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, Jr., 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 an 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 the (See DR. LEAVITT, Page 8)

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 6)

Civil Defense Warning Siren Test Resumes on August 14

Testing of the Civil Defense warning siren, temporarily suspended, will be resumed Wednesday, August 14, at 11 a.m.

The Attack Warning Signal (a warbling tone) will sound for 99 seconds from the siren on the roof of the Clinical Center.

In an actual emergency, this signal would operate from 3 to 5 minutes, according to Lloyd R. Stewart, chief of the Emergency Preparedness Section, Protection and Safety Management Branch.

This prolonged signal would mean an attack is considered imminent, and that all persons should go to a shelter without delay, or take the best cover immediately available.

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 29 issue of the Record was going to press), came after an exchange of letters between HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen and the President, praising Mr. Cohen 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..."
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.

Activities 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);
- Make financial contributions to a political organization;
- Actively assist in a political registration drive 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 an active part in the conduct of a political 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 3rd 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. 89, 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 the 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 "unassembled" 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.

Margarite 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.
Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Disease Advisory Group Meets

The newly-established National Heart Institute Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Disease Advisory Group 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 new interest area. In recent years the concept of the heart and lungs has become critical.

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.

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases has a similar program which deals with the incidence of allergic, immunologic and infectious factors in emphysema.

Nearly 25,000 people die from emphysema and bronchitis yearly. At least two million Americans, and possibly as many as 14 million, are estimated to have chronic obstructive respiratory diseases, emphysema, chronic bronchitis, or other cardiopulmonary diseases.

More than 20,000 become completely disabled by emphysema yearly.

Ninety million dollars is paid out yearly in Social Security disability benefits to victims of chronic respiratory diseases. Emphysema strikes men about seven times more frequently than women. It ranks second only to heart disease as a productive working years.

Members Listed

The Advisory Committee, composed of eight members in science and clinical disciplines, includes:

Dr. Forster, Dr. William A. Briscoe, Columbia University; Dr. Richard V. Ebert, University of Minnesota; Dr. Edward A. Gaensler, Boston University; Dr. Averill A. Liebow, University of California, San Diego.

Also, Dr. Hermann Rahn, State University of New York; Dr. John V. Porter, University of California Medical Center, and Dr. William B. Tucker, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration.

Dr. Albert Roberts, NIH, is the committee executive secretary.

WOMEN AT NIH

Six (Female) Information Officers Combine Such Assets as Encyclopedic Knowledge, Diplomacy, and Writing Skills

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 scientists in a way that position excites her; she can in effect write her own production—rewrite, and rewrite.

Mrs. Batchelor came to government service in 1967 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 pace and dynamic people within the Institutes, and now keeps her own staff jumping to the tune of the Bethesda bustle.

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.

U.S. Air Force to Present Concert at CC on Aug. 8

A concert for Clinical Center patients will be presented Thursday, August 8, at 3:30 p.m. by the U.S. Air Force Band in the Clinical Center auditorium.

NIH employees, their families and friends, are invited to attend, but patients will have priority in seating.

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 Parallel

By Martha Mader

Nick J. Kramis, photographer at the National Institute of All Infectious Diseases' Rocky Mountain Laboratory, retired recently after a 39-year Government career. His pictures chronicled the achievement of research at the Montana field station, and his graphics contributed 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 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 funds along with other members of the 15-man staff, he participated in field investigations.

Research at the laboratory led to the successful vaccine against 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 Dr. Herbert G. Stoenner, are the documentary films on the story of 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, Mr. Kramis returned in 1946 to develop a scientific photography unit that 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 study of the destructive effects of viruses on animal and human tissues.

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

In 1934 a field investigation crew posed in front of the first permanent RML laboratory building, erected in 1928.

Mr. Kramis took part in field investigations of such diseases as Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, plague, and Colorado tick fever.

These are two of the displays designed by Mr. Kramis to help the public understand the work at RML. The folding exhibit (left) 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, and the morphology of Bacterium tularum.
The Growth of Rocky Mountain Laboratory

Photos by Nick J. Kramis

Encapsulated-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 kramisii.

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.
**FEMALE IO'S COMBINE SKILL WITH DIPLOMACY**  
*Continued from Page 2*

with Sunday feasts—for everyday use.

Attractive Mrs. Batchelor enjoys the fuss that is made over her when she is the only woman at a conference or committee meeting. She is proud that she is a woman able to keep the pace, and sometimes set it, in this manly world.

**TULA BROCARD**

As the daughter of a general practitioner who also wrote, Tula Brocard, information officer, National Institute of Dental Research, comes by her interest in medicine and writing honestly. She has combined these interests in a career in public health service.

