Health Physics News

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Mary Walchuk

The task of the leader is to get his people from where they are to where they have not been. — Henry Kissinger

This month we continue our feature of the still-living past presidents and the current president of the Health Physics Society (HPS). These men and women have built upon the foundation set in place by the earlier presidents and have been instrumental in moving the Society forward year by year.

1991-1992 Francis X. Massé, CHP

What is your current job title?

My main responsibility now is as president of F.X. Massé Associates, Inc., a medical and health physics consulting group incorporated in 1974. I am also still radiation safety officer (RSO) at Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston, where I have had a continuing affiliation since 1952.

If you are retired, what was your most recent job title?

I retired in 2000 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) as Institute Radiation Protection Officer and director of Radiation Protection Programs after 41 years on the MIT senior staff and faculty. I still hold the faculty title of Senior Lecturer in Nuclear Science and Engineering and am retained as a consultant to EH&S (environment, health, and safety).

What schooling or training led to your work in health physics?

I was introduced to the field of medical physics as a Northeastern University physics student, when my first cooperative work/study assignment was in medical physics at Tufts-New England Medical Center (T-NEMC) in 1952. I spent my entire co-op work/study undergraduate time at T-NEMC, expanding into health physics as nuclear medicine development matured. I continued as a full-time staff member and RSO until 1959 when I moved to MIT and stayed at T-NEMC part-time.

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50 Years, 50 Presidents Part II

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How have you been involved in the health physics field over the years?

My continuing involvement at T-NEMC to date provided the opportunity to stay current with medical health physics over the past 54 years. My 41 years at MIT involved frontline responsibilities in research reactor, high-energy accelerator, and university health physics ranging as broadly as could be imagined. While director of the Institute Radiation Protection Programs I was responsible for oversight of the laboratories of as many as 12 Nobel Laureates. More recently, our consulting practice involves dozens of hospitals, universities, and biotechs, including some of the most prestigious in the Boston and New England area.

How have you been involved in the Health Physics Society over the years?

I joined the HPS in 1959 while preparing for the 1960 annual meeting in Boston when Elda Anderson was president. I then served on the organizing committee for the New England Chapter, which was spawned by that meeting, and served in several chapter roles, including president. I renewed my activities at the HPS level while chairing the 1980 midyear meeting in Hyannis, the second national meeting to come to New England. I then chaired the Symposia Committee and participated in other HPS committees until elected to the HPS board, treasurer, and president positions. During my tenure in these offices I served on numerous ad hoc committees at the request of sitting presidents.

What was your biggest challenge while HPS president, president-elect, and immediate past president?

I have spent my professional life at the managerial level, including a side career in banking, where I served 38 years on the board of directors of a Massachusetts bank, including the last 12 years as chairman of the board before mandatory retirement at age 70. That experience carried over in my various professional responsibilities, including my activities for the HPS. The management of the Society was always in the back of my head, and the opportunities to improve on the long-term management issues, such as stabilization of the Society finances (beginning while I was treasurer and then during presidential years), stabilization of the contractual arrangements between the Society and the Secretariat, even improvements in the newsletter editorial arrangements and appointment process, were some of the more important areas on which I focused. My 12-year International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA) executive committee activities, including four years as IRPA treasurer, were a carryover from my HPS presidency, including more management efforts. Another major challenge during my term was the maturing and tweaking of the HPS Scientific and Public Issues Committee and the escalating release rate of Society position statements to expand our influence in regulatory issues. My term as chairman of the Council of Scientific Society Presidents (CSSP) was a great honor stemming from the HPS presidency.

What was the best part of being HPS president, president-elect, and immediate past president?

The level of involvement in all aspects of the field at the highest level, chapter visits, the ability to make key appointments to important committees, and the opportunity to guide the Society through the presidential experience was very rewarding for me. The camaraderie and collegiality in the endless meetings during those three years and the years that follow with continuing past-president responsibilities have led to many lasting friendships with the many great people in this field.

What advice would you give others considering running for HPS president?

My advice to anyone considering seeking the presidency is to prepare well and don't rush it. Participate in as many Society activities and offices as possible to prepare for the presidency. The presidential years fly by and they will be wasted if the necessary preparation time hasn't been spent in advance. Prepare well and give it all you have and you will never regret it.

1992-1993 Keith J. Schiager, CHP

Current job title:
Currently retired.

If retired, most recent job title:
Most recent job title was director of radiological health and RSO, University of Utah.

Schooling or training:
BS in physics; US Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) Fellow in radiological physics (one year, no degree); MPH, radiological health specialty; PhD, environmental health, radiological health specialty.

Involvement in the health physics field:
I began with the AEC Fellowship for my first year of graduate work.

My first professional job was as an operational health physicist at a national laboratory and most of my subsequent positions have involved hands-on practical health physics.

My doctoral dissertation was on plutonium in fallout from atmospheric weapons tests. This led to an interest in aerosol dynamics and inhalation exposures and eventually to my major research subject of evaluation and control of exposures to radon and its progeny. Initially, my efforts were devoted to occupational exposures—uranium miners and mill workers—but later the emphasis shifted to the general public, both indoors and outdoors.

Environmental radioactivity and radiation also provided challenges, such as comprehensive environmental radiation surveillance programs for a nuclear power plant, a national laboratory, and several uranium mills. Another challenge was to design a large industrial facility with greatly reduced background radiation at reasonable cost.

During the 1960s and 1970s, I provided radiation protection consulting services to many hospitals.

Teaching radiation health specialists at the graduate level was one of my most enjoyable activities. I was privileged to serve as advisor to several dozen master's and doctoral candidates.

I have been actively involved in other organizations related to health physics, for example, the American Academy of Health Physics (AAHP) (president 1990), American Public Health Association, American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA), American Nuclear Society (ANS), IRPA, and National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP).

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:
Plenary member since 1958; now a Fellow Emeritus. Member of five chapters and president of two.

Served as a chair and/or member of numerous committees, including Local Arrangements Committee for three annual meetings, Symposium Committee, Education and Training Committee, Ad Hoc Committee on Sectionalization, Environmental Radiation Section Steering Committee, Board of Directors, Finance Committee, Scientific and Public Issues Committee, Awards Committee, and Presidents Emeritus Committee.

Biggest challenge:
During my complete five-year term as a member of the Scientific and Public Issues Committee, beginning as president-elect, a major challenge was to produce several high-quality position statements. I believe that there were more position statements produced during that period than during any other comparable period, before or since, and I was heavily involved in the writing of each of them.

Reorganization of our Standards Committee and our two American National Standards Institute Committees was a time-consuming challenge during my year as president, but I was pleased with the results.

Best part:
The close association with the other officers and members of the Secretariat's staff was, by far, the best of this experience. Each of these individuals has a very high commitment to serve the Society to the best of his/her ability. When people with common goals take on the challenges as a team, a high degree of camaraderie is developed and the tasks become not only bearable, but enjoyable. This spirit of camaraderie also extended to the spouses, so that we shared experiences as one big happy family.

Advice to others considering presidency:
Be prepared to commit a great deal of time, over a period of 10 years, and make sure that your employer and your spouse/partner are very comfortable with that commitment. I said 10 years because it isn't always clear to nominees that there are well-defined committee assignments beginning with the year as president-elect and continuing for 10 years. However, that long association with others who are facing the same demands is part of the experience that develops the closeness within the small community of presidents emeriti.

1993-1994 Kenneth L. Mossman

Current job title:
Professor of Health Physics, School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University.

Schooling or training:
I took MS and PhD degrees from the University of Tennessee in radiation biology and health physics.

Involvement in the health physics field:
I have been active in many areas of health physics that included operational, administrative, and academic responsibilities. I served as RSO for the Georgetown University main campus and for Arizona State University. At Arizona State I was Assistant Vice President for Research and in that capacity had administrative oversight of all regulatory compliance areas including radiation safety. I also have served on a number of national and international advisory committees regarding radiological health and safety; I established the graduate program in health physics at Georgetown University. Several of our graduates have served or are currently serving in important leadership positions in US radiation protection and in international affairs. In addition my research and scholarship have focused on health physics issues related to risk assessment and risk management, philosophy of radiation protection, and regulatory policy.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:
Over the years I have served the Society in a number of ways, including as a member of the Education Committee (chair), Awards Committee, Scientific and Public Issues Committee, Presidents Emeritus Committee, and Board of Directors; active in the Baltimore-Washington Chapter and Arizona Chapter; and as Local Arrangements chair for the 1996 and 2006 midyear meetings.

I am very proud of my efforts to get Society positions established regarding risks of low-dose radiation, including the statement "Risk in Perspective," that discussed limitations on quantifying radiogenic risks, and the statement "Ionizing Radiation-Safety Standards for the General Public," that established an acceptable dose level of 1 mSv per year above annual natural background.

Biggest challenge:
As president-elect the most difficult challenge was getting buy-in from the Society membership to institutionalize a public relations program. Public relations is not cheap and I needed to convince the Society (through the Board of Directors) that the costs were worth it. I should note that our initial program was very expensive.

As president my biggest challenge was to implement the ideas that I discussed during my year as president-elect. It is one thing to talk about ideas and to get people enthusiastic about initiatives. It is an entirely different matter to implement ideas for the benefit of the Society.

Every past president is concerned that elements of his/her platform are conserved in succeeding administrations. I am no exception. Presidents serve only one year and it is difficult to get programs fully operational in that time frame. Presidents depend on their successors to sustain programs. Presidents who have succeeded me have done a wonderful job of keeping the public relations program going and at more reasonable costs. The Society benefits have been immeasurable.

Best part:
Without question I enjoyed meeting and interacting with an incredibly diverse group of Society professionals. I had the pleasure and honor to work with an outstanding Board comprised of a very talented group of health physicists. During my term in the leadership cycle I came to appreciate how exciting and dynamic the health physics profession is. But most of all I was able to make many new friends who have enriched my life both personally and professionally.

