

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Office of Incentive Systems
Washington, D.C. 20415

February 2, 1971

SUBJECT: 1971 Federal Woman's Award

FROM: John D. Roth, Director
Office of Incentive Systems

TO: Department and Agency Incentive Awards Officers

Attached for your information is a news release issued by the Federal Woman's Award Board of Trustees, announcing the six winners of the 1971 Award.

Presentation of the awards will be made at a banquet ceremony on February 25, 1971, at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Attachment

FEDERAL WOMAN'S AWARD

News Release

Care of
U. S. Civil Service Commission
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ADVANCE FOR THURSDAY PAPERS
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Federal Woman's Award Winners for 1971: The six Government career women who will receive the eleventh annual Federal Woman's Award were announced today by Mrs. Patricia Reilly Hitt, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Woman's Award. The winners, nominated by their agencies and chosen by an independent panel of judges, are being honored for their outstanding contributions to the quality and efficiency of the career service of the Federal Government, for their influence on major Government programs, and for personal qualities of leadership, judgment, integrity, and dedication.

The six women selected to receive the Award are:

Mrs. Jeanne Wilson Davis, Staff Secretary, National Security Council, Executive Office of the President.

Dr. Florence Johnson Hicks, Special Assistant to the Director of Public Health, Government of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Juanita Morris Moody, Chief, Information and Reporting Element, National Security Agency, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Mrs. Essie Davis Morgan, Chief, Medicine and Surgery Social Work Programs, Social Work Service, Veterans Administration.

Miss Rita M. Rapp, Subsystems Manager for Apollo Food and Personal Hygiene Items, Head of Tests and Integration Activities for Skylab Food System, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Houston, Texas.

Dr. Joan Raup Rosenblatt, Chief, Statistical Engineering Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Gaithersburg, Md.

The winners will receive the Awards at a banquet in their honor on February 25 at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C. As a public service, Woodward and Lothrop, Inc., of Washington defrays all expenses connected with the Federal Woman's Award.

Biographical and career data on each of the Award winners are given below, followed by the names of the Trustees of the Federal Woman's Award and the five judges for 1971.

Jeanne Wilson Davis is an administrative expert who planned, organized, and directs the Secretariat of the National Security Council, which is the President's principal forum for consideration of national security issues. She devised and installed efficient procedures for managing National Security Council work and coordinating the foreign policy paperwork of the Government -- the thousands of documents and messages, policy studies, reports, intelligence analyses, diplomatic cables, and correspondence, that flow through the National Security Council system to and from the President, the Cabinet departments and agencies, the White House staff, the National Security Council staff, the Congress, foreign governments, and the public.

Following three years' service as a Lieutenant (j.g.) in the Navy Women's Reserve, Mrs. Davis was employed by the Department of State in 1946 as a grade 4 reference clerk. She progressed through successive grades as foreign affairs analyst and supervisory officer, to Director, Secretariat Staff, at grade 16. The recipient of several awards from the State Department, and widely recognized as the foremost expert in the U. S. Government on secretariat organization and functions (and author of a book on the subject), she was assigned to the newly reactivated National Security Council in March 1969 to design, set up, and direct a new institutional structure. In 1970 she was promoted to Staff Secretary, or administrative director of the National Security Council staff, and exercises this supervisory responsibility in addition to her duties as Director of the Secretariat, a post which she retains. She coordinates staff work, schedules and records the meetings and work of the National Security Council and its supporting committees, puts together briefing materials for the President and the Director of the National Security Council system for meetings, trips, and state visits, manages all formal communication with the departments, and makes the presentation to Congress on the National Security Council budget.

Mrs. Davis was born in Long Beach, California, and was graduated from Stanford University in 1941 with a BA in English. A widow and the mother of a 16 year old daughter, she lives in the country at Broad Run, Virginia.

Florence Johnson Hicks is a specialist in public health research and an early pioneer in training and utilizing indigenous subprofessional health workers in public health nursing systems. She began her career with the District of Columbia Health Department in 1961 as a Staff Public Health Nurse, left for 2 years to continue her education, and returned in 1964 to direct the Health and Welfare Council's Neighborhood Health Aide program, an innovative project in which residents of poverty neighborhoods were recruited, taught public health concepts, and trained to make home visits and refer their neighbors to appropriate health resources. This highly successful demonstration project attracted nationwide attention and became a model for many similar programs throughout the United States, some of them sponsored by other agencies of the Federal Government with Dr. Hicks' assistance.

