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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

Manning Feinleib Named Chief of NHLI Branch

Appointment of Dr. Manning Feinleib as chief of the Epidemiology Branch in the National Heart and Lung Institute Clinical Applications Program was recently announced.

Dr. Feinleib will administer a program of epidemiological investigations in human populations.

These studies will identify factors within the individual or his environment that cause coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and other cardiovascular disorders.

He will also assess the increase in risk from such clinical manifestations of these disorders as heart attacks and strokes.

In addition to his new duties, Dr. Feinleib will continue to head the Branch's Field Epidemiology Research Section, which studies the frequency of occurrence and patterns of distribution of cardiovascular diseases within defined population groups in order to discover biochemical, physiological, psychological, or socio-economic factors that may contribute to the causes of these diseases or accelerate their development.

The goal in both instances is to
(See DR. FEINLEIB, Page 2)

Dr. Louis Leakey to Deliver NIH Lecture Feb. 3 at CC

The next NIH Lecture—by Dr. Louis Leakey, the eminent anthropologist, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 8:15 p.m., in the Jack Masur Auditorium, CC—will be open only for NIH personnel and their families.

Dr. Leakey, Director of the Centre for Prehistory and Palaeontology, in Nairobi, Kenya, will discuss some of his findings in over 40 years' work in this field.

He will lecture on "The Evidence of the Evolution of the Family of Man (Hominidae) in Africa from Miocene Times Onward."



Dr. Feinleib

Human Growth Hormone Is Synthesized For First Time by Drs. Li, Yamashiro

Human pituitary growth hormone (HGH), previously isolated and identified by Dr. C. H. Li, University of California, San Francisco, and his associates, has now been synthesized for the first time by Dr. Li and Dr. D. Yamashiro, whose work has been supported by NIAMD for more than 17 years.

Dr. Li and associates had previously isolated and purified eight of the ten known hormones secreted by the anterior pituitary gland, and had determined the structure of seven of them.

Of these, Dr. Li and his associates isolated and purified human growth hormone (HGH) in 1956, and determined its structure in 1966.

Armed with the disclosure of the chemical makeup of HGH, it took 4 more years of research for synthesis of HGH to be achieved.

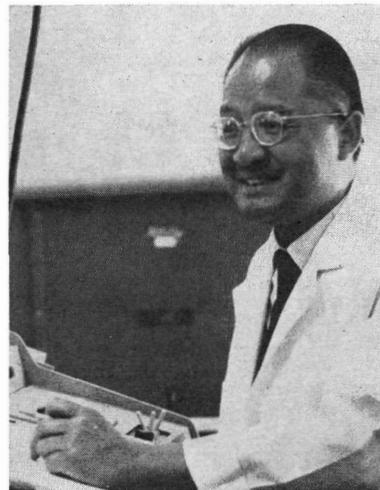
The synthesis of HGH has enormous implications. Until now, research on human growth and other functions was dependent upon the minute supply of material derived from the pituitary glands of human cadavers.

Consequently, research on the effects of the hormone on fat, carbohydrates, and protein metabolism, and on dwarfism, gigantism, obesity, and diabetes, all of which are affected by HGH, have been hampered by the very small supply of available hormone.

Equally restricted is the more widespread clinical therapeutic application of HGH in combatting a special type of growth retardation and stunting (hypopituitary dwarfism) which is caused by impairment of the secretion of HGH by the pituitary gland.

The human pituitary glands, obtained from cadavers and used by Dr. Li in his work, were supplied by the National Pituitary Agency at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, which operates through NIAMD contract support. The availability of these glands has made much of this work possible.

Dr. Li's research reveals that HGH stimulates milk secretion in addition to regulating growth. He believes there may be many other important clinical applications for HGH, particularly in the internal turnover of body tissues and in the etiology of various diseases, including
(See GROWTH HORMONE, Page 3)



Synthesis of HGH was achieved by Dr. Li, pictured here in his laboratory, after 32 years of research.

More Precise Technique Predicts Damage, Death In Hypoxic Patients

A technique which could lead to improved clinical means of predicting brain damage or impending death in hypoxic patients has been developed by NINDS scientists.

The method provides a more precise means of assessing brain metabolism and blood flow by measuring extent of hyperoxia (excessive oxygen) in cerebral veins following severe cerebral hypoxia.

The technique is an outgrowth of previous studies of patients with cerebral injuries or strokes.

Studies on them indicated a decreased cerebral metabolic rate in the period following hypoxia.

