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# Record

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

## 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.



Dr. Hastings' research contributed to the development of man-made internal organs. He was lauded for his "sensitivity to the public interest and to scientific accomplishment."

## 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 predoctoral 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.

"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

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## Secretary Richardson Tours Service Areas; Has Q and A Session With Employees



HEW Secretary Richardson, flanked by Dr. Marston, NIH Director (l), and Dr. Berliner, Deputy Director for Science, walks from Bldg. 1 to the NIH Laundry, the first stop on his visit here March 16. See Page 8 for picture story.

HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson's visit to NIH Tuesday afternoon, March 16, began with an informal, handshaking tour of several service areas and ended with a question-and-answer, give-and-take session with employees at the Clinical Center.

During a brief interval, Secretary Richardson met various Institute, Division, and Bureau Directors and some of their staff at a tea in the Medical Board Room and Lounge.

After Dr. Robert Q. Marston, NIH Director, welcomed Secretary Richardson, they—along with several of Dr. Marston's associates—toured the NIH Laundry facility in Bldg. 13. There they greeted Thomas H. Keys, section head, and members of his staff.

Later, the contingent visited the Central Sterile Supply Service, where James L. Snowden, CSSS head, explained how his staff met some of the unusual challenges the service was required to overcome.

The final tour stop before tea was the kitchen of the Clinical Center's main cafeteria. In all three areas, the Secretary personally greeted each employee.

Following his introduction to NIH officials at the tea, Secretary Richardson spoke briefly to NIH employees in the Jack Masur Auditorium. The overflow crowd saw the Secretary via closed circuit TV in the 14th floor auditorium.

Commenting on Dr. Marston's remark about his having "medicine in

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## Dr. E. J. Miller, NIDR, Receives IADR Award

Dr. Edward J. Miller, a biochemist at the National Institute of Dental Research, received the International Association for Dental Research award in Oral Science on March 20.

The presentation was made at the 49th general session of the IADR held March 18-21 in Chicago.

Dr. Miller was honored for his contributions in the basic research of collagen and elastin.

He has received wide recognition for his studies of the chemistry and function of these major protein components of connective tissue.

Dr. Miller received his B.S. degree from Spring Hill College, and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Rochester in 1964.

### Joined NIDR in 1963

He came to the NIDR in 1963 to conduct research in the Laboratory of Biochemistry.

The award, sponsored by the Proctor and Gamble Company, includes a plaque and a \$1,000 cash prize.

It is presented to a scientist under 36 years of age in recognition of outstanding contributions to basic research in the natural sciences related to oral biology.

**the**  **Record**

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**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



Mrs. Blum was honored by more than 200 friends and colleagues at recent retirement reception held in the Westwood Building.

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

**NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule**

*Radio*

**DISCUSSION: NIH**

WGMS, AM-570—FM Stereo 103.5—Friday, about 9:15 p.m.

April 2

Dr. Phillip Gorden, Clinical Endocrinology Branch, NIAMD

Subject: Diabetes

April 9

Edith Jones, chief, Nutrition Department, CC

Subject: Nutrition in a Changing World (R)

Interview takes place during intermission of the Library of Congress concerts.

*Television*

**PANORAMA: Ask the Doctor**

WTTG-TV, Channel 5, 8:30 p.m.

April 8

Dr. Paul R. McCurdy, associate professor of Medicine, Georgetown University School of Medicine (NIAMD grantee)

Subject: Sickle Cell Anemia

April 13

Dr. John L. Decker, chief, Arthritis and Rheumatism Branch, NIAMD

Subject: Arthritis

The television series, NIH REPORTS, will be rescheduled later.

to her foresight.

In 1963, 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."

**Guards Now Transformed Into 'U.S. Special Police'**



**AN HISTORICAL FIRST**—graduating U.S. Special Policemen. First row (l to r) are: Lt. Avery H. Brummitt, Lt. Thaddeus A. Henley, Willard E. Vincent, Lt. Richard F. Jones, Lt. George W. Franklin, and Lt. Floyd D. Rush. Second row (l to r): Cpl. Joseph E. Thomas, Pfc. Rennie C. Vest, Pfc. James M. Jackson, Lt. Charles R. Pyles, Sgt. Jesse W. James, Pvt. Harry Levine, Pvt. Joseph Henry, and Pfc. Walter R. Davis. Not present for the picture were: Capt. Jacob L. Craumer, Pfc. Andrew L. Fortune, and Pfc. Ralph A. Lewis.