Ken and Blaire Mossman with Mayor Mary Manross (middle) at the 2006 Scottsdale Midyear.

Advice to others considering presidency:
Be prepared to work hard—to do the job right requires an incredible amount of time. But the effort is worth it because you have an opportunity to influence the future direction of health physics as a scholarly discipline and as a profession.

1994-1995 Marvin Goldman

Current job title:
I am Professor Emeritus, University of California, Davis, and private consultant in radiation risks.

If retired, most recent job title:
In retirement, my most recent title was as member of the Interagency Nuclear Safety Review Panel, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration committee reporting to the White House on space nuclear safety. My last task was on the New Horizons mission to Pluto, launched 19 January 2006.

Schooling or training:
My master's degree in respiration physiology led me to a National Institutes of Health position testing the first atomic bombs in Nevada in 1951, where I discovered plutonium "Hot Particles" in the lung and was hooked on radiation science. I was fortunate to be the third successful PhD candidate in radiation biology at Newell Stannard's program at the University of Rochester. As a radiobiologist I was in the pioneering development of radiation safety research.

Involvement in the health physics field:
I have now been in this field for some 55 years. As university professor and laboratory director at the University of California, Davis, my research was on the effects and risks of long-lived bone-seeking radionuclides, ^{90}Sr, ^{226}Ra, and ^{239}Pu. Risk assessment and safety aspects have always been present and led me to join the HPS in 1960.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:
In addition to my HPS involvement I am a member of the Northern California Chapter.

Biggest challenge:
My biggest challenge as president-elect was to visit almost all of our chapters. As president my main goal was to instill a more forward view of our future and to effectively plan for it in the changing environment in which we work. Furthermore, I tried to develop a more international scope for our Society, independent of the goals of IRPA, to promote some cooperative programs with our western-hemisphere colleagues. I obtained funding for HPS to sponsor a first workshop with Chernobyl's health physics scientists.

Best part:
The best part of being president was getting to better know all the people, paid and volunteer, who really make our Society function. I was proud to be amongst them and I feel they are our biggest assets. A significant benefit of the presidency was in representing HPS in CSSP, the Council of Scientific Society Presidents, where I saw how our Society could have a better voice in national politics, in collaborating on common issues with sister societies, and in broadening my own view of how we fit in the scientific scene. I continued serving on the CSSP executive board.

Advice to others considering presidency:
Giving advice is always a risky business. For future leaders, I would hope that they would try to balance the science and technology facets of our profession, to envision how we should fit in the overall health and safety matrix of current and future society, and to work to improve educational opportunities and outreach for health physics.

1995-1996 William A. Mills

If retired, most recent job title:
I have been retired for several years from my last position as Senior Science/Policy Advisor, Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU) in Washington, DC. Beginning in 1985 I directed ORAU's science and policy support to the Committee on Interagency Radiation Research and Policy Coordination (CIRRPC), Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President. CIRRPC consisted of 18 member agencies addressing policy issues and a science panel involving 14 member agencies.

Schooling or training:
In 1951 I graduated from Lynchburg College, where I majored in math, physics, and chemistry. At the same

time I received an AEC Health Physics Fellowship to Vanderbilt University where I received my MS in physics in 1954. I received my doctorate from the Medical College of Virginia.

Involvement in the health physics field:

I began my work in health physics at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in 1951 after graduation from Lynchburg College. My fondest recollection of work at Oak Ridge was working with Sam Hurst, from whom I learned more physics than from any university, while developing neutron threshold dosimeters. At one time I carried half the world's supply of plutonium (as detector foils) in my pocket while traveling to the Nevada Test Site.

In 1955, I accepted a commission in the US Public Health Service (USPHS) and transferred to Washington, DC, where I directed research programs on the effects of ionizing and nonionizing radiation, including experimental and radioepidemiological research until 1970. I also participated in USPHS off-site monitoring programs for Nevada and Pacific testing of nuclear devices. I also directed development of the Surgeon General's guidelines for tailings cleanup in Grand Junction, Colorado.

In 1970, I transferred to the newly formed US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) where I directed the Criteria and Standards Division, Office of Radiation Programs, Washington, DC, until 1981. With EPA I managed development of the uranium fuel cycle standard (40 CFR Part 190), federal guidelines on medical x rays, interim drinking water standards, and draft guidelines for transuranics in soil. I also directed early developments of high-level waste standards, indoor radon assessments, and draft protective action guides.

I retired from my USPHS commission and became chief of the Health Effects Branch, US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Washington, DC, from 1981 to 1985. I managed the health risk assessments, health effects research program, and development of basic radiation protection standards (for example, revision of 10 CFR Part 20). I also managed development of draft residual radioactivity standards for decommissioning amendments to Part 35 (Human Uses of Byproduct Materials) and other regulatory actions. In 1985, I became the Senior Science/Policy Advisor for CIRRPC.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

While working in the Health Physics Division under K.Z. Morgan, I was involved with the start-up of the HPS and became a charter member. I became the eighth recipient of the Elda Anderson Award in 1969. I served as Baltimore-Washington Chapter president in 1984. In 1991 I codirected the summer school on radiation health risks with Ken Mossman in Washington, DC. I also served on the Program Committee and several HPS ad hoc committees on nonionizing radiation, education needs, radiation research, and risk assessments.

Biggest challenge:

My biggest challenge while HPS president was the initiation of the Society's efforts for public relations and congressional liaison.

Best part:

My time as president was a great honor.

Advice to others considering presidency:

I would recommend the opportunity for other members of the Society to make a difference for radiation safety for workers and the public.

1996-1997 Richard J. Vetter, CHP

Current job title:

My current job title is RSO for Mayo Clinic Rochester, Director of Safety for Mayo Foundation, and Professor of Biophysics in the Mayo College of Medicine (lots of titles, but also lots of good people in Safety to do the real work).

Schooling or training:

My interest in health physics emerged during my PhD program in the Bionucleonics Department at Purdue University.

Involvement in the health physics field:

My first position in health physics was an appointment as assistant professor in the Bionucleonics Department at Purdue University and assistant RSO for Purdue. My knowledge of health physics increased exponen-

tially under Dr. Paul Ziemer's mentorship. After 10 years at Purdue and achieving full Professor of Health Physics I moved to Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

I have served on and chaired numerous committees and the Board of Directors and served as president of the Hoosier and North Central Chapters; reviewer, associate editor, and editor-in-chief of *Health Physics*; and president-elect, president, and past president of the Society.

Biggest challenge:

Since I was working full-time, the travel schedule was the biggest challenge during my president-elect year, including the executive committee meetings, the midyear and annual meetings, and 34 chapter visits. Without the strong support of my colleagues in Mayo Radiation Safety, this much travel would have been improbable. The biggest challenge while president was keeping up with all the opportunities that came my way both personally and as representative and spokesperson of the Society, for example, revising the public relations program. Comparatively, past president was a breeze; the biggest challenge was chairing the Scientific and Public Issues Committee and participating in other committees on which the past president is automatically a member. All of these challenges brought great rewards. The only disappointment was being so busy during midyear and annual meetings that I missed most of the technical sessions.

Best part:

The best part was the opportunity to meet and to work with so many hard-working people who are dedicated to the success of the profession and the Society. Hearing and observing their resolve taught me many things that have helped me to be a better professional.

Advice to others considering presidency:

My advice would be to do it, provided you have the support of your employer, colleagues, and family. Go into the presidency with eyes wide open knowing that it takes a huge amount of personal time and effort. The rewards are far greater than the devotion required to succeed.

1997-1998 Otto G. Raabe, CHP

Current job title:

Professor Emeritus, University of California, Davis.

If retired, most recent job title:

Retired but continuing to do radiation biology research; my academic title was professor.

I have been Professor of Radiation Biophysics and Environmental Engineering in the Center for Health and the Environment, the Department of Veterinary Molecular Biosciences, and the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of California, Davis, where I have worked since 1976.

Schooling or training:

I am a native of New Jersey. I earned a BS in physics (with distinction) from the University of New Mexico in 1958 and a PhD in radiation biophysics from the University of Rochester (School of Medicine) in 1967. I have been an American Board of Health Physics (ABHP) Certified Health Physicist (CHP) since 1970.

Involvement in the health physics field:

I began my career in the radiological health sciences and health physics in 1958 in the US Navy at the Defense Atomic Support Agency, Albuquerque, New Mexico, with assignments at the Nevada Test Site where I studied plutonium environmental contamination and helped establish procedures for Nuclear Emergency Team Operations.

After the Navy, I chose to continue my career by entering the graduate program in radiation biology and biophysics at the University of Rochester (New York) after receiving a wonderful letter from the then Dean of Graduate Studies, Dr. J. Newell Stannard. During my doctoral studies I was awarded US AEC Fellowships for Training in Health Physics (1961-1965).

From 1966 to 1976 I was head of the Department of Aerosol Physics, and later assistant director at the Lovelace Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute, Albuquerque, New Mexico, where I was involved in studies of inhaled radioactive airborne particles. I have

Raabe with K.Z. Morgan in 1998

been at the University of California, Davis, since 1976.

I am a member of the American Association for Aerosol Research, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, the AIHA, Gesellschaft für Aerosolforschung, the HPS, IRPA, the Radiation Research Society, and the Society of Toxicology. I have served as president of the AAHP (1989) and am the 1994 recipient of the Distinguished Scientific Achievement Award from the HPS.