Mrs. Brocard displayed her talents in science at an early age. When she graduated from high school, she received the Bausch and Lomb Honorary Science Award. Later, she attended the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University.

Mrs. Brocard started her information career in 1944, in Chicago. There she served as information aide in the Office of Price Administration.

Her Public Health Service career started in 1947 with the Division of Occupational Health, Bureau of State Services. She stayed with BSS until she came to NIDR as information officer in 1955.

**CATCHES WORM**

An early bird, Tula is at her desk by 7:15 a.m., after seeing her 14-year-old son and 12-year-old daughter off to their respective schools.

Weekends are devoted to maintaining a large, servantless house, chauffeuring the children, gardening, shopping, cooking, and teaching her daughter to bake and sew.

As current chairman of the NIH Information Intern Committee, she is interested in attracting dedicated young people to the Federal service.

She quotes Cervantes’ “The road is better than the inn” to illustrate the importance of continual striving and challenge. This sense of challenge is also conveyed to her staff in the NIDR Information Office.

Her philosophy of challenge finds many expressions—one is horseback riding. She took it to overcome her fear of it. “Perched on a horse, I felt as though I were on top of the Washington monument,” she said.

Although a gentle person, she can summon a steely determination when faced with overwhelming obstacles—this may very well be attributed to her Spartan ancestry. But the only ethnic influence to which she will admit is a passion for whipping up a batch of baklava once or twice a year.

**ARELLE BUTTERLY**

Arlene Butterly, information officer, Division of Biologies Standards, does not believe in being a woman information officer, just as a woman information officer. More to the point—she is an information officer at NIH, who happens to be female.

Her writing is as straightforward and honest, and equally readable.

Mrs. Butterly came to NIH in 1951, in the Office of Research Information. In 1956 she was appointed information officer of DBS. This Division had been formed in 1953; Mrs. Butterly was its first information officer.

Mrs. Butterly is a native of Washington—the state. Bellingham was her home, and her school was the State College of Washington. There, she majored in journalism. Her courses have always stood her in good stead.

She instinctively understands the need to be alert to science stories and is able to cogently answer the questions asked by newspaper science writers.

Before coming to NIH, Mrs. Butterly was with the editorial department of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. Prior to her Walter Reed assignment, she was on the editorial staff of Science Magazine, in Washington, for about 3 years.

She is married to a retired newspaperman. Both like to travel. They have covered parts of the U.S., Canada, Europe, and the Virgin Islands.

**RUTH DUDLEY**

Ruth Dudley has been the information officer for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness since 1958. She was the first woman appointed I.O. of an Institute at NIH.

During these ten years she has seen the rapid expansion of information available at NIH.

(FEMINO INFO. OFFICERS, Page 1)
INFO. OFFICERS

Mrs. Dudley, with her height, suit 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 1969.

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 Foundation, which 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 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 Fahrendhold, Clinical Center Information officer since 1963, was born in Texas. Most of the time, Texans are described as towering—not Elsie. She is small, but what she lacks in height she makes up in stature.

In 1940, Miss Fahrendhold left San Antonio (her hometown) for a job on the computer 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 non-secretariat that bureaus. Her evenings were 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 Fahrendhold came to the reservation in 1954. She was appointed publications editor in what was then the Scientific Reports Branch.

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

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

LOIS MENG

Lois Gerry 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 Middleboro, 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 Chey Chae 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 1961 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 NIMH.

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 Virginia and the University of Maryland. Her family includes six step-children, three sons and three daughters of her husband, Dr. Ralph Meng.

Mabel Alexander Retires After 13 Yrs. as Nurse In Cardiovascular Unit

Mabel Alexander recently honored upon her retirement from the Cardiovascular Nursing Unit at the Clinical Center, where she has served as a clinical nurse with the National Heart Institute for 13 years.

In an informal ceremony, Dr. Donald S. Fredricsson, acting clinical director, NIH, presented her with a gold heart-shaped pin as a memento of her devoted care of CC patients.

Miss Alexander's career spans more than 40 years. She graduated from Francis Payne Bolton School of Nursing at Western Reserve University in 1922.

Her postgraduate study included work at New York University and University of Virginia and the University of Maryland. Her family includes six step-children, three sons and three daughters of her husband, Dr. Ralph Meng.

Dr. Jack Masur, CC Director, presents Mabel Alexander, clinical nurse, with a letter of appreciation and commendation for her efforts in aiding countless patients in the CC's Heart Nursing Service. — Photo by Ed Hubbard.

