**Dr. Frank W. Hastings, Outstanding Artificial Heart Researcher, Dies**

Dr. Frank W. Hastings, 52, phys­ician, surgeon and medical re­search scientist, died at Suburban Hospital on Monday, March 15, from a cerebrovascular attack.

Dr. Hastings, an outstanding re­searcher in the field of implant­able artificial hearts and heart-ass­ist devices, was with the National Heart and Lung Institute. He headed NHLI's Artificial Heart Pro­gram since 1964.

Before coming to NHLI, Dr. Hast­ings conducted independent re­search that contributed signifi­cantly to the design and develop­ment of an artificial heart and other man-made internal organs.

He also performed important work on synthetic bones, tendons, and skin.

**Cites Need for Collaboration**

Dr. Hastings was convinced that artificial heart research by bio­medical scientists also required the collaboration and expertise of phys­i­cal scientists and private industry.

This conviction led to his ac­cept­ing the position of chief of the Art­i­ficial Heart Program, now the Medical Devices Applications Branch.

Attesting to Dr. Hastings' out­standing ability and dedication to the task of coordinating this pro­gram, Dr. Theodore Cooper, NHLI Di­rector, said: "... He led others into new thoughts in the field of artificial heart development.

"His goals always reflected sen­sitivity to the public interest and to scientific accomplishment."

Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Di­rector, said: "Dr. Hastings' un­timely death is a severe blow to NIH and to the world of biomed­i­cal science in general. ... he was also an outstanding research ad­ministrator, and a leader in bringing new disciplines, particularly the physical sciences, to bear on the medical field.

"He was a truly creative person. His depth of scientific understand­ing was matched by his concern for the ultimate beneficiary of all medical science—the individual pa­tient. He will be deeply missed by his many friends, admirers, and colleagues here in Bethesda and (See DR. HASTINGS, Page 1)

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**Dr. Whiteside Appointed Asso. Director, BHME**

Dr. Daniel Whiteside has been appointed associate director of the Bureau of Health Manpower Edu­ca­tion.

Dr. Whiteside will coordinate policies within the Bureau to help im­prove the handling of grants.

He will also de­velop programs to help put new legis­lation into effect and will perform special assign­ments for Dr. Kenneth M. Endicott, Bureau Director.

Dr. Whiteside was deputy di­rector of the former Division of Health Manpower Educational Services from BHME's inception in January 1967 until February 1969 when he was named Acting Direc­tor and, in March of that year, Di­rector.

Dr. Whiteside completed his pre­dental education at the University of Florida, received his D.D.S. de­gree in 1956 from the University of Maryland, and his M.P.H. from the University of North Carolina in 1961.

He joined the PHS Commissioned Corps in 1957, and served as a dental officer for several years in the Indian Health Program. Later he was assigned to the Service's Division of Dental Health.

(See DR. HASTINGS, Page 1)
Ellen Blum, an Innovator In Control of Projects, Is Retiring From DRG

Ellen Blum retired from the Division of Research Grants early this month after 28 years of Government Service. She was chief of the Project Control Section, Research Grants Review Branch.

When Mrs. Blum came to NIH in 1950, she was assigned to DRG as a clerk-typist. She had worked in the PHS Dispensary and the Veterans Bureau for 7 years prior to her marriage in the late 1920s. Mrs. Blum spent most of the past 21 years in DRG, rising to the post of section chief, a position she has held for many years.

She was a major contributor and originator of project referral and project review procedures and policies in the early days of DRG. Much of the credit for the development of the project control system is due to her foresight.

In 1969, Mrs. Blum received the Meritorious Service Award for sustained superior performance, and in 1968, her Section received a group award for "exemplary performance of the past several years, particularly during the peak period of January-February 1968."

Mrs. Blum hopes eventually to do some traveling, but her immediate plans are to relax in Washington, her native area.

ADAG, Nelson Sparks; BBME/OD, Florence Foelak; CC, Elsie Fahrenthold; DAHM, Laura Mae Kress; DBS, Faye Peterson; DCRT, Joan Chase; DDH, Carolyn Niblett; DMI, Beverly Warran; DN, Evelyn Lazzari; DPHPE, Eleanor Wesolowski; DRG, Carol Avatrey; DRR, Dave Dunlap; DRS, Robert Knickerbocker; FIC, Jan Loggan; NCI, Pat Gorman; NEI, Julian Morris; NIH, Bill Sanders; NIAID, Dr. Kran Larson; NIAMD, Katie Broberg; NICHD, Lloyd Blevins; NIDR, Sue Hannan; NIGMS, Elizabeth Y. James; NIMH, Wanda Warddell; NIGMS, Wanda Warddell; NIMH, Daniel Rice; NINDS, Anne Tisiker; NLM, Peter Monk.