I am the author or coauthor of over 250 scientific publications. I believe I am most recognized for my research in radiation biology and biophysics, radiological health, radionuclide toxicology, radiation risk assessment, aerosol science, airborne particle characterization, airborne toxics, inhalation toxicology, properties of radioactive airborne particles, internal radiation dosimetry, and the dose-response relationships for internally deposited radionuclides. I have performed internal dose calculations and developed three-dimensional models of potential human cancer induction for internally deposited radionuclides including injected ^{226}Ra, ingested ^{90}Sr, inhaled ^{239}Pu dioxide, and inhaled ^{238}Pu dioxide, showing a life-span effective threshold at low dose from protracted exposure to ionizing radiation. My most recent work includes interspecies modeling of biological risks associated with internally deposited radionuclides and experimental studies of reproductive injury from ionizing radiation. I am the editor of the textbook *Internal Radiation Dosimetry*, written for the 1994 HPS Summer School that was held at the University of California, Davis.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

I believe I have attended every HPS annual meeting since 1964 and that I have presented a paper, report, or class at every annual meeting since 1979. In the 1970s I served as chair of the HPS Admissions Committee.

Biggest challenge:

The biggest challenge while president was establishing an effective contact with the US Congress. I was instrumental in establishing the Society's relationship with Capitol Associates. It was a challenge to learn how to visit congressional offices and make the work of the Society known to Representatives and Senators and to the White House staff. Another important challenge was responding to health physics-related news stories in the press. One of my letters was published in *USA TODAY*.

The biggest challenge as president-elect was visiting all 49 chapters and 12 student branches of the HPS, which was made possible by the travel arrangements and chapter coordination efforts of my wife, Lynn, who also accompanied me on every trip!

The biggest challenge as past president was working on important HPS position statements as part of the Scientific and Public Issues Committee.

Best part:

Visiting the chapters was a wonderful experience for both Lynn and me, and I learned much about our diverse membership and Society activities in the process. This was the best part of being elected president!

Advice to others considering presidency:

My advice to any potential candidate for president is to be sure that there will be sufficient time away from your work schedule to fulfill all of the responsibilities, including chapter visits (although you don't have to visit them all). In addition, remember that, as president, you represent the Society's prime mission to advance radiation safety and are the principal public spokesman for that cause. Finally, learn to work closely with and depend upon Richard Burk and his staff; they are not only highly skilled in managing the Society's business but also they hold the historical memory and can give valuable advice about the things that the president-elect, president, and past president must do. There are many traditional responsibilities that may not be written down on a job description (if you can find one), so you will need to have regular talks with your predecessor to learn what lies ahead.

1998-1999 Keith H. Dinger, CHP

Current job title:
Congressional and Federal Agency Liaison, HPS.

If retired, most recent job title:
Semiretired now. I retired in 1993 with 26 years of federal service from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where I was the director of radiation health. I did consulting until 2005, as well as holding a nonfaculty academic appointment to the Harvard School of Public Health as an instructor in environmental health sciences and engineering.

Schooling or training:
I graduated with an undergraduate degree in physics from Miami University, Ohio, (home of Ben Roethlisberger, quarterback of the world-champion Pittsburgh Steelers) and was commissioned into the US Navy where I entered the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program and became a nuclear submarine qualified officer. After 4½ years I resigned my commission and began employment as a civilian nuclear engineer as the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard's Radiation Instrumentation Manager. That's where I learned what health physics was when I found myself being the engineer responsible for all radiation instrumentation, including that used by the Radiation Health Division's radioisotope and dosimetry laboratory. After three years I was made the director of the Radiation Health Division, a health physics position, so I decided I needed to become a real health physicist. I attended the Harvard School of Public Health on a work/education program with the Shipyard and got my master's in radiological health. One year later the ABHP certified me and I then felt I was finally a real health physicist.

Involvement in the health physics field:
I held the position of director of radiation health, directing the radioisotope laboratory, environmental monitoring program, and personnel dosimetry program and serving as the NRC licensed materials RSO and shipyard senior health physicist for 18 years. During that time I was involved in the epidemiological studies at the Portsmouth Shipyard and the "Nuclear Shipyard Worker" studies, responded to the accident at Three Mile Island as a naval reactors representative, and worked on a number of special projects for the naval reactors program.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:
I started being involved at the chapter level in the New England Chapter in 1975. I served in various capacities in the chapter, rising to president in 1983. In those years, Frank Massé (and his wife Gail) befriended me (and my wife Sherie) and Frank encouraged me to seek work on an HPS committee as he began service on the Board of Directors. I was appointed to the Membership Committee, serving as chair my last two years. Then the newly elected HPS treasurer, Frank Massé, urged me to run for the Board, which I was elected to and served on from 1988 to 1991, at which time President-elect Frank Massé appointed me to chair the newly merged Membership and Admissions Committees. A year later I lost my bid to be HPS secretary to my (now) good friend Ray Johnson, but was elected the following year to the newly created position of treasurer-elect, after which I was elected to the office of president-elect in 1997. In the year 2000, I was appointed to the newly created position of Congressional Liaison, where I have been serving since. I also picked up the responsibilities of Federal Agency Liaison when Billy Mills retired from that position in 2002.

Biggest challenge:
I found myself thrust into a period in the evolution of the HPS that involved an exciting, but somewhat frightening (to me), expansion of our congressional relations program, a need to rethink our administrative organization because of increasing work pressures that impacted the time volunteers had to spend on HPS business, the establishment of an organization to build and run a brand-new technology for the HPS called a Web site, the challenge to our profession of terminated federal funding for academic program support, and a realignment of our profession that was occurring in the

workplace to a more "operational" profession. My biggest challenge was figuring out how to manage each of these immensely important issues as a volunteer. As it turned out, our Washington firm, Capitol Associates, made the congressional relations easy, the Board of Directors readily accepted my development of a director liaison organization where each director became a sort of "middle manager" for an assigned area of responsibility, and I talked Gen Roessler into being the interim Web site editor-in-chief until it was up and running and that was the last worry I had about the new Web site. This left me with some time to concentrate on raising the visibility of the human capital crisis that was developing in our profession and the need for maintaining a "professional health physics" base in the workforce while becoming more operationally oriented.

Of course, the Secretariat and entire staff at Burk and Associates was there to help me at every turn so the challenge was easier than I first imagined it would be.

Best part:

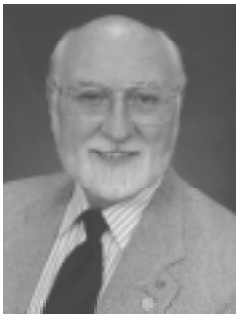
Being able to meet and work with all the talented and extraordinary operational health physicists, scientists, and researchers who have had, and who are now having, a part in making health physics one of the most interesting, exciting, and important professions in our modern world.

Advice to others considering presidency:

Do it!

1999-2000 Raymond H. Johnson, CHP

Current job title:



I am currently the director of the Radiation Safety Academy, which I founded in 1985 after retiring my commission in the USPHS with 29 years of service. I specialize in radiation safety awareness, radiation risk communication, helping people understand radiation, and dealing with fears of radiation. With my staff I have provided training to qualify over 1,500 RSOs as well as initial and refresher training to more than 10,000 radiation workers.

Schooling or training:

PhD studies, radiochemistry (1966-1972) Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI); Johns Hopkins Fellow, organizational systems (1984-1985); Professional Engineer Degree (1963) MIT and Harvard University; MS, sanitary engineering (1963) MIT; BS, civil engineering (1961) University of Vermont; Licensed Maryland Radiation Machine (x-ray) Inspector (2002); ABHP Certification (1983).

Involvement in the health physics field:

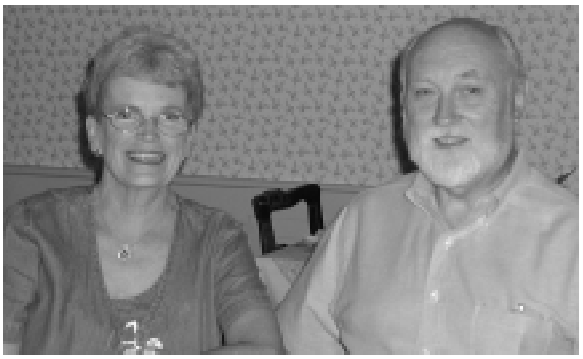
Following graduate school at MIT, I was commissioned in the USPHS in 1963 and assigned to the Northeastern Radiological Health Laboratory (NERHL) in Winchester, Massachusetts. I served until 1972 at NERHL where I specialized in environmental sampling and laboratory analyses of radionuclides. I directed many field studies on the movement of radionuclides in waterways including the Columbia River, the Clinch and Tennessee Rivers, the Savannah River, and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers in Canada. I also conducted environmental studies of nuclear navy shipyards and effluents from nuclear power plants.

In 1970 I was assigned to the newly formed EPA and transferred to Washington, DC, in 1972 where I served as chief of the Radiation Surveillance Branch until 1985. My branch monitored all sources of radiation in the United States and published several annual reports on the radiological quality of the US environment. I coordinated responses from seven federal agencies for fallout from atmospheric weapons testing and developed a manual for emergency response procedures. I published EPA's first population health risk estimates from radon exposures. I also served as head of several US delegations and chaired committees for the International Atomic Energy Agency and Nuclear Energy Agency on radioactive waste disposal. I served as a quality assurance officer for eight years.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

After taking many USPHS short courses on radiation safety and measurements, I became interested in health physics and joined the New England Chapter in 1963. I joined the national HPS in 1966 while working on my doctorate in radiological health at RPI. In 1968 I began editing the New England Chapter newsletter and served on the chapter board as education director. I became a CHP in 1983 and also started editing the Baltimore Chapter newsletter (which I continued until 2005). I served as chapter president in 1991 and also cochaired the HPS Local Arrangements Committee (with Nancy Newman) for the 1991 HPS meeting in DC. I have led the chapter's Science Teacher Workshops since 1995 and am an honorary life member of the chapter.

I served on the HPS Executive Committee from 1992 to 2001, as secretary, treasurer, and then president. I served as head of the US delegation to IRPA X in 2000. I was a cofounder (with Bob Zoon) of the RSO Section in 1997 and served as the first secretary/treasurer. I was also a cofounder of the Radon Section in 1993 and served as section president in 1995-1996. I have served on numerous Society committees over the years and currently serve on the Summer School Committee and chair the Presidents Emeritus and History Committees. I have been a frequent Professional Enrichment Program (PEP), continuing education lecture, and AAHP instructor and have written six summer school book chapters. I coauthored (with Larry Petcovic) a monthly column, "Insights in Communication," in the HPS *Newsletter* (1984-1989) and authored the column from 1994 to 2001.