St. Edward's Hospital, Fort Smith, Ark.

While at the Clinical Center, Miss Alexander received several individual citations and shared in a group award in 1965. She is moving to Florida soon but, eventually plans to build a home in the Allegheny Mountains of Pennsylvania, her home state.

Dr. Saffiotti Appointed Asso. Scientific Director For Carcinogenesis, NCI

The appointment of Dr. Umberto Saffiotti as associate scientific director for Carcinogenesis, National Cancer Institute, has been announced by Dr. Gazi G. Baker, the Institute's scientific director for Epiology.

Dr. Saffiotti succeeds Dr. Hans L. Falk who recently assumed the post of associate director of Laboratory Research, Division of Environmental Health Sciences.

Prior to his appointment, Dr. Saffiotti served as professor of Oncology at the Chicago Medical School's Institute for Medical Research.

His research centered on chemical carcinogens present in the environment, particularly those related to occupational hazards.

Develops Animal Model

Dr. Saffiotti developed an animal model for inducing lung cancer by exposing hamsters to carcinogens carried by dust particles. This technique led to studies of factors that may control the induction of lung cancer in man.

A native of Milan, Italy, Dr. Saffiotti received the M.D. degree (cum laude) from the University of Milan in 1951, and a Speciality Diploma (cum laude) from the Postgraduate School of Occupational Medicine of the same university.

Dr. Saffiotti was a member of the Cancer Prevention Committee of the International Union Against Cancer from 1959 to 1966. Also, he served on the Pathology B Study Section of NIH.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

7/1 - Dr. John M. Connellan, Australia, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. J. E. Folk, NIDR, Bldg. 30, Rm. 409.

7/1 - Dr. Yoichiro Itou, Japan, Laboratory of Technical Development. Sponsor: Dr. Robert L. Bowman, NIH, Bldg. 30, Rm. 5D18.

7/1 - Dr. Nobuo Izuimi, Japan, Laboratory of Chemical Biology. Sponsor: Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 9N309.

7/1 - Dr. John Kallos, Canada, Immunohemistry Section. Sponsor: Dr. Paul B. Reifel, NIAMD, Bldg. 10, Rm. 11N204.

7/1 - Dr. Gardner C. McMillan, Canada, Office of the Director. Sponsor: Dr. Theodore Cooper, NIH, Bldg. 31, Rm. 5A52.
we celebrate our nation’s 200th anniversary. Dr. Marston’s leadership, I hope, will contribute 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 an innovative leadership as the first Director of the Division of Regional Medical Programs and Associate Director of NIH, and presently as the Administrator of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. He has been a brilliant student, an able physician, a Rhodes Scholar, the Dean of a Medical School, and a vigorous and dynamic leader in the medical field.

“I have told Dr. Marston that the Director of the NIH will be faced with tremendous challenges in directing the medical and scientific programs which has increased so 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. Shannan 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. Shannan and 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...”

Dr. and Mrs. Sessoms receive the farewells of NIH friends and coworkers at a reception in the Bldg. 31 cafeteria July 29. Dr. Philip R. Lee (left), Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, stops to chat with them. Dr. Sessoms has accepted a post at Duke University—Photo by Ed Hubbard.

Dr. Di Chiro Awarded First Prize for a Film
On Nuclear Medicine
The film “Isotope Cisterno- and Ventriculography” by Dr. Giovanni Di Chiro won the prize and an award of $1,000 at the recent annual meeting of the Society of Nuclear Medicine in St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Di Chiro is head of the Neuroradiology Section, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

His entry was judged best over 24 other scientific exhibits.

Techniques Useful
Dr. Di Chiro’s techniques of isotope cisternography and ventriculography are used in studying normal and pathological conditions of the cerebrospinal fluid cavities and the dynamics of cerebrospinal fluid circulation.

With these techniques, researchers have diagnosed and obtained information about many cases of cerebrospinal fluid rhinorhea and otorrhea, various forms of hydrocephalus, and meningeal and cerebrovascular cysts.

The film was produced by the Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services.

The project included work by members of the Motion Picture, Medical Illustration, General Illustration, and Photography Sections, MAPB.

blend science and education in our institutions of higher learning. This blending has not yet been consummated at the National level because of the shortness of time since the organizational change. However, I know there has been vigorous work by Dr. Shannon’s staff to prepare the stage for administrative decisions.”

Dr. Clayton B. Ethridge (left) receives Certificate of Appreciation from C. Russell Uphoff, program director, Foreign Students Education Branch, BHM, during conference at Airline House.

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.”

New Graduate Program
Catalogs Now Available

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

Among the 58 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.

Cosproms 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...