The stroke patients were found to have large increases in cerebral venous oxygen content with a corresponding decrease in the difference in oxygen content between cerebral arteries and veins.

These findings were reported by Dr. Harvey M. Shapiro, Dr. Ronald E. Myers, Juaquin Segarra, and Stuart Sotsky, Laboratory of Perinatal Physiology, in *Neurology*.

Dr. Donald Fredrickson Cited for Contributions To Medical Research

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson, director of Intramural Research and chief of the Molecular Disease Branch, NHLI, has received a 1971 *Modern Medicine* Award for Distinguished Achievement.

Dr. Fredrickson was cited "for enlargement of the understanding of lipid disorders and development of concepts for the prevention of heart disease by dietary controls of certain blood lipid levels."

Announcement of Dr. Fredrickson's award was made in the journal's January 11 issue. He is one of 10 medical researchers and educators to be so honored.

Internationally Known

His research achievements have earned Dr. Fredrickson international recognition as an authority on fat transport in the circulation and on the diseases of lipid metabolism.

Atherosclerosis and its prevention have occupied more and more of Dr. Fredrickson's own interest in recent years. His earlier work included pioneer studies of radioactively labeled chylomicrons and the establishment of the speed of turnover of plasma-free fatty acids.

More recently he has directed laboratory and clinical research on the structure of plasma lipoproteins and their role in fat transport.

From his laboratory has emerged a system for classifying hyperlipidemia.

His studies of inheritable dis-
(See DR. FREDRICKSON, Page 4)

NCI's Todaro Selected Outstanding Young Man

Dr. George J. Todaro of the National Cancer Institute was among those honored by the U.S. Jaycees at their annual award ceremony held Jan. 16 in Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Todaro was selected as one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1970. Although only 33 years old, Dr. Todaro already has made significant contributions to cancer research.

Full details on Dr. Todaro, his award, and research will appear in the next issue of the *NIH Record*.



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NIH Television, Radio Program Schedule

Television

NIH REPORTS

WRC, Channel 4
1 a.m. Wednesday

NEW SERIES and
NEW TIME (To be announced)

Radio

DISCUSSION: NIH

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

January 22

Dr. Richard L. Christiansen,
NIDR

Subject: Malocclusion

January 29

Dr. James M. Stengel, chief,
National Blood Resource
Program, NHLI
Subject: National Blood Resource Program

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

CC Blood Bank to Issue New Employee ID Cards

Within a few weeks, the Clinical Center Blood Bank will issue new Blood Assurance Identification Cards to NIH employees.

Distribution of the new wallet-size cards coincides with the observance of National Blood Donor Month.

Effective Jan. 1, 1971, the plan provides coverage to NIH employees and their families for any amount of blood and in any hospital on a calendar year basis.

In the past, distribution of the cards was made on a fiscal year basis. If any employee does not receive a card, or desires to donate blood, call Ext. 64509.

Popular 13-Film Series, 'Civilisation,' Opens at CC Auditorium Jan. 27

"Civilisation," the popular series of British Broadcasting Corporation films depicting the artistic and cultural achievements of Western Man, will be shown weekly in the Clinical Center's 14th floor auditorium during the next 4 months.

Although these showings have been arranged by the CC Patient Activities Section primarily for patients, NIH employees, their families and friends, are invited.

First in the series, *The Frozen World*, will be shown Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 7 p.m.

Includes 13 Films

"Civilisation" includes thirteen 52-minute films produced in color by the BBC and narrated by Sir Kenneth Clark.

The films were shown at the National Gallery in Washington and have been televised.

Showings at NIH are made possible through the Prince Georges County Memorial Library. This library has a selected reading list to accompany each film. Copies of the lists may be requested from the library.

Scheduled for future NIH showings are: Feb. 3, *The Great Thaw*; Feb. 8, *Romance and Reality*; Feb. 17, *Man—The Measure of All Things*; Feb. 24, *The Hero as Artist*; March 3, *Protest and Communication*, and March 10, *Grandeur and Obedience*.

Also, March 18, *The Light of Experience*; March 24, *The Pursuit of Happiness*; March 31, *The Smile of Reason*; April 7, *The Worship of Nature*; April 14, *Fallacies of Hope*, and April 21, *Heroic Materialism*.

OPM Issues Reminder On Teaching, Lecturing By Staff Members

As the second semester of the 1970-71 academic year begins, the Office of Personnel Management wishes to remind staff members interested in teaching or lecturing that there are conditions and prior approvals which must be obtained before engaging in these and certain other professional activities outside of or during regular working hours.