I have also been active in other organizations. I was a charter member of the American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists in 1986 and served as president from 1995 to 1998. I am now an honorary life member. I also founded and served as the first president of the National Radon Safety Board in 1997. I have been a member of Sigma Xi since 1966, ANS (1983), Society for Risk Analysis (1984), Association for Psychological Type (1986) (I have presented Myers-Briggs Type seminars to over 4,000 health physicists since 1984), Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (1997), AIHA (1996), and the Canadian Radiation Protection Association (1993) (I was presented the CRPA's first award for international communications in 2000).

Biggest challenge:

My primary challenge as HPS president was attempting to address the members' concerns (from over 1,400 responses to a questionnaire gathered during my president-elect visits in 1999), namely, (1) public understanding of radiation issues, (2) declining and aging membership, (3) concerns for elitism and lack of support for operational health physics, and (4) lack of a defined image. To address these concerns, I organized several special meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors with professional facilitators and guest consultants. Out of these meetings came a new Society Mission Statement, a draft Society Communication Plan, and the initiative for strategic reorganization (that is coming to fruition this year). I also wrote and spoke extensively on the roles and needs of 20,000 RSOs. I proposed consideration of a Society name change to better attract RSOs. I initiated the HPS Chapter Volunteer Award to recognize the importance of volunteers to sustain the health of the Society.

Best part:

The best part of serving as HPS president was the privilege of working with a large number of dedicated volunteers (as well as Secretariat staff) to identify and fulfill the Society's mission. It was a great opportunity to give back to the profession something in return for providing career opportunities over the years. I was honored to serve those who serve the Society.

Advice to others considering presidency:

I encourage all health physicists to consider the opportunity for serving as president. You do not have to have high academic credentials or positions to serve the Society as a dedicated volunteer leader. To prepare you might consider local chapter committee and officer positions and then national HPS committee, Board, and officer positions. If you are able to serve in all of these capacities, you will be well prepared to serve as president.

2000-2001 Paul S. Rohwer, CHP

Current job title:
I have been retired from ORNL since 1998.

If retired, most recent job title:
Associate Director of the Life Sciences Division at ORNL.

Schooling or training:
I completed master's and PhD degrees in radiation biology at the University of Rochester under AEC Health Physics (1960-1961) and Advanced Health Physics (1963-1966) Fellowship Programs. The AEC Health Physic Fellowship included a practicum at Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) in the summer of 1961. My principal mentors at the University of Rochester were my thesis advisor, Thomas R. Noonan, and the Associate Dean of Graduate Studies, J. Newell Stannard.

Involvement in the health physics field:
During the summer of 1960, prior to beginning graduate school, I was employed in the Health Physics Division at BNL by Fred Cowan. There I was assigned to the Graphite Reactor Facility to work under Artie Humm, my first health physics mentor.

Following completion of my MS degree, I was employed by Art Solari at the University of Michigan to work as a health physicist in the Radiation Control Service, 1961-1963. Following completion of my PhD I was employed in the Health Physics Division at ORNL by K.Z. Morgan. At ORNL my first assignment was under Walter Snyder to assist with internal and external radiation dosimetry studies associated with an AEC Plowshare Program activity to explore the feasibility of excavating a new canal across the Isthmus of Central America with a combination of nuclear explosives and convention civil engineering techniques. The balance of my ORNL career, 1966-1998, was subsequently spent as a research staff member and manager in a wide variety of health physics and health physics related programs.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:
I have been a member of the Society since 1963 and a member of the East Tennessee Chapter since 1966. Prior to being president I served as treasurer for three years and as chair of the Program Committee, Annual Meeting Place Committee, Finance Committee, and Rules Committee. I also have served as an IRPA delegate and I am currently chair of the Nominating Committee.

Biggest challenge:
Continuing the excellent initiatives of my predecessors to further extend the recognition and effectiveness of the HPS in relevant federal agencies and on Capitol Hill. A much lesser challenge, but yet a challenge, was trying to feel retired while serving as president-elect and president.

Best part:
All of the wonderful people I met and worked with while serving as president-elect and president, and my enjoyment of the opportunity to give something back to a professional field that was rewarding and fulfilling to me.

Advice to others considering presidency:
Seek the position with enthusiasm and professional commitment to health physics and the Society. Then involve and be sure to recognize the contributions of all the very willing and able volunteers and staff available to help assure that your tenure is enjoyable and successful.

2001-2002 George Anastas, CHP

Current job title:
I am a Senior Executive Consultant, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Support for EG&G.

If retired, most recent job title:
Heck, I'll never retire.

Schooling or training:
I attended the three-week course in radioactive materials licensing at the AEC Phillips Building in Bethesda run by John Vaden. Subsequently I took Bob Ryan's course in radiological engineering at RPI. John, Bob Ryan, and Bob Vessels (for whom I worked at the time) and Joe Scinto (attorney/chemical engineer and health physicist) encouraged me to

get my MPH in radiological health at the University of Minnesota. At Minnesota Don Barber and Conrad Straub sort of took me under their wing(s).

Involvement in the health physics field:

Let's see, I started in 1966 with the New York State Atomic Energy Council, then with the New York State Atomic and Space Development Authority, the New York State Public Service Commission, then with San Diego Gas and Electric, then with the California State University System, and then with the Environmental Evaluation Group. My job titles included Junior Scientist, Health Physicist, Nuclear Power System Planner, Nuclear Engineer, Chairman of the ALARA Committee, Manager of Generation Engineering, Director of Technology Assessments, Director of Environmental Health and Safety, and University RSO. Over the years I have commented on proposed legislation and regulations, worked with the USPHS, the General Manager's side of the AEC, the regulatory side of the AEC, EPA, NRC, various state regulatory agencies . . . I guess I have done everything from "swing a meter" to isokinetic sampling to bioassay to designing shielding for PuBe sources to evaluating accident scenarios at nuclear facilities. I have testified before New York, California, and New Mexico Legislative Committees.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

I served as president of the Northeastern New York, the San Diego, and the Sierra Nevada Chapters. I was one of the "founding members" of the Sierra Nevada Chapter (I drafted the bylaws and arranged meetings). I worked to establish the J. Newell Stannard Lecture Series (joint meeting of the Northern California and Sierra Nevada Chapters honoring Dr. Stannard). I have also been a member of the Northern California and Rio Grande Chapters.

I served as a member of the Society's Strategic Planning Committee; Roger Kloepping was chair at the time. I served on the Society Board of Directors.

Biggest challenge:

The biggest challenge when I was president-elect was that of listening to what was on the minds of the folks in all the chapters I visited and then distilling their ideas and thoughts into a vision for the Society.

The biggest challenge when I was president was the aftermath of 9/11 and developing a mechanism for the Society to respond. Allen Brodsky had the perseverance and the Board had the vision that led to the creation of the Homeland Security Committee and then the leadership to assist in the Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse Program.

I really did not face a challenge when I was past president.

Best part:

The best part of being president-elect was visiting the chapters, meeting the members, and listening to what they had to say about the direction of the Society.

The best part of being president was working with the Board in developing a consensus on the vision of the Society I had framed during my visits to the chapters. I enjoyed working with Dick Burk and the folks at the Secretariat.

The best part of being past president was chairing the Awards Ceremony. I will never forget Dade Moeller's acceptance speech for the Robley Evans Commemorative Medal. I occasionally play the CD of his acceptance and still roar at his marvelous sense of humor and delivery.

Advice to others considering presidency:

As president you have a position of trust that requires you to be creative and think and reach beyond. Above all you must listen to what the membership has to say and incorporate their needs, wants, and views into your vision for the Society. The environments of 1975, 1990, and even 2001 are no longer relevant to the environment the Society finds itself in today. Be prepared to work hard and lead one of the finest professional safety societies in the world.

Current job title:

My current job title is Health Physics Consultant. I am an independent, self-employed consultant.

Schooling or training:

My academic education in areas that prepared me for work as a health physicist included an undergraduate degree in physics from Berea College, where I studied and performed detection and measurement of ionizing radiation (including gamma-ray spectroscopy) starting at 19 years of age; graduate school at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville where I was the last person to begin the Fellowship Program in Health Physics funded by the AEC; student in the last one-year graduate course in health physics taught by Myron Fair, one of the founders of the HPS and the profession of health physics; and PhD research at ORNL in the area of interactions of low-energy electrons with large molecules.

Involvement in the health physics field:

Each of these educational experiences led me to a full-time profession in health physics. My professional experience began with instrument calibration and measurements at the Bureau of Radiological Health of the US Food and Drug Administration, followed by directing and presenting health physics education and training programs at ORAU, and, for the last 20 years, as a health physics consultant in occupational and environmental areas. My entire professional work history (28 years) has been in the field of health physics.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

I joined the HPS in 1980 and have been active in the East Tennessee Chapter, the AAHP, and the national HPS. I served as a councilman, president-elect, and president of the East Tennessee Chapter. I served as secretary and director of the AAHP. I served as director, treasurer, president-elect, president, and member and chair of several committees of the HPS.

Biggest challenge:

My biggest challenge as HPS president was managing the external communications of the HPS such that communications on behalf of the HPS membership were timely, technically accurate, and sensitive to the range of opinions of HPS members.

I thoroughly enjoyed my year as president-elect because I met so many HPS members (and local chapter members). The biggest challenge was time and resource management so that I could visit as many chapters and meet as many HPS members as possible during that year.

The biggest challenge for me as immediate past president was serving as the chairman of two very important committees—the Awards Committee and the Scientific and Public Issues Committee.