The television series, NIH Record, will continue as usual, and equipment inadvertently left on will be shut down with a gentle admonition as in the past. But, if the Special Policeman must ticket a car for a parking or traffic violation or failure to display parking permits properly, the employee will face forfeiture of collateral to the U.S. District Court. The employee may, however, request an appearance before a U.S. Magistrate for adjudication, exactly as if a Montgomery County policeman had ticketed the vehicle in downtown Bethesda.

The U.S. Special Police do not depend upon a citizen's arrest to hold an individual discovered in the commission of an offense.

In discussing the guard officers' new status, Willard E. Vincent, chief of the Protection and Safety Management Branch, stressed that this is one more step toward providing better protection for employees and property at NIH.

Mrs. Blum hopes eventually to do some traveling, but her immediate plans are to relax in Washington, her native area.
There's More to It Than Squirtig Water On Fires—Duties of Firemen Described

"You know what a fire department is supposed to do, it's supposed to squirt water on a fire."

Of course, Jack Leach, NIH Safety Officer, was talking facetiously about what most little boys think are the only duties of a fire department.

But here on the NIH campus fire department personnel are quite aware that their work consists of a considerable amount of other duties. Mr. Leach calls them "one of the principal groups on the reservation that's trained to deal with emergency situations."

That they are, and Mr. Leach tells why. "The NIH Fire Department has a host of fire-prevention activities. They are all trained emergency personnel who deal with materials that are hazardous," he explained.

Mr. Leach enumerated some of their responsibilities which include checking out areas where open flame, such as welding equipment, is used, checking manholes for gas accumulation or oxygen deficiency, administering first aid and checking equipment used for detecting or extinguishing fire.

But one of their most important tasks in the line of fire department duties is the picking up and disposal of chemical wastes.

In the 1950s NIH had 5,000 pounds of chemical waste a year—the present volume is 150,000 pounds. It makes a difference.

"Acids," Mr. Leach said, "constitute the largest single group of chemical wastes, followed by benzine, ethers, toxic materials, and an appreciable amount of potentially shock-sensitive materials.

That last Mr. Leach smilingly interpreted as "you drop it and it may go bang."

In the late 1950s a chemical disposal was built on the campus, but by present standards the disposal is considered "quite inadequate."

Mr. Leach said that facility and the public sewage system take care of those compounds that may be safely diluted, and that the bulk of campus waste chemicals are disposed of safely.

However, he declared, "we are constantly faced with the very real problem of disposing of more hazardous material. There just hasn't been enough research done on how to get rid of waste chemicals."

Presently, the chemicals are safely packaged and stored at a disposal site at the intersection of Center Drive and Service Road South. He termed these chemicals relatively safe, and said that every employee gets a copy.

Performance Appraisals

Employee Gets Copy

A copy of the appraisal will be given to the employee, who may add his own comments to the form. If he feels that his appraisal is not just, he may request review under grievance procedures.

Employee Gets Copy

The second process is a performance rating—Satisfactory, Outstanding, or Unsatisfactory—which reflects the supervisor's summary evaluation of each employee's total performance.

Each employee will also receive a notice of this rating by his supervisor; he will have the right to appeal if he disagrees.

The importance of discussions between supervisor and employee to resolve any differences about either of the evaluations is stressed by the OPM.

Supervisors are encouraged to discuss the evaluation with each employee—to point out the strong as well as weak aspects of performance, to advise on areas in which improvement is needed as well as how to prepare for advancement. NIH Manual issuances are now being released on both types of evaluation, and copies are being distributed.

Copies will also be available for reference in personnel offices, and personnel representatives will be on hand to answer questions.

Dr. John W. Knutson Addresses DDH on Japanese Dental Care

Dr. John W. Knutson, former chief of the Division of Dental Health, BHME, addressed the DDH staff on dental care in Japan.