NIH also encourages its professional staff, it said, to participate in seminars, panel discussions, and similar special presentations when these activities do not interfere with their official duties.

Such activities are recognized as beneficial to both NIH and the participating staff.

However, OPM noted, developing or conducting a complete course for full semester daytime classes is not permitted because it is generally incompatible with the discharge of official duties.

On the other hand, teaching evening, weekend, or summer classes normally is approved, provided that any necessary adjustments in the staff member's official duty schedule can be arranged without detriment to his assignment.

Also, teaching and lecturing for compensation during the Federal work day, equivalent to a single session per week per academic year, may be authorized. But it should be scheduled for the beginning or end of the day and done on annual leave.

Full requirements are stated in the Department's Standards of Conduct, Form HEW-539, dated Oct. 1969, and NIH Manual Series 2300-735, dated Aug. 24, 1970.

Copies of these, OPM said, may be obtained from B/I/D personnel offices.

DR. FEINLEIB

(Continued from Page 1)

acquire new knowledge that may help the physician spot the high-risk patient early—before he has experienced serious symptoms—and attempt to reduce the threat to his life and health through measures directed against salient risk factors that can be eliminated or modified.

These include, among others, elevated blood levels of cholesterol and other fatty substances, high blood pressure, cigarette smoking, obesity, and inadequate levels of physical activity.

A native of Brooklyn, N.Y., Dr. Feinleib did his undergraduate work at Cornell, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was graduated with honors in 1956. He received his M.D. degree, *magna cum laude*, from the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center in

Dr. David Kominz Named NIAMD Section Chief

Dr. David R. Kominz, who has been associated with the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases for nearly 20 years, has been appointed chief of the Section on Bioenergetics in the Institute's Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry.



Dr. Kominz was named to fill the post held by the late Dr. William J. Bowen, who had served as section chief since 1964.

Dr. Kominz Born in Rochester, N.Y., Dr. Kominz received his B.A. degree from Harvard University and his M.D. from the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

Following a year's internship at the Gorgas Hospital in Ancon, Panama Canal Zone, he was a fellow in the University Laboratory of Physical Chemistry at Harvard.

Pacific Office Chief

From 1965 to 1968 he was chief of the Pacific Office of the National Institutes of Health in Tokyo, Japan, where he was responsible for advancing the program and policy interests of NIH, and the scientific knowledge, training, and research objectives of individual U.S. scientists or U.S. scientific institutions.

In 1968 Dr. Kominz returned to NIAMD's Section on Bioenergetics.

One of the major aims of this section is defining the enzymes involved in the release of chemical energy by muscles.

Dr. Kominz's research interest is protein chemistry, with special emphasis on contractile proteins of muscle.

Dr. Kominz is a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Biological Chemistry, and the Biophysical Society.

History of Medicine Society To Meet Jan. 21 at NLM

The Washington Society for the History of Medicine will meet Thursday, Jan. 21, at 8 p.m. in the Billings Auditorium of the National Library of Medicine.

Guest speaker is Dr. Thomas Hall, professor of Biology, Washington University, who will speak on "Life and Death in Medieval Medical Theory."

Visitors are welcome.

1961.

He subsequently attended the Harvard School of Public Health, earning his masters degree in 1963 and his doctorate in epidemiology and biostatistics in 1966.

NHLI Program Seeks to Improve, Foster Training, Careers in Respiratory Diseases

The National Heart and Lung Institute is inaugurating a new program of Pulmonary Academic Awards for the purposes of improving pulmonary training programs in U.S. schools of medicine or osteopathy and fostering academic careers in the respiratory-disease field.

The program is designed to meet the rapidly growing need for highly trained researchers, clinicians, and teachers concerned with pulmonary physiology and with the prevention, diagnosis, and relief of emphysema and related chronic respiratory disorders.

Estimates of the number of people afflicted to some degree by these diseases range from more than 2 million up to 14 million.

Despite the already serious and steadily increasing health problem posed by these diseases, medical schools have experienced difficulties in attracting sufficient numbers of well-qualified students into the respiratory-disease field.

Purposes Listed

To help overcome these problems, Pulmonary Academic Awards, made on a competitive basis to schools of medicine or osteopathy, will provide support for periods up to 5 years, with the possibility of renewal for an additional 3 years, to enable recipient schools to:

- Design challenging respiratory-disease curricula that will attract high-quality students into this field and provide them with superior training in modern techniques.

