratory

Photos by Nick J. Kramis

Encephalitis-infected mosquitoes were found to infect snakes of this kind. This picture demonstrates the wide range of subjects covered by a scientific photographer.

Hundreds of photographs for taxonomic studies at RML have been made of arachnid (spiders, ticks, and mites) and insect vectors of disease. The fancy arthropod specimen shown here was officially determined to be Polyopodium kramisi.

Dr. Bill Hoyer (right), NIAID Laboratory of Biology of Viruses, and Mr. Kramis make time lapse studies on the gross effect of viruses on tissue culture cells, using the apparatus developed at RML. More elaborate equipment than this pioneer setup is now widely available.

Nick Kramis photographs a pathological specimen by transillumination.
Two Young Scientists Again Awarded Heart Assoc. Grants for NIH Research

Thanks to $150 grants from the Montgomery County Heart Association, two future scientists are gaining experience for the second consecutive summer in NIH laboratories. They are Fred Artiss and Thomas Yang.

Fred, age 17, will be a senior at Walter Johnson High School, and is "thinking of going into medical research." But he's planning on spending the summer doing research in NIH laboratories. They are Fred Artiss and Thomas Yang.

Fred, age 17, will be a senior at Walter Johnson High School, and is "thinking of going into medical research," he said. "It's really great challenge "I'm so glad I could get into NIH."

Working with Dr. Harriet Maling in the National Heart Institute's Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology, Fred studies drug effects on rats.

"It's not just cleaning test tubes," he explained. "I actually run experiments under Dr. Maling's supervision."

Tom, age 18, will be entering Cornell University in the fall as a prospective chemical engineer. Although undecided, he is considering a career in chemical research. "It's kind of a shot in the dark," he commented, "but working here has really confirmed the fact that I like chemical research."

Tom is working in the NIH Laboratory of Molecular Diseases assisting Dr. Virgil Brown in his research on lipoproteins, substances responsible for fat transport in the blood.

Right now he is helping to purify two newly discovered components of this very low-density protein by using ultracentrifugation — spinning in a centrifuge at speeds greater than 20 rpm — and column chromatography.

"It's unbelievable what I learn here," he said. "It's really great in this lab!"

Both aspiring scientists received their positions by winning research fellowship grants for the second time from the Heart Association.

Winners were selected by competitive examination after attending a series of lectures.

Four of the ten winners to receive the grants for the first time also work at NIH. They are Iris Kilin and Emilio Vazquez, Laboratory of Chemical Pharmacology; Lyn Paulson, Clinical Endocrinology Branch, and Paul Rothery, Laboratory of Biochemistry.

PEDIATRICIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

primary liver cancer and in adrenocortical cancer.

Childhood cancers common under 5 years of age and associated with birth defects include leukemia, which is linked to certain inborn or acquired chromosomal abnormalities, and certain brain tumors which are related to inherited nevocutaneous syndromes.

Also Wilms' tumor, primary liver cancer, and adrenocortical cancer, which were associated with congenital hemihypertrophy (one side of the body several sizes larger than the other).

Lack of a peak before 5 years, however, did not rule out an association with congenital anomalies.

Lymphoma, although it does not exhibit significant variation in mortality rates by a single year of age, occurs excessively among patients with specific inherited defects characterized by immunologic deficiency.

These observations can be of value in defining the origins of cancer and in detecting its occurrence among children at unusually high risk (those with certain congenital defects).
**INFO. OFFICERS**
(Continued from Page 6)

mation programs, and Institutes.

Mrs. Dudley, with her bright suits and striking black hair, has become a familiar figure at NIH. She is an efficient administrator and excellent writer, with a clear concept of what is expected by a government information office.

Her interest in public information is complemented by her interest in people, and in some of the concerns that most affect them—education, religion, politics.

From 1960-66 she was a trustee of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, where she had earned an A.B. degree with honors in history. She also was a recipient of the College’s Alumni Award in 1959.

Mrs. Dudley and her husband, Dr. Harold M. Dudley, have been active in a variety of organizations. They were the founders, in 1951, of the Religious Heritage of America, a non-profits, non-sectarian foundation that emphasizes the interrelationship of the great freedoms of our country and its religious heritage.

**Sponsors Dinners**
Both sponsored a series of “Men of Science and Industry Dinners,” which were held in the early fifties in many major cities, for administrators of non-medical scientific programs.

Mrs. Dudley has had a varied professional career. She was a research assistant for the United States Senate, and an economist for the U.S. Conciliation Service.

She has also worked in information activities for the International Cooperation Administration (now AID), the State Department’s refugee relief program, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, before coming to NIH.

From 1946-55, Mrs. Dudley was with public relations firms.

Mrs. Dudley is an avid gardener, and brightens her office with African violets and garden flowers.

One very solid memorial stands to her and her husband. This is Dudley Mountain in Antarctica, named in recognition of their work on a program for exploring this region.

**ELSIE FAHRENTHOLD**
Elsie Fahrenthold, Clinical Center information officer since 1963, was born in Texas. Most of the time, Texans are described as bowing—not Elsie. She is small, but what she lacks in height she makes up in stature.