He recently advised on dental care programs in Japan and Taiwan.
Thrush. Dr. Ira W. Weiss, clinical associate. Metabolic Branch, NCI, is impressed with the computer system designed to simplify the handling of correspondence by NIH employees in a number of different areas.

He concluded his brief appearance by answering a volley of questions by NIH employees in a number of different areas. These ranged from queries on personnel and budget matters, a new computer system designed to improve the handling of correspondence, and the future of PHS hospitals, to NIH's concern with ecology.

The nursing care of patients with bone growth in muscle tissue (Myositis Ossificans Progressiva) was discussed by members of CC's Cancer Nursing Service at a recent conference. From left: Cordie Lee Montgomery, head nurse; Ora M. Bailey, and Frances Thrush. Dr. Ira W. Weiss, clinical associate, Metabolic Branch, NCI, reported on drug therapy research.

The year is 1938 and young researcher, Dr. Specht (I) and associates, Dr. Dennis Donohue (center) and Peter Valsec perform tests using Holdane and Van Slyke gas analyzers in laboratory.

Tomorrow (March 31) Dr. Heinz Specht, Special Assistant to the Director of the Fogarty International Center, will retire after 36 years of Government service throughout the world.

The well-traveled PHS Commissioned Corps officer is a graduate of Princeton University, and received his Ph.D. in General Physiology from Johns Hopkins University. In 1938 he joined the research section of the former Division of Industrial Hygiene of NIH which had been engaged in field surveys but was at that time organized as an investigative unit to establish toxicological data.

Unit Tested Ketones

The unit tested by inhalation the toxic properties of various ketones which were being considered by the Alcohol Tax Unit during the prohibition years as possible denaturants to ethyl alcohol preparations in order to produce unpotable mixtures. The Division moved to Cincinnati in 1958, but its research functions remained at NIH in the Industrial Hygiene Research Laboratory. Here Dr. Specht engaged in research on driver fatigue for the Department of Commerce.

During World War II, he undertook research in aviation medicine, particularly on respiratory equipment, for the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department.

At the end of the war, the laboratory was incorporated into the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases as the Laboratory of Physical Biology, where Dr. Specht was able to continue his studies on respiration in abnormal atmospheric environments.

In connection with this research he made a survey in 1948-49 for the Office of International Health, PHS, in Peru regarding the feasibility of laboratory studies on the prevalent practice of coca-leaf chewing by Andean natives to relieve the distress of physical work in high altitudes.

He joined the Office of International Research in 1962 to establish the NIH Pacific Office in Tokyo and was its chief for 3 years. In 1965 he returned to Bethesda and eventually became Director of OIR.

With the establishment of the new Fogarty International Center, Dr. Specht was made chief of the NIH European Office in Paris, where he served for 2 years. Dr. Specht won't find retirement dull. A self-confessed "junk collector from way back," and a tinkerer in a well-equipped basement workshop, he plans to spend many leisure hours remaking and refinishing old furniture.

Conservation is another interest of Dr. Specht, and he has deeded 40 acres of his mid-New York State farm to the Nature Conservancy, a national organization devoted to the preservation of undeveloped or wilderness areas.

He is also busy planning construction of a pond to provide water for the deer and numerous small animals which are abundant on the farm.

Dr. and Mrs. Specht are already planning a trip to Tokyo to visit their many friends. Also on the travel agenda are trips to Corvalis, Oregon; Storrs, Conn., and Syracuse, N.Y. to see their three sons, all of whom are enrolled in graduate schools for science degrees. Daughter Margaret lives in the Washington area.

Dr. Specht has noted with a twinkle in his eye that on his 90th birthday—March 9, 1997—there will be a total eclipse of the sun. He's already planning a big celebration for the event.

Friends and colleagues will gather on April 2 to honor Dr. and Mrs. Specht at a retirement party.
DR. HASTINGS
(Continued from Page 1)
throughout the nation.”

Dr. Hastings earned a B.S. from Haverford College, and his M.D. from Syracuse University College of Medicine.

Following his internship at Charity Hospital, New Orleans in 1950-51, Dr. Hastings was in general practice in Chatom, Ala. for 5 years.

His career with Miners Memorial Hospital Association hospitals in Kentucky and Virginia began in 1956 with his appointment as a general physician.

In 1961, Dr. Hastings was named chief of the Surgical Service. He held that title until he left to head the Artificial Heart Program.