Best part:

The best part of serving as an HPS officer (indeed of being an HPS member) has been getting to know so many wonderful people within the Society.

Advice to others considering presidency:

I think the phrase "running for HPS president" is better worded as "willing to serve to the best of my ability, if elected" for any HPS members who might consider allowing their name to be placed on the ballot.

I encourage all members of the HPS who are asked to be a candidate for an HPS office to carefully consider their employment situation, their family and other time commitments, and their interest in promoting and maintaining the profession of health physics. Candidates should know that there are many individuals who have served before them who are willing to help them during their term in office. Additionally, Dick Burk and his staff have provided unwavering support, sound advice, and wise counsel for 30 HPS presidents; such a resource should encourage anyone considering the office of HPS president.

2003-2004 Kenneth Kase, CHP

Current job title:
I am mostly retired, but am currently serving part-time as the safety officer for a small company that is developing and building accelerator-based x-ray sources.

If retired, most recent job title:
Prior to retirement my last full-time position was at Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) where I was an associate director and head of the Environment, Safety and Health Division (ES&H).

Schooling or training:
I received a BS in physics and then went on to a multidisciplinary graduate program for a master's degree in bioradiology on an AEC Health Physics Fellowship and a PhD in biophysics.

Involvement in the health physics field:
I started as a health physicist at what is now the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory where my responsibilities included the accelerator facilities, the research reactor, and a part of the nuclear testing program. I was head of the Radiation Safety Section for two years before I moved to a position in the Radiation Physics Group at SLAC. After receiving my PhD, I worked as a radiation physicist in Radiation Oncology at Harvard Medical School and the University of Massachusetts Medical School. At Harvard I also supervised the radiation safety program in the Radiation Oncology Department. I served on the radiation safety committees of both medical schools and Harvard University. I then took a position as head of Radiation Physics at SLAC and finally as head of ES&H.

During this time I also taught courses in medical health physics and radiation dosimetry at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, and at San Jose State University.

I have been on the NCRP since 1987 and served on the Board of Directors and as chair of several committees. Currently I am the senior vice president of NCRP and the vice president of IRPA.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:
Initially I was involved more with the ABHP as a member of the examination panel and then on the Board. I was on the initial Board of the AAHP. I served on several committees of the HPS and as a member of the Board of Directors. I was president of the AAHP and then of the HPS.

Biggest challenge:
One of the biggest challenges was developing a theme and presentation for the chapter visits that would be of interest to and informative for the membership. A second major challenge was responding to the demands of the job and setting a course for improving the operation of the HPS and focusing it on its mission as defined in its Strategic Plan.

Best part:
The best part was interacting with the many members who are active in the Society and learning about the areas of health physics that I have had little contact with. It was also very rewarding to get great support for some of the initiatives that I think are important for the Society and to see them carried through into following administrations, such as the restructuring of Society governance and increased collaboration with other societies in areas of title protection and professional recognition, education, and government relations.

Advice to others considering presidency:
Approach the position with an open mind and look to experienced members for ideas about improving what the Society is already doing. Evaluate what is working; support and improve it. Determine what is not working well and how to improve if it is an important activity, but don't be afraid to end efforts that are not producing positive results. Don't approach the presidency with big plans for new initiatives. You have only one year and unless you can get a lot of support from the Board members and future officers who will follow you, you will have expended a lot of time, energy, and possibly resources with no lasting effect. Build on the good things that the Society is already involved in and keep the Strategic Plan as your guide.

2004-2005 Raymond A. Guilmette

Current job title:

My current job is team leader, radiological dose assessment, Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL).

Schooling or training:

I graduated from RPI with a BS in nuclear engineering. At Consolidated Edison Power Co., NYC, I was involved in modeling cloud gamma doses from postulated radionuclide releases at Con Ed's power plants. That plus taking a terrific rad protection class by Bob Ryan at RPI convinced me that health physics was for me. My graduate degrees were obtained at New York University (NYU).

Involvement in the health physics field:

Prior to coming to LANL, I spent 23 years doing internal emitter dosimetry and toxicology research at Lovelace Respiratory Research Institute (formerly ITRI). My current job is more operational, as my team is responsible for calculating internal doses to workers who have had positive bioassays, as well as tracking down unusual external doses. We work closely with the plant health physicists to glean relevant information on workplace conditions, monitoring data, etc.—anything that helps us better define what materials workers may have inhaled or ingested.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

I was at NYU when the HPS annual meeting was held in New York in 1970. My mentor, Ed Wrenn, saw to it that all of us students became members at that time. Since then, I have had many opportunities to serve the Society, beginning with the Program Committee and as associate editor for *Health Physics* in 1985, followed by the Health Physics Related Research Committee, Nominating Committee, various ad hoc committees, Board member, secretary, and finally president. I have always contended that the scientific quality of our annual meetings has been consistently high, the best in our field and a real benefit for our members. So I have been engaged with our meetings over the years as presenter of papers, PEP or AAHP lecturer, or session chair. I hope to continue to contribute to future meetings, particularly after my present HPS duties end.

Biggest challenge:

Two issues come to mind. The first was accommodating the duties and responsibilities of president-elect, president and past president with a full-time job. At times, this was a very challenging juggling act. Fortunately my family has been very understanding and supportive. I could not have done it without them.

The second challenge was intellectual. I am very proud of how our Society has grown over the last decade in our ability to counsel and influence both the legislative and regulatory bodies in Washington on issues relating to radiation safety. However, I am not a regulator, nor had I ever been involved in such matters. I am still basically a lab rat. So it took a lot of effort to learn to "walk the walk and talk the talk" in Washington. I recognized my shortcoming early in my presidential year and used my own version of the Hippocratic Oath, that is, "above all, do no harm to our programs." I hope I succeeded.

Best part:

It was all good! I met so many fantastic, dedicated health physicists during my years in office that it is hard to appreciate without experiencing it. Our members add so much value to our Society that it is no surprise to me that HPS is very much thriving, energized, influential, and growing—if not in membership, in stature. I belong to seven other professional societies. There is no question which is the best!

Advice to others considering presidency:

I think today is such an exciting and challenging time for radiation safety and the Society that it would be a signal honor and privilege to serve the Society as its president. I would suggest to those considering running for president to understand the magnitude of the commitment needed to do a good job, temper one's own goals for the Society with the realization that there are many ongoing programs and initiatives that need the continuity of commitment from successive presidents, and be ready to enjoy the experience. The best way to appreciate the challenges of the position is to talk to us. We're pretty friendly folk.

2005-2006 Ruth McBurney, CHP

Current job title:

My current position is Manager, Radiation Safety Licensing Branch, Texas Department of State Health Services.

Schooling or training:

After obtaining a bachelor's degree in biology, I obtained a master of science degree in radiation sciences from the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences and additional graduate studies in health physics from Colorado State University. I have also attended numerous short courses in health physics over my career.

Involvement in the health physics field:

Most of my career has been primarily in the governmental regulatory arena in state radiation control, including inspection of radiation facilities, radioactive material licensing, regulations and guidance development, and radiation control management. In that capacity, I have had the opportunity to be involved in the establishment of national regulations and standards and to serve on several advisory committees to federal agencies.

Involvement in the Health Physics Society:

I first joined the Society in 1978; I attended my first national meeting in 1982 and haven't missed very many since then. I served on the Program Committee (1985-1987), Legislation and Regulation Committee (1994-1995, chair 1995), ABHP (chair 1994), Board of Directors (1995-1998), and Strategic Planning Committee (chair 2002-2004), and as HPS secretary-elect and secretary (1998-2001), president-elect (2004-2005), and currently president. I have also been active in two chapters over the years, first the Deep South (when it still included Arkansas) and then the South Texas Chapter.

Biggest challenge:

Since I am currently working full-time, working in chapter visits as president-elect and other trips for Society business, such as agency and congressional visits, other speaking engagements, and Executive Committee and Board meetings, while still keeping up with responsibilities at work proved to be quite challenging. Fortunately, I have great staff members who were able to keep things going without me and I was able to maintain contact by email and cell phone. I'm sure it was even more challenging for some of the earlier presidents-elect prior to the electronic age. As president, the challenges are daily. They do not involve as much travel, but involve decision making, communication, and coordination. The Society is fortunate to have Executive Secretary Dick Burk and his staff to carry on many of the daily activities for the Society and to have HPS Congressional and Federal Agency Liaison Keith Dinger. There is a constant flurry of important activities going on in the federal government that the Society has become involved in, and Keith and the supporting committees make my job much easier in that respect.

Best part:

The most rewarding part of being president is the opportunity I have had to interface and collaborate with many other health physicists across the country and internationally. The HPS is recognized as a scientific resource by Congress and several government agencies, and it is exciting to accept the compliments we receive on behalf of the Society. I have also enjoyed the collaboration with other organizations and with our own committees. We have many dedicated members who really make the Society excel.

Advice to others considering presidency:

Make an assessment of the time commitment and if you are still working, seek support of your employer. It is also beneficial to have a supportive chapter, and time spent learning the governing processes on the Board of Directors or chairing a committee gives potential candidates knowledge and additional skills that may be needed to lead the Society. Also, members in the Society have a wealth of knowledge that you shouldn't be afraid to tap into.

The time and energy spent on Society business is well worthwhile, and we need people who are willing to provide good leadership in the future.

Nuclear Testing Archive Offers a Wealth of Information

Martha DeMarre

When it comes to critical information related to nuclear testing in the United States, the Nuclear Testing Archive (NTA) in Las Vegas offers "one stop shopping" with more than 375,000 documents now available to the public.

Of those documents, 40,000 are related to human radiation experiments by the Atomic Energy Commission and Department of Defense and over 335,000 documents address the US nuclear testing program.

Why was the NTA established?

The US Department of Energy (DOE) National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO) established the NTA, formerly referred to as the Coordination and Information Center, in March 1979. The NTA was opened to the public on 17 July 1981. The mission of the archive, which is managed by Bechtel Nevada, is to collect and make available documents and data dealing with US testing of nuclear devices.