In 1966 she became a Research Associate with the Public Health Department, and shortly thereafter was promoted to Chief, Research Grants Section. While in that position, she completed work for the Ph.D. degree in human development education, research and statistics, at the University of Maryland -- the first black woman graduate of the University's statistics and research doctoral program. She was among the first researchers to apply discriminant analysis, a newly developed multi-variate statistical technique, to public health problems; one result of this computerized predictive model was the provision of more effective birth control services by the Health Department. In 1969 Dr. Hicks was appointed Special Assistant to the Director of Public Health, grade 15, and was continued in the position when the Director assumed

additional duties as Associate Director of the Department of Human Resources. Her outside activities include participation in public health training programs at the graduate level in association with the Universities of North Carolina and Maryland and the Catholic University. She is a member of several professional associations, has won numerous honors, and is the author of training manuals for subprofessional health aides, as well as other publications.

Dr. Hicks grew up in Charleston, West Virginia, where her parents, McKinley and Octavia Johnson, still live, and attended West Virginia State College at Institute in 1956. She received her BS degree in nursing from Ohio State University in 1961, her MS in public health nursing and education from the Catholic University of America in 1964, and her PhD. from the University of Maryland in 1970. She has been married, has a 3 year old son, and lives in Washington, D.C. Having passed her 32nd birthday just last December, she is the youngest recipient in the 11-year history of the Federal Woman's Award.

Juanita Morris Moody is a cryptologist and intelligence officer who directs large and complex operations of the National Security Agency. She began her 27-year Government career with the Armed Forces Security Service in 1943 as a cryptanalytic clerk and advanced in 3 years to chief of all operations in one of the most important areas of concern to the U.S. intelligence effort. After the war she was promoted through increasingly broad and responsible assignments (in NSA from 1952 on), and has directed several large organizations. She is at present the Agency's Chief Intelligence Officer, grade 17, head of a vital staff element that is the National Security Agency's principal point of contact with intelligence customers of the Agency. She pioneered the application of machine processing techniques to manual operations. Although the classified nature of National Security Agency work limits the range of her recognition, she is regularly consulted by scientists in and out of the Agency.

Outstanding among her noteworthy achievements was her performance during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, when she was put in charge of a major element of the Agency which was directly concerned, and did not leave her post until the danger had abated. During that emergency, when the provision of intelligence to the highest authorities was of utmost importance, Mrs. Moody displayed extraordinary executive talent. She was faced with a situation which required a thorough knowledge of the deployment of a worldwide organization, an understanding of complex interrelationships among many elements of the U. S. and allied governments, and an insight into technical capabilities of people and organizations at home and abroad. Plans for moving service elements had to be made, the flow of data regulated, new facilities acquired at home and abroad, moves made to acquire information by conventional and unusual means -- and all under the most urgent pressure. Working closely with the highest levels of the National Security Agency and the Military Services, she managed the operation to its successful conclusion. Her contribution to the national intelligence effort at that time is attested to by a commendatory letter from the President, among others. She has received four outstanding performance ratings and the Meritorious Civilian Service Award (1965) from the National Security Agency, and letters of commendation from the Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. Moody was born in Morven, North Carolina, and attended Western Carolina College at Cullowhee in 1942-43. Her husband, William Warren Moody, is with Eastern Air Lines, and their home is in Alexandria, Virginia.

Essie Davis Morgan is a social work director who has done highly original work in developing the social and emotional aspects of the care and treatment of patients and their families. Mrs. Morgan's career with the Veterans Administration began at the VA Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama, in 1949. At Tuskegee Hospital, where she progressed from Social Worker to Chief of the Social Work Service, she was a prime mover of the VA's first major effort to place improved psychiatric patients in community foster homes. This is now done system-wide and today over 15,000 former hospitalized veterans are benefiting from this innovative alternative to institutional living. She was also a key member of the Hospital's management team which successfully brought about racial integration of patients and employees. Promoted in 1965 to Chief of Medicine and Surgery Social Work Programs in the VA Central Office, in Washington, D. C., she was the primary author of the Nursing Home Care Guide used throughout the Veterans Administration in its social work programs and is in great demand by non-VA institutions. Her pioneer work in the problems of hemodialysis patients (in the artificial kidney program) has brought her national professional recognition; she represents the National Association of Social Workers on the National Kidney Foundation's Trustees Committee on Hemodialysis and Organ Transplants, and advises the Foundation Chairman on social work training and practices. Mrs. Morgan was promoted in 1970 to Health Service Officer, GS-15. As Chief of Socio-economic Rehabilitation and Staff Development in the Spinal Cord Injury Service, she is developing a new psychological, social, economic, and vocational training effort for spinal cord injury patients.

Born in Waycross, Georgia, into a closely knit family with faith in its potential, she and her four brothers were able to surmount formidable barriers to high achievement. Three brothers became professionals in science and the fourth a noted actor, director, and playwright (Ossie Davis). From this background came her personal qualities of compassion and understanding, vision, determination, and professional skill and competence. Her expertise and knowledge are in high demand, and she is frequently asked to present papers or otherwise participate in professional meetings and conferences. Honors she has received include Outstanding Alumna, Atlanta University School of Social Work, in 1956, and the VA Administrator's Commendation in 1970.