Dr. Hastings is survived by his wife, Frances Jones Hastings; seven children, five of whom reside at the home address, 9407 Corsica Drive, Bethesda, Md., and one grandchild.

Canyon Creek Lab on ‘Historic Places’ Register

A former schoolhouse outside of Hamilton, Mont.—the site of important experiments leading to Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine—has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The Canyon Creek Laboratory, located on property now owned by Dr. William L. Jellison (a former scientist at NIAID’s Rocky Mountain Laboratory), was built in 1894 in the Bitterroot Valley. It was used as a school for some years.

PHS Rents Building

In 1921 Dr. R. R. Parker found the building to be well located for the study of ticks and Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and the PHS rented it.

The laboratory was used by Dr. Parker, Dr. R. R. Spencer, and staffs of the Montana State Board of Entomology and the PHS until 1926 when the State of Montana built a new laboratory for them in Hamilton.

The new laboratory was eventually purchased by the PHS and expanded into the Rocky Mountain Laboratory.

In the Canyon Creek Laboratory—now known as the Ricketts Memorial Museum—scientists studied the cause and control of spotted fever, a serious and often fatal disease.

The Spencer-Parker spotted fever vaccine was developed here by using ground-up infected ticks. Other studies on ticks and tick-borne diseases, including tick-borne tularemia and tick paralysis, were also started.

Besides laboratory work, the museum exhibits feature Indian artifacts and costumes, natural science articles, the works of local artists, and items pertaining to explorers Lewis and Clark.

Eulogies by Friends and Colleagues Are Given At 2 Memorial Services for Dr. Frank Hastings

The many expressions of admiration, love, and respect presented by those who participated in the two memorial services for Dr. Hastings, held in Washington and Philadelphia, are reflected in the following remarks.

Those who knew Frank Hastings recognized in him a man who had the rarest combination of ability, integrity, courage, and compassion.

With characteristic humility his pioneering contributions to medical science were immersed in team work with others.

Those who worked with him thought of him as a saintly person with a warm wit and a common touch, he was loved by all who knew him.

Although he was trained as a practicing physician and surgeon, he had the kind of understanding of the inquiring mind of the research scientist that came from being himself an explorer and innovator.

He saw the value of combining the best contributions from all the disciplines to achieve a new synthesis for the solution of problems.

He had the courage to dare what many regarded as impossible, to dream dreams and set goals, and to persevere in reaching those goals in the face of obstacles, opposition, doubts and discouragement.

Like all pioneers he championed new concepts that were at first unpopular until time proved him right.

He stood true to his ethical code regarding rigorous testing of new medical devices before clinical trials, and his concept for test and evaluation centers for this purpose is likely to be institutionalized on a national scale in the years to come.

His integrity as a public servant was a living example to emulate.

He believed and daily demonstrated that the highest ethical conduct of his office was not only an official obligation but also a moral trust.

But the quality that endeared him to so many was his great humanity.

Although he carried out his purposes in quiet ways, the underlying principles that guided his life and determined his goals were a deep sense of service to his fellow man and a tremendous empathy for those who were underprivileged, impoverished, or deprived of material needs and human rights.

His departure from medical practice to research administration was based on the hope that by organized, systematic effort his talents and those of many others could be multiplied to provide meaningful extended life to untold numbers of cardiac patients.

FIREMEN
(Continued from Page 3)
precaution has been taken to assure their remaining inert.

Mr. Leach suggested that it would be most helpful if lab personnel would cooperate with the NIH Fire Department regarding waste chemicals.

“Frequently, we are asked to come in and clean up a lab after the investigator has left NIH,” he noted. “We cannot determine what compounds were used, and my department is not equipped to safely analyze some chemicals.

Old Chemicals Hazardous

“One of our biggest difficulties lies in an investigator not discarding old chemicals which may deteriorate to a point of becoming hazardous.”

He cautioned that there is a distinct danger to outdated chemicals, and that the NIH Supply and Distribution system is adequate to meet the needs of the average laboratory when it comes to issuing new chemicals.

The bottle, containing an old chemical (acid) developed leaks which corroded the outside metal container. If the chemical does that to metal, think what it can do to you? Cause burns, that's what.