The archive collection includes information on the health effects of radiation and various related scientific and technical studies and reports. It also features documents on the detection and measurement of radioactive fallout and the related factors resulting from nuclear test device activities at the following areas:

- The Nevada Test Site (NTS)
- TRINITY event—A plutonium-fueled implosion device detonated in New Mexico in 1945
- Pacific Proving Grounds
- Additional on-continent test locations

The bibliographic information for the collection at NTA can be accessed on the Internet through

Nuclear testing archive

OpenNet, a DOE database which contains the bibliographic data for declassified and publicly available documents. The Internet address is http://www.osti.gov/opennet.

In June 2003, the NTA moved to its permanent home—the Frank H. Rogers Science and Technology Building on the Desert Research Institute campus at 755C E. Flamingo Rd., Las Vegas, NV. This building also houses the organization that provides the archaeological support for the NSO and the Atomic Testing Museum, which is operated by the NTS Historical Foundation. This research facility is located just east of the Las Vegas Strip.

What will you find at the Nuclear Testing Archive?

- *Documents from Historian's Office Archives of DOE headquarters.* These focus on the policy and decision-making activities of the Atomic Energy Commission and include the minutes of the Atomic Energy Commission, the General Advisory Committee, and the Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine; executive correspondence; secretariat and staff papers; and special reports for the Atomic Energy Commission, the Division of Biology and Medicine, and the Division of Military Applications.
- *Files from the Las Vegas Environmental Protection Agency.* These contain monitoring, sampling, and surveillance data and reports of the monitoring program in the off-site area 250 miles beyond the NTS from 1954 through the end of testing in 1992.
- *The Environmental Measurements Laboratory collection.* These contain monitoring, sampling, and surveillance data and reports from the area extending 250 miles from the NTS.
- *Files of Project 37 of the University of California, Los Angeles.* These feature soil sampling, monitoring, and the persistence of fallout from select test events within a 250-mile radius of the Nevada Test Site.
- *The Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Nuclear Test Personnel Review Program.* This series of summary reports features the Pacific and Continental atmospheric weapons test in which the US Department of Defense and military personnel participated. The NTA is a repository for the summary reports and for many of the reference documents.
- *Los Alamos National Laboratory documents.* This extensive collection contains reports, correspondence, and data related to Los Alamos National Laboratory's involvement in nuclear testing.
- *The University of Washington and The Scripps Institute collection.* These include data and reports covering their projects to document the ocean and the oceanic ecosystem during the Pacific atmospheric testing era.
- *Stafford Warren Collection.* Selected documents cover topics such as the TRINITY Event, the Crossroads Operation, and health

studies associated with the Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors. The complete Stafford Warren Collection resides at the University of California, Los Angeles.

- *J.N. Stannard Collection.* Selected documents cover topics including the radionuclide metabolism, internal deposition, and biological effects. These documents were provided by the National Radiobiology Archives.
- *Epidemiologic and health studies.* Articles and reports associated with atomic and/or ionizing radiation.
- *DOE and predecessor press releases.* Media information includes an extensive collection of newspaper articles reflecting the concern for public information and the public attitude and knowledge about the testing program in Nevada.
- *Historical nuclear testing films on videotape.*

Hours of operation

NTA Public Reading Facility
Open Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; 755C E. Flamingo Rd., Las Vegas, NV; 702-794-5106

The Atomic Testing Museum
Open Monday through Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; 755C E. Flamingo Rd., Las Vegas, NV; 702-794-5161

The NTA's historical monitoring instrument collection is on loan and currently displayed within the Atomic Testing Museum, a Smithsonian affiliate that provides a view into the nuclear testing era and tells the story of the NTS through first-person narratives, large iconic artifacts, interactive elements, multimedia presentations, and graphics. Take a virtual tour of the museum at http://www.atomictestingmuseum.org.


Inside view of the museum

FDNY and the HPS

Richard K. Schlueck
FDNY Battalion Chief

I became involved with the Health Physics Society (HPS) after I was promoted to battalion chief in the Fire Department City of New York (FDNY) and became part of the Hazardous Materials Battalion. About a year later I was selected to participate in the FDNY/US Military Academy at West Point Combating Terrorism course. As part of the requirements for this course each student had to work in a group on a special project that would advance the preparedness of the FDNY in the fight against terrorism.

My project assignment was to estimate the radiological consequences of a one-kiloton nuclear explosion in New York City. To research this subject I had to reach out to experts. Going on the Internet provided me with a barrage of information but I could not determine its level of credibility.

By chance I received an invitation from Jake Kamen, Greater New York Chapter HPS, to be a guest speaker at the chapter's annual spring symposium in April 2004 on "Emergency Response to Radiological Incidents." I presented the response capabilities of the FDNY and the procedures we had in place at the time to deal with these types of incidents.


HPS member Dave Allard (left) and Rich Schlueck

I was fortunate at the symposium to meet with many members of the HPS. I quickly realized that they are able to provide a wealth of credible scientific information to the FDNY to advance our radiological program.

I am also grateful to the HPS Web site Ask the Experts feature and Gen Roessler, George Chabot, Jim Barnes, Cyndi Jones, Julian Gibbs, and others for quick response to questions. In addition I have had the good fortune to work with Dave Allard in the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

I personally thank the HPS members for all their efforts. The first responders of the United States cannot work in a vacuum and they need the scientific experts to assist them in protecting the public that they are sworn to serve. In unity there is strength. In separation there is weakness and failure.

Notes

Welcome to Providence

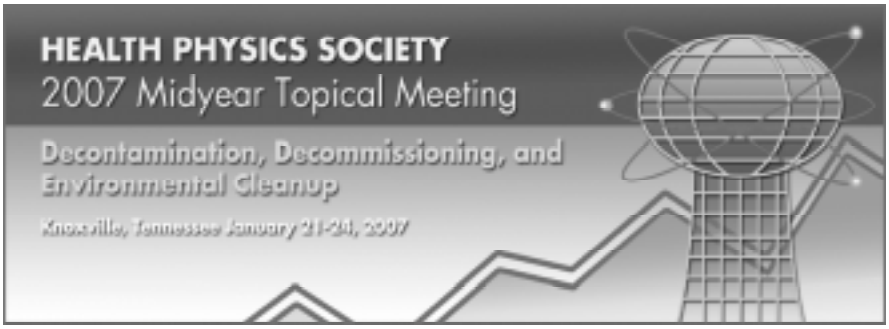
Ninni Jacob, CHP, and Bob Scott, CHP
Cochairs, LAC

The New England Chapter of the Health Physics Society (HPS) is hosting the 2006 HPS Annual Meeting at the Providence Convention Center 25-29 June in Providence, Rhode Island. As Cochairs of the Local Arrangements Committee (LAC), we would like to welcome you to the meeting this summer. This meeting closes out the 50th anniversary celebration that started last year in Spokane, and the plans that our committee has made for this meeting are truly exceptional.

The Rhode Island Convention Center is one of New England's premier meeting and exhibition facilities. Situated in the heart of downtown Providence, the center is within convenient walking distance of all the conference hotels. The Westin, which is the main hotel, is attached to the Rhode Island Convention Center and Providence Place Mall via a "skywalk." The Westin Providence, with its glass-domed rotunda, red-brick tower, and stately décor that reflects the region's rich historic heritage, will house several activities, including our Opening Reception and the Hospitality Suite. The convention center is very spacious, bright, and clean and has beautiful views of downtown Providence. The meeting rooms are all in the same area and eliminate the prospect of long walks between meeting rooms. The large Exhibit Hall is located one level below the meeting rooms. Providence is known for its hospitality and there are a number of local eating establishments within ready walking distance of the hotels and convention center. If you arrive on Saturday by dusk, we have a special treat for you: a full "WaterFire" on the rivers in the city.

The Program Committee has put together an excellent program. In addition to the engaging speakers and the Professional Enrichment Programs and networking opportunities, we have planned several exciting social and technical tours.

We would like to recognize the members of the LAC who have worked very hard to make this a memorable event—John Sumares, Michael Whalen, Tara Medich, Karyl McGeehan, Mitch Galanek, Warren Church, Terry LaFrance, Frank and Paulette Ascoli, William Irwin, James Cherniak, William Dundulis, Jennifer Collins, Richard Shea, Victor Evdokimoff, James Tocci, John Salladay, and Doug LaMay—and thank our many volunteers.



The 40th Midyear Meeting Is Coming to Knoxville!!!

Come join the East Tennessee Chapter of the Health Physics Society (ETCHPS) in Knoxville, Tennessee, for the 2007 Midyear Topical Meeting 21-24 January. The theme for the meeting is "Decontamination, Decommissioning, and Environmental Cleanup."

We are putting together a timely and relevant technical program with sessions such as "Challenges in D&D and Environmental Restoration," "New Technologies and Methods for Effective D&D," and "Practical Considerations for Waste Management." We're convinced you will find this midyear interesting, informative, and enjoyable—both technically and socially.

For accommodations, we have selected the newly renovated, award-winning Hilton Knoxville Hotel. Situated in the heart of downtown Knoxville, the Hilton is connected via a covered walkway to the Knoxville Convention Center,

where the majority of our meetings will take place.

As for dining, sit down in front of a heaping plate of America's Best Ribs at "Calhoun's by the River" or dine in elegance at the legendary Regas Restaurant, where the steaks and prime rib are sure to please.

You say your spouse wants to shop? No problem! The outlet shopping paradise of over 200 stores in Pigeon Forge is just 30 minutes away.

Are outdoor activities more your style? The beautiful and scenic Smoky Mountains are only minutes away. There you will find beautiful hiking trails that range from easy to challenging. In nearby Gatlinburg, you will find an alpine retreat, right here in East Tennessee. From the gondola ride from downtown Gatlinburg to the ski lodge at Ober Gatlinburg, enjoy breathtaking views.