Many employees recognize the NIH guard officers as old friends or acquaintances because of their long service here. The uniforms are also easily recognizable, but there is now a subtle difference—the badges read "U.S. Special Police."

The men who wear these new badges are members of the first graduating class, the culmination of a long-term project to transform members of the NIH Guard Force into U.S. Special Policemen.

They have completed an intensive course which includes: legal procedures, arrest powers and procedures, crimes and offenses, laws of evidence, investigations, parking and traffic control, and related subjects.

Throughout the training, the emphasis was on public relations and the need to assist employees.

The change in status will not alter most of their duties. Patrols 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.

**CSC Establishes New Job Grading Standards For Certain Occupations**

NIH recently received new job grading standards from the Civil Service Commission. The standards, to become effective by October 1971, pertain to wage leaders and supervisors in trades and labor occupations covered by the Coordinated Federal Wage System.

Employees under the special printing pay schedule will not be affected.

**Little Effect Here**

The Office of Personnel Management has conducted a preliminary test on the standards, and has found that this reevaluation will have very little effect on the grades of NIH personnel.

However, before action is taken on those few jobs that may have to be downgraded, other possibilities will be considered.

Questions on the new standards should be referred to B/I/D personnel officers.

**Agriculture's Graduate School Summer Schedule Ready April 1**

The Summer Schedule for the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture courses will be available April 1.

For information, catalogs, and schedules, telephone 388-4419, or pick up this material in Room 1031 of the South Agriculture Building, 14th Street and Independence Avenue, S.W., in Washington, D.C.

Courses are open to high school or college graduates, and students do not have to be Government employees.

Tuition charges are \$22 for each semester credit hour.

## Marston Strongly Urges Low, Moderate Income Mont. County Housing

The Director of NIH, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, has reaffirmed NIH's concern about the unavailability of housing in Montgomery County, Md., for low and middle-income employees.

In a letter to Montgomery County Executive James P. Gleason, with a copy to Idamae Garrott, president of the Montgomery County Council, Dr. Marston said: "I strongly urge the Montgomery County Council to take such action as may be necessary to provide an adequate amount of low and moderate income housing in the County."

### Most in Clerical, Other Jobs

NIH employs more than 11,000 people at its various Montgomery County facilities. It is widely known for its professional staff, which includes more than 2,000 holders of doctoral degrees. On the other hand, however, well over half the employees are in clerical or other office jobs, or are involved in plant operation and maintenance.

NIH records reveal that 8,814 employees live in Maryland and the District of Columbia, in equal proportions. But more than half of the District of Columbia residents earn less than \$10,000 a year, and 44 percent earn less than \$7,500.

"It is reasonable to assume," said Dr. Marston, "that many of the District of Columbia employees would like to live closer to the NIH."

### Traveling Distances Cited

Since many of the lower-paid employees "are unable to afford housing near the NIH," he continued, "they must often reside at unreasonable distances from their places of employment.

"This results in higher transportation costs and increased travel time, creating for the NIH a continuing problem in recruiting and retaining personnel."

This was the third such letter in the last 5 years. Dr. Marston's predecessor, NIH Director, Dr. James A. Shannon, noted the lack of housing and the existence of discriminatory barriers in letters to the president of the Montgomery County Council in 1966 and 1968.

### Financial Barriers Remain

Personnel officials at NIH say that although discriminatory barriers have been broken, financial barriers remain.

Those low-income employees who do not live in the District generally live in the far reaches of Prince Georges County. Few live in Montgomery County or in the nearest Virginia county, Fairfax.

## There's More to It Than Squirting 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 disposing of chemical wastes.

In the 1950s NIH had 5,000 pounds of chemical waste material 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 benzene, 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



Mr. Lindsay examines the bottled lethal liquid before making the important decision on how to safely dispose of it.