Mr. Leach urged that all laboratories have a routine pick-up schedule with the fire department. Some labs operate on a "call-as-needed" basis which he considered not as effective in an efficient waste chemical pick-up program.

"NIH is making every effort to help improve the environment and this depends in no small part on the cooperation of the scientific community," he added.
Dr. Herman's Achievements Recognized; Receives PHS Meritorious Service Medal

“Surprise” is the only word for Dr. Samuel S. Herman’s reaction to his confrontation with friends and colleagues gathered on March 3 to see NIH Director Dr. Robert Q. Marston present him with the PHS Meritorious Service Medal.

Dr. Herman was cited for his outstanding accomplishments in transferring vision grant programs from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke to the National Eye Institute, developing the new Institute’s extramural programs, providing scientific management of NEI contracts, and acting as advisor to Dr. Carl Kupfer, NEI Director.

With PHS 21 Years

Dr. Herman, who is retiring as NEI’s associate director for Extramural Programs, is completing a 21-year career as a PHS Commissioned Officer.

After graduating from Harvard in the same class as John F. Kennedy, Dr. Herman earned his D.D.S. and Ph.D. degree in Public Health. He joined the PHS in 1949, spending the last 11 years at NIH before retiring on Feb 28.

Dr. Herman began his career with the PHS Division of Public Health Methods where he became involved with many issues which still take great concern 20 years later.

His most vivid recollections include participating in the first study on the impact of research grants on grantee institutions, and the first national study on the financing of medical, dental, and public health education.

Noted as Administrator

Dr. Herman’s most noted accomplishments have been in the administration of extramural programs. While serving as Deputy Associate Director in the National Cancer Institute, he played a key role in developing a single cost-sharing grant for partial support of the entire research and training program of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research.

In 1967, as the first associate director for Extramural Research of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, he established a totally new extramural program. When NIEHS consolidated its operations in North Carolina, Dr. Herman again accepted the challenge of a new Institute and joined NEI.

Joins Temple University

Retirement from PHS will bring new responsibilities for Dr. Herman—he will become assistant vice president for Research of the Temple University Health Sciences Center.

Here he will work directly under Dr. Paul Kotin, formerly the Director of NIEHS, and will also become Associate Dean of the Graduate School and a professor of Community Health.

As if these duties weren’t enough, Dr. Herman intends not only to continue his hobby of tape-recording chamber music, but to work with his wife on piano-cello duets. A tennis and squash enthusiast, Dr. Herman hopes to be able to spend more time sailing on Bantam Lake in Connecticut, where he and his wife have a summer cottage.

Golf Association in Sixth Season; Looking for New Members Now

The men’s NIH Golf Association—now in its sixth season—is looking for new members. Those wishing to join may leave their names and phone numbers with the R&W office, Room IA-18, Bldg. 31.

Efforts will be made to assign new members to a team, but those registering late will be put on a waiting list for openings.

Dr. Roscoe O. Brady Interviewed for TODAY Show

A filmed interview with Dr. Roscoe O. Brady on his research will appear on NBC’s TODAY Show in the near future.

Dr. Brady, assistant chief of the Laboratory of Neurochemistry, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, was recently named Chemical Innovator of the Month by the American Chemical Society.

He was interviewed about his pioneering work in discovering the missing enzyme in a number of inherited lipid-storage disorders. Amniocentesis—tapping of the amniotic fluid to study the fetal cells cultured from it—will also be illustrated on the program.

This section of the show, demonstrating pre-natal diagnosis of the lipid-storage disorders and other congenital defects, was filmed with Dr. Cecil B. Jacobson of the Reproductive Genetics Unit, George Washington University.

Dr. Mider Elected Head Of New FPA Chapter

Dr. G. Burroughs Mider, Deputy Director of NLM, was elected president of the NIH/NIMH chapter of the Federal Professional Association at its Feb. 24 meeting.

Also elected were Dr. Kenneth S. Cole, NINDS, vice president; Dr. Harold M. Davidson, DRG, secretary, and Clifford Allen, BHME, treasurer.

Serving on the Board of Directors are: Dr. Allen O. Gamble, OD, Dr. David Shakow, NIMH, and Dr. Edwin D. Becker, NIMH. Dr. Zaka I. Slawsky, of the Naval Ordnance Laboratory who is national FPA president, spoke briefly on the Association’s role in spearheading legislation.