- Attract promising young teacher-investigators into academic careers in the respiratory-disease field and strengthen the pulmonary training staffs of recipient schools.

- Facilitate the exchange of ideas, methods, and techniques of multidisciplinary pulmonary training among recipient institutions.

Awards will be limited to one per eligible school, with the number of awards to be made during 1971 and subsequent years contingent upon the availability of funds for this program.

Medical schools and schools of osteopathy are being invited to submit applications for these awards to the National Institutes of Health by Feb. 15.

Instructions for making applica-

NCI Surgery Branch Needs Blood Samples for Studies

Single blood samples of 50 cc from persons between the ages of 30 and 65 who have no known illness or disease are needed for comparative studies with cancer patients.

Volunteers will be reimbursed \$4 and, if desired, the results of routine blood tests will be sent to a physician designated by them.

Call the NCI Surgery Branch, Ext. 63095, for details.

tion and policies governing Pulmonary Academic Awards may be obtained from the Training Grants and Awards Branch, National Heart and Lung Institute, Bethesda, Md. 20014.

Prof. Isaac Berenblum Is FIC Scholar-in-Residence



While a Fogarty Scholar, Professor Berenblum will devote time to writing as well as to conferring with colleagues at NIH.

Professor Isaac Berenblum, head of the Department of Experimental Biology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel, will join the Fogarty International Center as a Scholar-in-Residence Feb. 1, and remain until the end of July.

He and his wife will reside in Stone House during this period.

Professor Berenblum, an authority on experimental carcinogenesis, has published a number of scientific papers and is the author of several books on cancer.

For many years he has been active in the International Union Against Cancer. He has also been a member of the International Cancer Research Commission since 1954.

Professor Berenblum was born in Poland and educated at Leeds University in England, where he received his medical degree.

From 1938 to 1948 he was a member of the faculty at the University of Oxford and in charge of the Oxford University Research Center of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

Prior to assuming his post at the Weizmann Institute, Professor Berenblum spent 2 years in this country conducting research at NCI.

DCRT Brochure Includes New Computer Courses And Seminars in Spring

A brochure describing computer training courses and seminars offered by the Division of Computer Research and Technology for the spring semester is now available.

The brochure may be requested at B/I/D Personnel Offices and from the Computer Center Branch Technical Information Office, Ext. 65431.

Several courses and seminars will be offered for the first time.

New training courses are: Utilities at NIH, SNOBOL4, Introduction to the CALMA Digitizer, and RMAG Language.

Seminars Noted

Seminars include: Heuristic Programming Principles and Practical Applications, Topics in Computer Graphics, Storage and Retrieval Algorithms, Artificial and Natural Pattern Recognition, and Introduction to the Chemical Information System.

Early registration is advisable. Procedures are outlined in the brochure.

Application forms should be sent to the employee's Personnel Office. The forms will be accepted until classes are filled.

If a course is oversubscribed, DCRT will attempt to start another section.

GROWTH HORMONE

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ing cancer.

HGH also seems to be needed by the body for an undetermined number of other vital functions. In the male, for instance, growth hormone (GH) promotes the activity of androgens, the male sex hormones.

In the female, sex hormones function more effectively with GH. It also increases production of disease-fighting antibodies. In animals, GH injections help fractures heal faster, and lower the level of cholesterol in the blood.

GH also plays an important role in weight control in animals. On a rich diet, rats gain weight quickly, but not if they receive injections of GH. Even if the rats gorge themselves on food, the growth hormone somehow prevents obesity.

The question has naturally arisen as to whether HGH could have the same beneficial effects on humans. Dr. Li is reluctant to speculate, but others are optimistic in their opinions concerning a wide variety of possible human application.

Last week, Dr. Li attended a 2-day Workshop on Prolactin, held Jan. 11-12 in Wilson Hall, sponsored jointly by the Endocrinology and Reproductive Biology Study

Dr. Rosenthal Receives Annual Dean Award for Studies on Schizophrenia

Dr. David Rosenthal, chief of the Laboratory of Psychology, National Institute of Mental Health, received the Ninth Annual Stanley R. Dean Research Award for his studies of the roles of heredity and environment in schizophrenia.

Dr. Rosenthal was honored at the winter seminar meeting of the American College of Psychiatrists in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Jan. 14-16.