Mrs. Morgan earned her BS degree in social sciences and psychology from Alabama State College, Montgomery, in 1941, and her Master's in Social Work (MSW) from Atlanta University in 1946. She is married to William S. Morgan, a psychologist with the District of Columbia Board of Education, and has a daughter in college and a son in high school. They live in Washington, D. C.

Rita M. Rapp is an environmental physiologist, aerospace technologist, and senior researcher in the functional areas of Apollo food and feeding systems. She has made outstanding contributions to the success of all manned space flight programs from the first Mercury mission through the Apollo lunar landings. Her career in Government began in 1956 at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Aero-medical Laboratory as a research physiologist, and in 1961 she joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Space Task Group which later became the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston, Texas. This group developed the basic concepts of Project Mercury which began this Nation's manned space flight program. As an early member of the Project Mercury team, Miss Rapp designed and conducted biomedical experiments that contributed significantly to the decisions for manned Mercury flights, and which furnished data that were used successfully to determine the health status of astronauts during flight. She was personally responsible for the design, development,

preparation, qualification, and integration of required medical items for inflight use such as medications and automatic hypodermic injectors for inflight and survival use. During the Gemini program, she was Technical Monitor and Coordinator for three important scientific experiments, and managed the program which designed, fabricated, and integrated the inflight and survival medical kits and the inflight exercisers. Promoted again in 1966, she continued the same types of tasks for the Apollo Program, plus responsibility for a study of the microbial leakage from the Apollo space suit during flight and during lunar surface activities. These data were required for use in developing the criteria for quarantine of the lunar samples and flight crews after the lunar landing missions.

Since 1968 as Subsystems Manager for Apollo Food and Personal Hygiene Items, grade 13, she has improved food package designs and manufacturing techniques, performed flight food qualification tests and analyzed returned flight foods, reduced quantities of flight foods required for preflight test and crew evaluation, and improved test and inspection procedures at contractor facilities. She has recently been named Head of Tests and Integration Activities for the Skylab Food System. In addition to NASA special awards in 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969, she has received numerous private and public commendations from flight crews for her achievements in foods, packaging, and overall systems management.

Miss Rapp was born in Piqua, Ohio, graduated from the University of Dayton in 1950 with a BS in biology, and earned her MS in anatomy in 1954 from the Graduate School of Medicine of St. Louis University (St. Louis, Mo.). She lives in Houston, Texas.

Joan Raup Rosenblatt is a mathematician and an internationally recognized expert in statistics whose ingenuity in developing new methods in difficult areas where conventional methods are inadequate has been outstanding. Her entire Government career has been with the National Bureau of Standards which she joined in 1955. For more than a decade she has played a distinguished role, in her own research and also as director of research of the Bureau's Statistical Engineering Laboratory, in pioneering developments in the application of statistics in the physical sciences. In 1963 she was made Assistant Chief of that Laboratory; in 1968, Acting Chief; and in 1969, Chief, grade 15, with responsibility for planning and directing its technical program which includes both extensive consulting services and supporting research. Dr. Rosenblatt's services to the National Bureau of Standards and other Government agencies encompass both the technical and the administrative areas. Also outstanding is her service to the statistical profession as officer, organizer, editor, writer, and lecturer.

Typical of the high caliber and importance of her work was her recent assistance to the Selective Service System in preparing for the random selection of sequence numbers for draft registrants. On less than one month's notice she was asked to prepare 25 random calendars and 25 permutations of the numbers 1 through 365 which were essential for the conduct of the draft drawing in an impartial and unbiased manner. No less important than technical soundness of the results was complete documentation of every detail of procedure, the adoption of techniques that could be readily evaluated by outside groups, and extraordinary measures to ensure the selection of calendars and sequences whose use in the draft lottery would lead to a drawing considered fair by the nearly two million young men involved. This difficult and extremely important task involved not only Dr. Rosenblatt's technical participation but her selection, supervision, and coordination of the effort of a group of scientists required for its rapid execution. Its effectiveness has been amply demonstrated by general agreement that the draft drawing was a fair one, a striking and healthful contrast to the reactions to previous draft selection procedures.

Dr. Rosenblatt has received honors from several professional societies and the award of the Silver Medal of the Department of Commerce. She is a member and officer of 15 professional associations, author of 12 published papers and a great many unpublished reports, and speaks at many conferences and seminars every year. She was born in New York City, was graduated from Barnard College in 1946 with a BA in mathematics, and received her Ph.D. in statistics from the University of North Carolina in 1956. Her husband, David Rosenblatt, also a mathematician, is associated with the George Washington University as a consultant. They live in Washington, D.C.

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