Regardless of your interests, you will find that East Tennessee is the place to be in January 2007!

Questions? We'd love to hear from you! Chuck Scott (scottc@orau.gov) and Alex Boerner (boernera@orau. gov), ETCHPS Midyear Publicity Cochairs. More information can be found at http://hps.org/newsandevents/meetings/meeting12.html.

Inside the Beltway

David Connolly
Washington Representative
Capitol Associates, Inc.

For me, one of the joys of working in Washington is getting to personally know some of the people that you see or hear about on the national news. Recently, I had the unique experience of seeing my former boss become the object of close media coverage and scrutiny.

Living in this media-centric culture, we can easily forget that the people we are watching on television are really just like you and me and all the other people we know in our daily lives. When Representative Tom DeLay stepped down as House Majority Leader, a spirited election was held to replace him; at the end of the process, John A. Boehner from southwestern Ohio was selected to succeed him. However, there is more to this tale than just the election of a new Majority Leader. Rather, it is the real-life story of someone who, through perseverance and strength of character, overcame a career setback and came out ahead in the end.

Let me take you back to 1998 to set the stage for this story. At the end of that year, amid the congressional fireworks surrounding the Monica Lewinsky scandal and the impeachment of President Clinton, the Republican Party in the House was in disarray due to the loss of some of its seats in the November election and the resignations of both Speaker Newt Gingrich and his anointed successor Representative Robert Livingston. Looking for a means to express their frustration, the Republican Members voted to defeat one of their remaining leaders, the Chairman of the Republican Conference, John Boehner (R-OH). After his defeat, since he was no longer in the leadership of the party, Boehner returned to his assignment on the Education and Workforce Committee and assumed the chairmanship of one of its subcommittees.

Instead of complaining about his fall from grace, this Ohio legislator simply hitched up his belt and went to work on legislation dealing with employee benefits and conditions in the workplace. Not only did Boehner never speak ill about any of the Republican Members who had not supported him in the election, he also tried to help his successor in the leadership, Representative J.C. Watts, when he himself encountered some choppy waters and rumblings of discontent among some Republicans. Boehner often said that you should always look forward to a sunny day and not backwards on a cloudy one. He also believes that losing the leadership position was a positive event in his life which allowed him to move on to other legislative challenges that he thoroughly enjoyed. After two years as subcommittee chairman, Boehner had impressed his colleagues so much in his ability to be an effective legislator, they made him chairman of the full Education and the Workforce Committee where his leadership skills were essential in passing the landmark education bill, "No Child Left Behind."

When Representative DeLay had to resign his post as Majority Leader, the Republican Members reversed their decision of 1999 and elected John Boehner the new Majority Leader. Drawing upon his midwestern roots, Boehner turned a personal defeat into a personal triumph through the old-fashioned qualities of hard work and respect for others. Sometimes, even in politics, good things happen to good people!

Announcements

17th ASA Radiation and Health Conference 18-21 June 2006

Ken Mossman

The 2006 American Statistical Association's (ASA) Conference on Radiation and Health continues a decades-long tradition of bringing scientists working in the biophysical, biological, biostatistical, and public health aspects of radiation epidemiology together in a beautiful and relaxed atmosphere. The conference will be held 18-21 June 2006 at the Asilomar Conference Grounds in Pacific Grove, California.

The theme of this year's meeting is the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident and the studies of its effects. In addition, the meeting highlights the epidemiological and scientific evidence of radiation effects on human health occurring at low dose levels and of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular consequences of exposures at high dose. The conference is attended by a highly diverse group of scientists, including statisticians, epidemiologists, risk assessors, biologists, and physicists working in radiation research.

Partial travel support is available for new investigators. There will be a contributed poster session for new investigators and other attendees. More information about the conference, including the program, procedures for submitting poster session abstracts, and application deadlines for New Investigator awards, is available at http://www.amstat.org/meetings/radiation/2006/.

Registration information and other conference details are available on the conference Web site (http://www.amstat.org/meetings/radiation/2006/).

Washington State University Acquires Papers of Sidney Marks

Longtime and now retired Health Physics Society (HPS) member Dr. Sidney Marks recently donated his personal scientific papers, correspondence, congressional testimony, and other archival materials and books to the Herbert M. Parker Fund at Washington State University (WSU) at Tri-Cities. This important historical collection occupies a volume of approximately 50 cubic feet and encompasses a wide range of topics and programs of health physics interest that Marks was involved with during his lengthy and productive career with the Atomic Energy Commission and what is now the US Department of Energy Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL). Of especial interest are his papers pertaining to the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) (predecessor of the Radiation Effects Research Foundation), health physics and radiobiology of uranium, and highly controversial epidemiologic study of Hanford workers commonly known as the Mancuso study.

Originally trained as a physician, Sid served as a pathologist in private practice in Richland, Washington, and collaborated with PNNL radiobiologists, including HPS Past President Bill Bair and Leo Bustad, on studies of plutonium, radioiodines, and radioactive particles. Through his contacts with the nearby Hanford site, he developed a strong interest in low-level effects of radiation and returned to school where he earned a PhD in biostatistics. His dual skills in medicine and statistics stood him in good stead in his work as an advisor to the ABCC and as program manager for the epidemiologic studies at PNNL. He was instrumental in the formation of the US Uranium Registry and with the development of standards for uranium exposure.

Sid's contribution adds important new dimensions and historical resources to the growing radiological sciences archives and the historical Radiological and Allied Sciences Collection (RASC) at WSU. The archives already include the scientific papers of several other well-known health physicists and researchers, including the papers of Herbert Parker, a founding father of the profession and the originator of the first units to quantify absorbed dose and biological dose, and of the late Dr. Barkev Sanders, one of the original investigators on the Hanford worker study who later broke with Dr. Thomas Mancuso. The RASC includes the radium dial painter collection of books and monographs formerly at Argonne National Laboratory and some 3,400 items that comprised the personal historical collection of HPS Past President Ron Kathren.

The Parker Fund is a specific entity within the WSU Foundation established to further education in the radiological sciences and preserve the history of health physics and related sciences. The Parker Fund sponsors an annual public lecture, provides support to students, and carries out an active oral history program paralleling and complementary to the HPS oral history program. The Parker Fund is supported by voluntary contributions that are fully tax exempt. Further information on the Parker Fund can be obtained from LoAnn Ayers, WSU at Tri-Cities, 509-372-7252 or by email at Ayers@ tricity.WSU.edu.

HPS Standards Corner

Annual ANSI Z136 Laser Safety Meeting

Thomas E. Johnson, HPS Representative to the ANSI Z136 Committee

The ANSI Z136 committee met in Rockville, Maryland, on 16 March 2006. There are several members of the Health Physics Society (HPS) who are members of this committee, and at least three are CHPs. A major interest of most health physicists is the issuing of new and revised laser safety standards. The primary laser safety standard, Z136.1, Safe Use of Lasers, is currently in the editorial review process. It is expected to be published in late 2006. The new standard and future standards should be in a new single-column format that is easier to read and an index is planned for all new standards as well. There were discussions in the technical subcommittee of changes for the 1.2 to 2.6 micron wavelength maximum permissible exposure (MPE) limits within Z136.1. Currently, the MPE limits follow a "step function" and the revision would have the effect of slightly raising the exposure limits in most of this wavelength regime. Additional example calculations will be added in the future to Appendix B of this standard, with the goal of having an example for every part of the standard.

A proposal was made to completely revise and simplify the Z136.1 standard and move all the "specialty" information into three new standards. The three new standards would be Safe Use of Lasers in the Manufacturing Environment, Safe Use of Lasers in Research, Development, and Testing, and lastly, Safe Use of Lasers in Entertainment, Displays, and Exhibitions (for indoor use applications, may be harmonized with International Electrotechnical Commission 60825 part 3). These changes would require making alterations to all the standards. There was great discussion on this issue, especially the implementation of it. Most agreed that simplifying Z136.1 is a good idea in principal. If you are interested in participating in this process, please contact the ANSI committee through the Z136.org Web site.

Z136.2 will undergo a title change with its next publication, hopefully in early 2007. The new title is tentatively given as "Safe Use of Optical Telecommunications Systems Using Laser Diodes and LED Sources." One of the key goals of the revised standard is to incorporate fiber optics and free space communication devices. Another goal is to harmonize it with IEC 60825 part 2, but with additional guidance. Wavelengths between 0.6 microns and 1 mm are addressed in this standard, and it references both Z136.1 and Z136.6.

The Safe Use of Lasers in Health Care Facilities, Z136.3-2005, has just been issued. The committee is now exploring harmonizing with IEC standards, but no firm decision has been made yet. Growing use of lasers in veterinary medicine prompted discussion as to how and where to include those requirements in the standards.

Recommended Practice for Laser Safety Measurements for Hazard Evaluation, Z136.4-2005, is an excellent document that does a great job describing how to perform almost all aspects of laser safety. This document describes some ways to comply with the standards and how to perform many tasks associated with the standards. It is essential to anyone who is setting up a laser safety program. The committee is working on improvements and incorporating the Z136.1 revisions into the next version. There are numerous examples, and more will be added in the next revision due out sometime in the next four years.

The Safe Use of Lasers in Educational Institutions, Z136.5, is undergoing changes to comply with Z136.1. It covers kindergarten to colleges, and future revisions will include more recommendations and digital photos of setups. There are no major revisions planned, only improvements. Since Z136.5 depends on Z136.1, it is expected to be published in 2007 or early 2008.

Many revisions are incorporated into the just-released Safe Use of Lasers Outdoors, Z136.6-2005 standard. The appendix on IEC harmonization has been incorporated into the standard. In the future, references to free space optical communications will be deleted, as Z136.2 will soon cover this area. Updated forms, aircraft detection systems, and terminology have been added to the standard. Revisions for the 2010 edition will possibly have a section describing major changes and may have a philosophy change. Instead of using MPE as a limit, they are considering using photopic response as a limit.