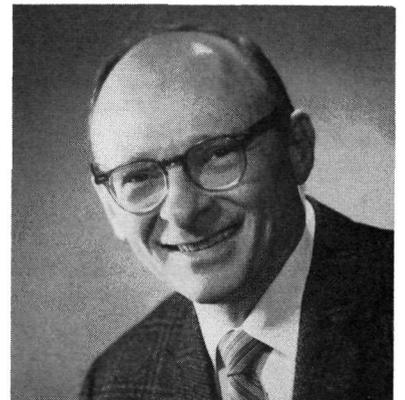
The award includes a \$2,500 tax-free grant. It is made by the College and the Fund for the Behavioral Sciences each year to a scientist who has made a major contribution in the area of schizophrenia.

In a recent study of 5,500 adopted children in Denmark, Dr. Rosenthal compared those who had a biological schizophrenic parent with those who did not. The children who had such a parent developed more schizophrenic disorders.

Dr. Rosenthal also studied children raised in a cooperatively operated kibbutz, comparing them with other Israeli children raised in traditional families. Data were gathered on the children of schizophrenic parents and the children of normal parents.

The amount of influence contributed by genetics and by environment was analyzed, as well as the interaction between the two.

Both studies reveal the import-



Dr. Rosenthal was presented with the PHS Superior Service Award for his outstanding contributions to psychiatric genetics.

ance of genetic and environmental factors in schizophrenia.

In addition to many scientific papers, Dr. Rosenthal has contributed three important books to the literature on genetics and schizophrenia.

Sections, DRG.

In addition to discussing his work with HGH, Dr. Li presented a report on the "Chemistry of Pituitary and Placental Lactogens."

DRS's Byrne, DeBroske Retire; Creativity Aided NIH Research Effort

More than 180 friends and colleagues gathered together recently to mark the retirement of two long-time NIH employees.

Joining in the festivities, which included a dinner and dance, were the families of Charles J. Byrne and John M. F. DeBroske, whose combined Federal service exceeds 67 years, 50 of which were spent at NIH.

"Charlie" Byrne began his Federal career in 1937 as machinist apprentice with the U.S. Naval Gun Factory. He came to NIH in 1946 as an instrument maker and, in 1966, became chief of the Instrument Fabrication Section of the Division of Research Services.

During his career at NIH, Mr. Byrne made numerous contributions



Mr. Byrne (l) and Mr. DeBroske congratulate each other at their joint retirement party, at which both received a number of gifts and memorabilia.

to the NIH intramural research effort.

Foremost among these was a multiple millepore filter holder, for which he and Dr. Philip Leder, NICHD, share a patent and co-authored paper.

He also helped devise the special operating table on which the late Dr. Maitland Baldwin of NINDS performed the first surgical separation of Siamese twins joined at the head, and assisted in a major modification of the first heart-lung bypass brought from England by Dr. A. Glenn Morrow of the Heart and Lung Institute.

John DeBroske, also known for his innovative creativity, also began his Federal service with the Naval Gun Factory in 1936.

Made Section Chief

Ten years later he joined NIH as an instrument maker and, in 1959, was named chief of the Instrument Fabrication Section.

In 1966 he was appointed to the newly-created position of assistant branch chief for Technical Services.

In addition to sharing responsibility for devising and developing the previously-mentioned operating

DR. FREDRICKSON

(Continued from Page 1)

eases of fat storage and metabolism included the discovery of the lipoprotein deficiency state, Tangier disease, and the establishment of its mode of inheritance.

In 1965 Dr. Fredrickson and co-workers introduced a new system for using plasma lipoprotein patterns to identify and classify excesses of blood cholesterol and other fats.

With it they demonstrated several new syndromes not previously recognized as separate diseases. This system is now in use in a number of laboratories here and abroad.

Before joining NHLI in 1953, he spent 5 years in intensive teaching and research activities at Boston's Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and Harvard Medical School.

He has received two major honors in addition to this award—the 1967 gold medal of the American College of Cardiology and the 1968 International Award for Heart and Vascular Research from the James F. Mitchell Foundation for Medical Education and Research.

table and heart-lung bypass with Mr. Byrne, Mr. DeBroske played a key role in the development of a projection apparatus for human neuroanatomical reconstruction with Dr. John Van Buren, NINDS.

He also helped develop a device for accelerated fatigue testing of pacemaker electrodes and Elgiloy wire coils with Dr. Morrow and Dr. Nina Braunwald, formerly of NHLI.

