SAUL HERTZ
(1905-1950)

SAUL HERTZ was born in Cleveland April 20, 1905, received his M.D. from Harvard in 1929. He served as instructor in clinical pathology and physical diagnosis in the Harvard Medical School and was later associate in medicine and in medical research at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Beth Israel Hospital in Boston.

Dr. Hertz did pioneer work in the field of the application of radioactive substances to medicine and originated the tracer and therapeutic applications of radioactive iodine (*Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med.*, 1938, XXXVIII : 510). In collaboration with other investigators he described the use of radioactive iodine in a series of publications. He was the author of several chapters in standard textbooks on endocrinology including that of Dr. Samuel Soskin. He studied the use of radioactive iodine in the treatment of hyperthyroidism or Graves' disease, in thyroid cancer and also in the production of total thyroidectomy in the treatment of certain cases of heart disease. He also investigated the effect of thyroid hormone on growth with Dr. Carlos Galli-Mainini in 1941. He described the blood picture in exophthalmic goiter with Dr. J. Lerman in 1942, and the effect of pituitary injections on the parathyroid and thyroid in 1934 with Dr. Alfred Cranes. With Dr. J. H. Means he studied the nutritional factors in Graves' disease, and in 1946 he presented a Plan for the Analysis of the Biologic Factors Involved in Thyroid Carcinogenesis (*West. J. Surg., Gynec. Obst.*, 1946, LIV:487). Dr. Hertz also studied the application of radioactive phosphorous and the influences of hormones on cancer as displayed by isotope studies. He was the director of the Radioactive Isotope Research Fund and Institute of Boston and in charge of the Radioactive Isotope Laboratory at the Massachusetts Women's Hospital in Boston. He died in Boston July 28, 1950.