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

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Ray Mullican (l), assistant chief of the NIH Fire Department, inspects a carton of chemicals carried by Charles Lindsay (c) that will soon be discarded. Archie Tolbert continues to unload other cartons collected from various campus labs. Both are wearing protective vinyl aprons, rubber gloves, full face shields, and boots—the correct attire for this sort of work.—Photos by Donald Nusbaum.

## Supervisors to Complete Performance Appraisals And Ratings by June 15

All NIH supervisors will evaluate the work performance of Civil Service employees and will, in addition, assign performance ratings during the period April 15 to June 15.

The two processes, established under Civil Service regulations, are separate but are being completed this year at the same time.

This will enable supervisors to make their evaluations more complete and meaningful, according to the Office of Personnel Management.

The first process, the performance appraisal, is designed for use in considering employees for promotion by competitive procedures initiated under the NIH Merit Promotion Plan.

An evaluation is required on specified factors considered important for the determination of an employee's potential for advancement.

Appraisals are to be completed on HEW forms modified for NIH.

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.

## SECRETARY

(Continued from Page 1)

his genes," the Secretary noted that his own father was a physician and a major in the Medical Corps in World War I and that he himself served as a medic during World War II.

In his remarks, Mr. Richardson spoke of the "vicarious pride everyone at HEW shares in NIH," noting that he was impressed with the "dedication" shown by NIH employees.

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 the 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.

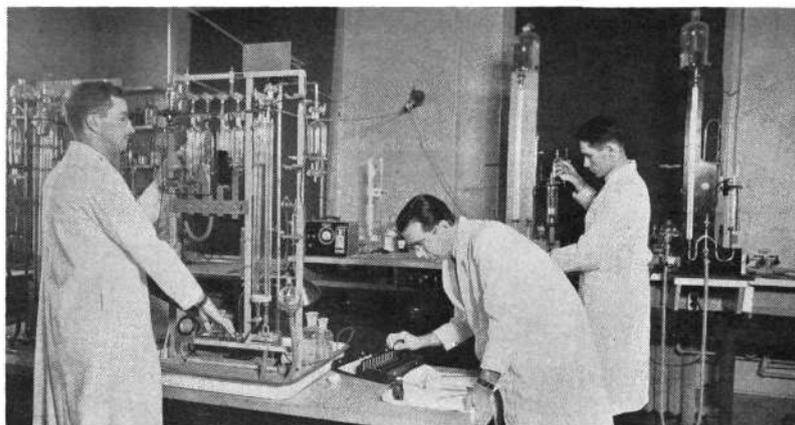
### CC to Show Dramatic Film 'To Seek, To Teach, To Heal'

Because of numerous requests, the NIH film, "To Seek, To Teach, To Heal," will be shown on Friday, April 2, at 11:15 a.m. and 12 noon, at the Jack Masur Auditorium, Clinical Center.

The half-hour dramatic documentary film tells the story of a young boy's fight for life. It focuses on the way in which the Nation's network of medical centers, medical research institutions and medical schools can mobilize and bring into use life-saving techniques and medical skills.

With the support and collaboration of NIH, these institutions teach and train new physicians and research scientists, and bring better health to the people of the Nation.

## Dr. Specht's Retirement Plans Promise A Kaleidoscope of Interesting Activities



The year is 1938 and young researcher, Dr. Specht (l) and associates, Dr. Dennis Donohue (center) and Peter Valaer 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 1936 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 1938, 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 tink-



Dr. Specht, president of the Washington Academy of Sciences from 1966 to 1967, was also secretary of the Academy for many years.

erer 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

## Population Center Plans To Broaden Research On Oral Contraceptives

A new branch—the Fertility Regulating Methods Evaluation Branch—to administer an enlarged research program for evaluating oral contraceptive methods has been formed at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Dr. John Schrogie, branch chief, will direct the program. He is a clinical pathologist and former research division director of the Food and Drug Administration.

### Expenditures Will Increase

Because of the shortage of basic information about the effects of oral contraceptives, NICHD's Center for Population Research plans to more than double its expenditures for research in evaluating contraceptive methods.

The program will emphasize investigations of the pharmacological properties of estrogen-progestogen combinations in varying doses.

The biochemical effects of estrogens and progestogens on a substantial number of women indicate only a very small number of them are actually subject to serious adverse effects.