A vote was held on the Eyewear and Protective Barriers, Z136.7 draft standard in 2005, and it was sent to the editorial review board in December of 2005. It may be published as soon as late 2006, immediately following the Z136.1 publication. This is an all-new standard.

Laser safety standards are, by necessity, rapidly changing. Advances in laser technology and biological effects research impact this field on an almost daily basis. ANSI standards are, by design, revised at approximately five-year intervals. If you have not updated your laser safety information over the past 10 years, you may find the Z136 series almost unrecognizable now. The changing scope of the standards, and issuing of new standards over the past 10 years, has significantly expanded the safety information available for laser safety professionals. If you are currently working with lasers, or may in the future, I would strongly recommend that you obtain the latest standards that are applicable to your facility and consider becoming a certified laser safety officer (CLSO).

NCRP Releases Commentary No. 19

Key Elements of Preparing Emergency Responders for Nuclear and Radiological Terrorism

David A. Schauer, CHP

NCRP Commentary No. 19, *Key Elements of Preparing Emergency Responders for Nuclear and Radiological Terrorism*, was prepared by a 22-member scientific committee chaired by Dr. John Poston of Texas A&M University. The recommendations in the commentary are intended for officials of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and state and local authorities who prepare emergency responders for terrorist incidents that involve radiation or radioactive materials. These incidents could result from use by terrorists of a radiation exposure device, a radiological dispersal device, or an improvised (or otherwise obtained) nuclear device.

In 1980, NCRP published Report No. 65, *Management of Persons Accidentally Contaminated with Radionuclides*, and in 2001 published Report No. 138, *Management of Terrorist Events Involving Radioactive Material*. These NCRP reports remain basic references on the overall preparation for and management of a potential or actual terrorist nuclear or radiological incident.

Commentary No. 19 focuses on radiation detection and personal protection equipment for emergency responders, advice regarding decontamination of equipment and individuals, and training and exercises for emergency responders. It also provides the following guidance for emergency responders who may be required to work in a radiation environment resulting from a nuclear or radiological incident:

- use of delineated radiation control zones,
- a decision dose (cumulative absorbed dose to the responder) for lifesaving and other critical activities,
- use of standard protective gear (that is, bunker gear and supplied air) with regard to radiation protection,
- use of alarming personal radiation dosimeters,
- the influence of time, distance, and shielding on radiation levels, and the value of appropriate radiation instruments,
- the health effects and risks associated with various radiation dose levels, and
- the importance of individual radiation dose records and management of radiation exposures for emergency responders involved in lifesaving and other critical actions.

Commentary No. 19 can be purchased in hard- and soft-copy formats online at http://NCRPpublications.org. For additional information contact David A. Schauer, ScD, CHP, Executive Director, at schauer@NCRPonline.org, 301-657-2652 (x20) or fax: 301-907-8768.

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Continuing Education Committee

Joseph Alvarez, Chair

The Continuing Education Committee establishes criteria for the continuing education of certified health physicists (CHPs), reviews applications for Continuing Education Credits (CEC) and assigns the appropriate number of CECs to courses, plans and presents American Academy of Health Physics (AAHP) CECs at Health Physics Society (HPS) meetings, and plans and encourages other CECs for CHPs.

The current members of the Continuing Education Committee are Chair Joseph Alvarez, Roy Craft, Sarah B. Hoover, Jo Ann Myrick-Jenkins, Joel Rabovsky, and Nancy Sullivan.

Three AAHP courses are planned for the Providence annual meeting: Physical Protection of Radioactive Sources, *S. Walker*; Introduction to MCNP, *A. Hodgen and J. Yanch*; and Laboratory Accreditation, *R. Cummings, et al.*

Would you like to present an AAHP course at next year's midyear or annual meeting or do you have a suggestion for a course? Please contact any of the committee members.

AAHP Special Session at Providence

Frazier Bronson, Past President AAHP

We are continuing the tradition established at the beginning of the AAHP—that of sponsoring a full-day Special Session at the annual HPS meeting. This year is the 50th anniversary of the HPS (and the 47th anniversary of the American Board of Health Physics [ABHP]). The HPS had a history theme for last year's Spokane meeting and will also for the upcoming Providence meeting. We want to be in synch with that idea and reminisce a bit, but we also want to use the past as a springboard to learn about the present and to also speculate about the future.

The title of this Special Session is **Radiation Measurement Instruments for HPs—Looking Back at the Past and Looking Forward to the Future.** Why did I choose instrumentation as the topic? Health physicists use this instrumentation for our work, the ABHP exam has instrumentation and measurements as the largest single topic, and it's the only phase of health physics that I know—which is rather fortunate since I work for an instrument company.

The morning session will be pretty much on field instruments while the afternoon session will be primarily on laboratory instruments. There will be a leadoff history presentation for both the morning and afternoon sessions. Following this leadoff session will be 10 topical speakers in the morning and six topical speakers in the afternoon. Each of the 16 topical speakers will cover a single instrumentation topic and give us a summary of the current state of the art of that instrumentation and tell us their speculation or hopes or dreams about what that instrument should or could be in the future. It promises to be fun. For those of you who are detail oriented, the following table shows the all-star team of presenters and the batting order.

Morning Session: The Birth and Evolution of Field Instruments for Health Physics, *Ron Kathren*; Portable Gamma Dose/Exposure Rate Instruments - What Does the Future Hold?, *Steve Rima*; Field Neutron Instruments and Measurements, *Vaclav Vylet*; Contamination Measurements and Instrumentation, *Joseph Shonka*; Portable Gamma Spectroscopy - A Brief Look at the "State of the Art" and a Vision of the Next Generation, *Ron Smith*; The History and Direction of Passive Dosimetry, *Art Lucas*; Current and Future Applications of Electronic Dosimetry, *Sergio Lopez and Fred Straccia*; Current and Future Biological Dosimetry - Tools for Health Physicists, *W. Blakely, P.G.S. Prasanna, and R.E. Goans*; Personnel Contamination Monitors, *Jake Philipson and A. Fedko*; Radiation Detection for Homeland Security: Past, Present, and Future, *James Ely*; General Industry Developments that Affect HP Instrumentation, *Ken Kasper*

Afternoon Session: The Evolution of Laboratory Instrumentation for Operational Health Physicists, *Frazier Bronson*; Alpha-Beta Counting Instrumentation, *Radoslav Radev*; Liquid Scintillation Counters and Measurements Today, *Chuck Passo*; Two New Scintillators: LaCl3 and LaBr3, *Csaba Rozsa and Michael Mayhugh*; Solid-State Detectors, *Kanai Shah*; Multichannel Analyzers Based on Digital Signal Processing, *Valentin Jordanov*; In Vivo Measurement Instrumentation, *Tim Lynch*

AAHP Business Meeting

The display ads, short courses, and placement ads are available in the hard-copy version of *Health Physics News*.

***Health Physics News* Contributions and Deadline**
Almost everything the Managing Editor receives by 20 May will be printed in the July issue.

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Article II, Section 1, of the Bylaws of the Health Physics Society declares: "The Society is a professional organization dedicated to the development, dissemination, and application of both the scientific knowledge of, and the practical means for, radiation safety. The objective of the Society is the protection of people and the environment from unnecessary exposure to radiation. The Society is thus concerned with understanding, evaluating, and controlling the risks from radiation exposure relative to the benefits derived." *Health Physics News* is intended as a medium for the exchange of information between members. *Health Physics News* is published monthly and is distributed to the members of the Society as a benefit of membership. Subscriptions for nonmembers are available. Libraries, institutions, commercial firms, government agencies, and any person not eligible for membership may obtain a subscription. A small inventory of recent back issues is maintained by the Society at the Office of the Executive Secretary to supply copies to new members not yet on the mailing list. Inquiries about back copies and about subscriptions should be directed to the HPS Secretariat.

***** CHANGE OF ADDRESS, PHONE, FAX, OR EMAIL INFORMATION *****

If you have a change of address, phone or fax number, or email address you may now make those changes via the Health Physics Society (HPS) Web site (www.hps.org) in the Members Only section. The changes will be made to the Web site database and will also automatically be sent to the HPS Secretariat so that changes will be made on the Society database.

If you do not use the Internet make your changes through the HPS Secretariat.
Please make any changes or corrections BESIDE YOUR MAILING LABEL (on the reverse side of this notice).
If you have any change in your phone number, fax number, or email address, please note it near the label.

Odds and Ends from the Historical Archives

Paul Frame

Nuclear Chocolate Bar (1998)

What a great PR concept—a "Nuclear Chocolate" bar to promote the 1998 movie "Armageddon!" As its label indicates, it is made of "Milk Chocolate with Crisped Rice and Popping Candy Particles." The gimmick is that popping sounds are produced when you eat the candy—a reference to the fact that the movie has Bruce Willis using an atomic bomb to blow up an asteroid on a collision course with the earth.

Activist groups were not amused. Grandmothers for Peace International urged a "national" boycott of all Nestle products. Why they didn't want an international boycott is unknown. And a representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom complained that "the marketing for the candy bar is tasteless." Their views on using a nuclear weapon to save the planet went unexpressed.

Upcoming Events

2006 HPS Summer School
"Medical Health Physics"
http://nechps.org/SS06/ss06.html
18-23 June 2006
Brown University
Providence, Rhode Island

51st Annual Meeting
of the Health Physics Society
http://hps.org/newsandevents/meetings/meeting5.html
25-29 June 2006
Westin Convention Center
Providence, Rhode Island

40th Health Physics Society
Midyear Topical Meeting
http://hps.org/newsandevents/meetings/meeting12.html
21-24 January 2007
Knoxville, Tennessee

52nd Annual Meeting
of the Health Physics Society
http://hps.org/newsandevents/meetings/meeting7.html
8-12 July 2007
Doubletree/Convention Center
Portland, Oregon

HPS Web Site: http://www.hps.org

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