In 1940, Miss Fahrenthold left San Antonio (her hometown) for a job on the administrative staff of the University Hospitals of Cleveland (affiliated with Western Reserve).

An opening in the public information office, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, brought her to Washington.

For 14 years she wrote almost every kind of public information document dealing with the issues of that bureau. Her evenhandedness was spent in equally edifying work—she studied at American University.

Her interest in public health, developed while editing two magazines geared to that subject, led her to NIH.

**Joins CC in ‘55**
Miss Fahrenthold came to the reservation in 1954. She was appointed publications editor in what was then the Scientific Reports Branch.

A year later Miss Fahrenthold joined the CC staff. In 1957 she was made assistant information officer of the CC. Six years later, Miss Fahrenthold was appointed information officer.

Bridge (she plays a winning hand), and interior decorating her mother’s Cape Cod home are her favorite interests, that is, outside of her work at the CC.

**LOIS MENG**
Lois Perry Meng, information officer for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, of American parents. She spent her childhood in New England, the Middle West, and Appalachia.

After graduation from high school in Middlesboro, Kentucky, she attended Wheaton College for two years.

One of Mrs. Meng’s first jobs was editorial assistant for the Dell Publishing Company in New York. Later, she was made editorial assistant for the American Institute of Public Opinion.

From 1948-52, Mrs. Meng was a free lance writer, and taught English and journalism at the now defunct Chevy Chase Junior College for Girls.

After her teaching stint she served as an editor of a weekly Bethesda community newspaper, and managing editor of the Foreign Service Journal. This was followed by a position as chief, Joint Information Service, American Psychiatric Association.

She entered Federal service in 1964 and, for the next three years, was an information specialist in the National Institute of Mental Health. Since 1964, she has been the information officer of NICHD.

Mrs. Meng wrote the First Book of the White House. She is listed in Who’s Who in American Women.

Her two sons by her first marriage are studying law at the University of Maryland. Her family includes six step-children, three sons and three daughters of her husband, Dr. Ralph Meng.
we celebrate our nation's 200th anniversary. Dr. Marston's leadership, I hope, will continue mightily to that goal!

Mr. Cohen, informing the President that Dr. Marston had accepted "this challenge and this opportunity," said "he will make a great Director of NIH."

**Accomplishments Cited**

The Secretary wrote:

"Dr. Marston has demonstrated outstanding ability in innovative programs which have increased dramatically under your leadership. They must be carried on by a person with deep understanding of their potential, and with ability to bring out the best talents of others."

"I believe that Dr. Marston possesses all these qualities."

At the news conference, Dr. Marston said that "NIH has been part of my life all of my professional life, as it has been a part of the life of everyone in academic medicine."

His years as Associate Director and Director of DRMP, he said, "represent high points in my career, both in terms of opportunity for effective work and for outstanding associations with colleagues."

"I have felt it a privilege to work with Dr. Shannon and the immediate staff of the Office of the Director. . . . I can approach this new position only with a sense of awe because of the brilliant performance of Dr. Shannon and of his staff during the major period of growth of NIH."

**Changes Inevitable**

Dr. Marston, commenting on the role of NIH, said changes in program directions will be inevitable.

"As one looks to the future, one can only do so by recognizing the fact that both the national investment of resources and talent and even more importantly the achievements of the National Institutes of Health will change as they have in the past. . . . "Furthermore, before the responsibilities for education were merged with the responsibilities for biomedical science this spring, we had as a Nation decided to

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**BHM Holds Conference On Medical Education For Foreign Scholars**

The 12th Annual Conference on Medical Education for Foreign Scholars in the Medical Sciences was held recently at Airlie House, in Warrenton, Va.

Among the 55 scholars from 24 foreign countries attending were 22 participants sent by the Foreign Students Education Branch, Division of Health Manpower Educational Services, Bureau of Health Manpower, on behalf of the Agency for International Development.

**Cosponsors Named**

The annual conference is sponsored by the Bureau of Health Manpower and five cosponsors: the China Medical Board of New York, the (Fulbright) Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Health Organization, and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

On the recommendation of the Foreign Students Education Branch, AID for the first time presented a Certificate of Appreciation to an individual.

The recipient was Dr. Clayton B. Ethridge, Professor Emeritus of Medicine and Medical Director of George Washington University Hospital, who retired June 30.

A distinguished cardiologist, Dr. Ethridge was recognized for "his outstanding performance in organizing and conducting six annual conferences."

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**New Graduate Program**

Catalogs for the fall 1968 semester of the Graduate Program at NIH are now available, and may be obtained in Bldg. 31, Rm. 3B-05, or by calling Ext. 66371.

Registration for the semester will be held Sept. 5-12 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Saturday. Classes will begin on Sept. 16.

New courses to be offered include: Molecular Biology of Drug Action, Introduction to Algebra, Introductory Endocrinology, Basic Hematology, and Non-Parametric Statistical Methods.

Textbooks for the courses are available in the Foundation Bookstore, and may be purchased at the time of registration.