### Objectives Noted

The objectives of the Fertility Regulating Methods Evaluation Program will be to: identify and characterize these biochemical effects; identify high risk sub-populations; identify unique pharmacological properties of the various steroids in use.

Also, develop basic pharmacological information to assist in interpreting studies in animals, and find more ideal doses of hormonal contraceptives.

Compiling information about the pharmacology of the drugs is a needed step toward interpreting present and future data on side effects in oral contraceptive users.

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 Corvallis, 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.



Launching a membership campaign for Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., President Richard Nixon (l) presents the first silver membership plaque to Dr. A. Edward Maumenee, Johns Hopkins University, at the White House. Dr. Maumenee, a member of the first advisory council of the National Eye Institute, is at present an NEI grantee.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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

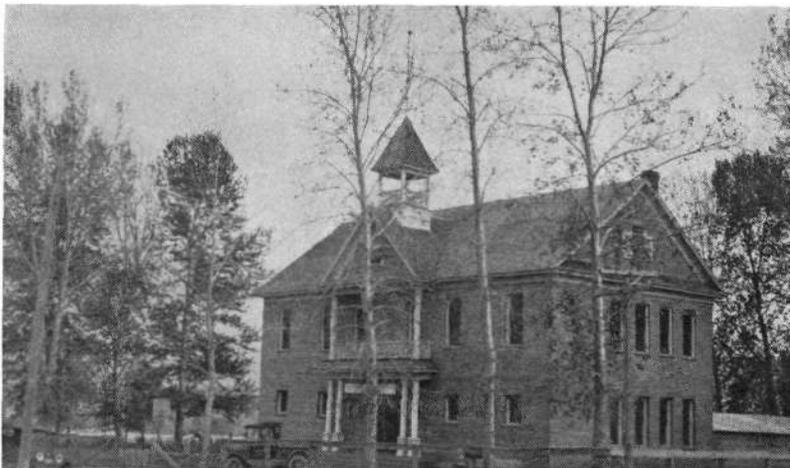
1928 when the State of Montana built a new laboratory for them in Hamilton.

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.



The Canyon Creek Laboratory, pictured during the 1920s when PHS and other Government scientists did research here on ticks, is now known as the Ricketts Memorial Museum.

## 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 are of 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

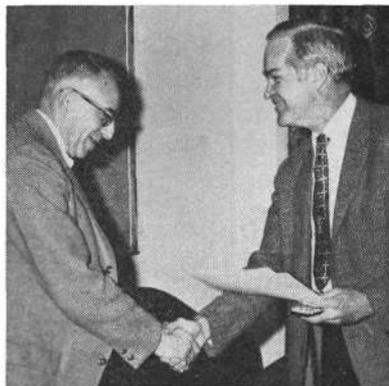
Dr. Herman's most noted accomplishments have been in the administration of extramural programs. While serving as deputy associate director in the National Cancer Institute, he played a key role in developing a single cost-sharing grant for partial support of the entire research and training program of 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 Com-



Dr. Marston, NIH Director (r), congratulates Dr. Herman on receiving PHS Meritorious Service Medal.

munity 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.

## 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, NIAMD.

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.

## 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 1A-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.



Cameraman Dave Weigman films Dr. Brady (r) being interviewed by Paul Cunningham, of NBC's TODAY Show, in his laboratory.

## Dr. Witkop to Lecture In London and Zurich

Dr. Bernhard Witkop, chief of NIAMD Laboratory of Chemistry, will lecture in England tomorrow (March 31) on the "NIH Shift."

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

### Dr. Witkop

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 phenols.

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 famous 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 German, 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.

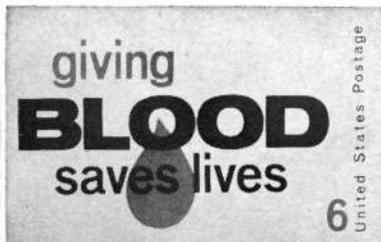
## Dr. Schmidt Represents NIH at N. Y. Ceremony For Blood Donor Stamp



Rodney Douglass, community relations specialist for the CC Blood Bank, was first in line to purchase blood donor stamps from Helen Thomas at the Post Office in Bldg. 10, managed by R&W.

Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, chief of the Clinical Center Blood Bank, represented NIH at a ceremony for presentation of first-day folios of the new blood donor stamp.

The ceremony, sponsored by the American Association of Blood Banks in cooperation with the U.S.



Postal Service, was held March 11 in New York City.

The first day of issue of the stamp was March 12, and general sale nationally began March 13.

Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, HEW Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, joined the president of the American Association of Blood Banks, the Assistant Postmaster General, and the postmaster of the City of New York in presenting first-day folios to the A.A.B.B., American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, American Red Cross, and Howard Munce, designer of the stamp.

The first stamp folio was reserved for President Nixon.

Poster-size reproductions of the colorful stamp are on display in all NIH buildings.

## 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

## Drs. E. Becker and R. Dedrick Receive Achievement Awards From the Washington Academy of Sciences

Innovative use of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy in chemical problems has won for Dr. Edwin Becker the 1970 Washington Academy of Sciences award for Physical Sciences.

The award, shared with Dr. Thomas Farrar, a co-researcher at the National Bureau of Standards, was presented March 18 at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Becker has been chief of the Section on Molecular Biophysics, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases since 1961.

In his research, various spectroscopic techniques are used to probe the detailed structure of molecules and to examine the forces existing between molecules.

During the last 2 years Dr. Becker and Dr. Farrar, together with their colleagues at NIH and NBS, have pioneered in the application of nuclear magnetic resonance pulse techniques and the new method of Fourier transform spectroscopy to the study of carbon-13 nuclei.

Dr. Becker's work in infrared spectroscopy was recognized when he received the Coblenz Memorial Prize award in 1966, given by a national association of infrared spectroscopists.

Shortly after receiving his Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from the University of California in 1955, Dr. Becker joined NIAMD as a research chemist.

He is an active member of the NIAMD Assembly of Scientists, and the NIH Graduate School faculty. He is also a lecturer in Chemistry at Georgetown University.

Dr. Becker serves on the editorial board of two scientific journals.

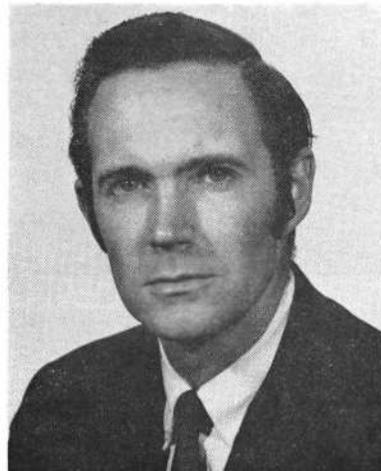


Dr. Becker is noted for his research with various spectroscopic techniques. In 1966 he won the Coblenz Memorial Prize for his work in that field.

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.

Dr. Robert L. Dedrick, Division of Research Services, received the Washington Academy of Sciences' annual award for scientific achievement in Engineering Sciences by



Dr. Dedrick has gained scientific fame for his mathematical analysis to drug distribution in the body, and has written a number of articles on that subject.

a professional less than 40 years of age.

Dr. Dedrick is chief of the Chemical Engineering Section, Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation Branch.

The citation, recognizing Dr. Dedrick's outstanding work in the application of Chemical Engineering to Problems in Medicine and Biology, was made on March 18.

He has been with NIH since 1966, and is known for his distinguished pioneering research and development, especially in the areas of Biochemical Engineering, Artificial Organs, Biomaterials, and Physiological Systems Analysis.

Dr. Dedrick is especially noted for his mathematical analysis to drug distribution in the body.

### Publications Listed

His bibliography lists more than two dozen definitive publications related to pharmacokinetics of anti-neoplastic drugs, drug and metabolite distribution during hemodialysis, fixed bed processes for blood perfusion, blood-material interactions, and related subjects.

A graduate of Yale in 1956, with Highest Honors, Dr. Dedrick also has an M.A. degree from the University of Michigan, and a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland.

Dr. Dedrick was a visiting scientist in the summer of 1965 with the NHI Laboratory of Technical Development.

He was an associate professor of Engineering and Applied Science at the George Washington University before joining NIH.

## 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, management analysis, personnel management, general 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. B2B13, 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 CC 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