In response to Dr. Slawsky’s plea, members promised to initiate an active membership campaign.

Dr. Witkop to Lecture In London and Zurich

Dr. Bernhard Witkop, chief of NIAMD Laboratory of Chemistry, will lecture in England tomorrow (March 5) on the “NIH Shift.”

The only American speaker at a “Symposium on Organic Mechanisms of Biological Reductions,” Dr. Witkop will speak at the Joint Annual Meeting of the Chemical Society of London and the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

His lecture is entitled “Models and Mechanisms of Microsomal Hydroxylations.”

The “NIH Shift” is an oxidation reaction in which molecular oxygen is incorporated into molecules in formation of phols.

It is involved in metabolic phenomena of direct consequences for the etiology of cancer as well as for the long-range toxicity of aromatic drugs—such as many analgesics, tranquilizers and anti-depressants.

The term “NIH Shift” was first used by Dr. Witkop several years ago to give recognition to the NIH and since then has come into general use.

Dr. Witkop will travel abroad again in June to Switzerland at the invitation of the President of the University of Zurich to present the Paul Karrer Lecture and to receive the Karrer Medal on June 30.

Award Named for Nobelist

The award, endowed 12 years ago to honor achievements in organic and biological chemistry, is named for the Swiss chemist who won the Nobel Prize in 1937 for pioneering work on vitamins A, B2 and E.

The lecture Dr. Witkop will deliver is considered the most prestigious honor that the scientific community of Switzerland bestows on a foreign scientist.

Former medalists include Nobel Laureates George Wald, Arne Tiselius, Alexander Todd, and Severo Ochoa (a former NIAMD grantee).

The title of Dr. Witkop’s Karrer Lecture, which he will deliver in Germany, is “The Changing Chemistry of Natural Products: The Organic Chemist as a Trail Blazer for Biochemists and Pharmacologists.”

German-born Dr. Witkop, also speaks fluent French and Italian, besides English, and is well versed in Spanish, Japanese, Greek and Latin.

Dr. Witkop is internationally known for his work on oxidation mechanisms, natural products and intermediary metabolites.
**Dr. Schmidt Represents NIH at N. Y. Ceremony For Blood Donor Stamp**

**Book on Biomedical Engineering Introduces All Aspects of Field**

In a recently published book, *Biomedical Engineering*, 22 scientists collaborated to introduce all aspects of bioengineering from theory to development, to practical applications in today's medicine.

Coordinating knowledge for the medical scientist-engineer team, the authors stress basic principles.

Dr. J. H. U. Brown, associate director of the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and several NIGMS grantees were editors and contributors to the book.

**Administrative Training Program Qualifies Grads For Advanced Positions**

The NIH Associate Director for Administration has announced the inauguration of a new administrative training program—the NIH Middle-Level Administrative Career Development Program; it has been approved by the Civil Service Commission.

The program will identify and develop NIH mid-level administrative personnel with potential for future advancement to upper management positions.

Three employees will be selected in 1971, and up to five employees will be selected in 1972.

The basic training plan consists of the permanent reassignment of trainees from their present administrative specialties to new ones.

Participants will receive concentrated on-the-job training for 18 to 24 months, supplemented by related courses, conferences, seminars, and selected readings.

Completing the program qualifies the trainees for positions in their areas.

Graduates will receive help in securing permanent positions in areas in which they now qualify.

The program includes no provision for promotion. But it does give participants additional qualifications with which they may compete for positions of greater responsibility.

**Qualifications Noted**

To be eligible, candidates must have Career or Career Conditional appointments in Grades 12, 13, or 14, with at least 2 years at NIH and the last year in their present position.

Candidates must be in one of the following administrative areas: financial management, budget administration, grants and contracts management, program analysis, or public information.

Trainees will be selected according to the NIH Merit Promotion Plan and on the basis of experience, education, and performance in recent positions, and personal interviews.

For applications and further information contact the Training and Employee Development Office, Bldg. 31, Rm. B2213, Ext. 62146. Applications must be submitted by April 23.

**CC's Blood Bank Reports Donations Made in February**

The Clinical Center Blood Bank reports that 566 units of blood were received from NIH donors in February, and 67 patients received 1,791 units.

To donate call Ext. 64509.
The Day the Secretary Came to NIH

Photos by Ralph Bredland, Ed Hubbard, and Tom Joy