The retirement of Charles Byrne and John DeBroske marks the end of an era during which the DRS "instrument shop" grew from a nucleus of five in 1946 to a cadre of 96 skilled specialists.

These two men who have done so much to build this organization will be missed by their many friends at NIH.

Latest Participants in NIH Visiting Scientists Program Listed Here

12/24—Dr. Norman Howard-Jones, United Kingdom, History of Medicine Branch. Sponsor: Dr. John Blake, NLM, Bldg. 38, Rm. 109.

12/28—Dr. Nai-Shin Chu, Taiwan, Laboratory of Neuropharmacology. Sponsor: Dr. Floyd E. Bloom, NIMH, St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

12/28—Dr. Hiroshi Watanabe, Japan, Laboratory of Neuropathology. Sponsor: Dr. Igor Klatzo, NINDS, Bldg. 36, Rm. 4B22.

1/4—Dr. Albert J. McQueen, U.S.A., Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies. Sponsor: Dr. Leonard I. Pearlin, NIMH, Bldg. 10, Rm. 3D42.

Dr. Meriwether Scores Stunning Track Upset

Dr. W. Delano Meriwether, 27, clinical associate in hematology at the NCI Baltimore Cancer Research Center, added to his laurels in a sport new to him by upsetting two veteran sprinters in the fourth annual National Invitational track meet Jan. 8 at the University of Maryland's Cole Field House.

He won the 60-yard dash in a flat 6.0 over Mel Pender, who had equaled his indoor record of 5.9 seconds in the qualifying heats, and AAU champion Ivory Crockett.

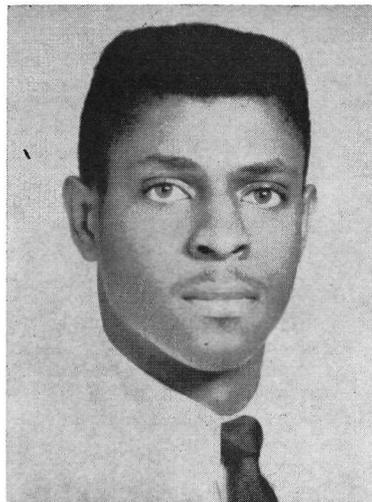
Trains Alone

Running without any coaching experience, Dr. Meriwether started competing in track events only a year ago, after wanting to run at a high school without a track team and having no time to do so while going through pre-med and medical schools.

He represented the Baltimore Olympic Club last fall at the South Atlantic Amateur Athletic Union, winning both the 100- and 220-yard dashes and an "outstanding athlete" award.

However, the 1971 event was the first time he had run against the national record-holders whom he had watched on TV and thought he could beat.

The Maryland-based invitational is sponsored by the Catholic Youth



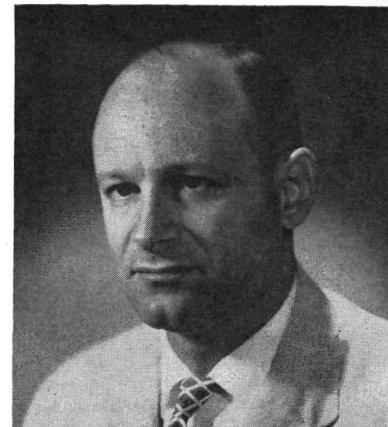
Despite his success in track, Dr. Meriwether plans to pursue his career in medical research.

Organization and M Club.

Interviewed on television after his win, Dr. Meriwether admitted he might have to give up his new field of excellence, if his third year residency took him from Baltimore to some other research center where he might not find an athletic organization to run with.

At Baltimore he had done a year of patient care and is now in a laboratory research phase in the NCI Clinical Associate program.

Dr. Paul di Sant'Agnese Honored by Two Groups Fighting Cystic Fibrosis



Dr. di Sant'Agnese received an honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Liebig University in Giessen, West Germany.

Dr. Paul A. di Sant'Agnese, chief of the Pediatric Metabolism Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, has been honored by two cystic fibrosis organizations for his research.

Last month Dr. di Sant'Agnese was elected Founder Member of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, and last August he was elected a Founder Trustee in the International Cystic Fibrosis Association.

Both organizations presented plaques to Dr. di Sant'Agnese at luncheons in his honor.

The foundation—a private, voluntary group of physicians and lay representatives—conducts and supports research on cystic fibrosis.

The international association held its August meeting in Stockholm. Over 20 countries now combat the disorder. This organization was organized in 1965 with partial sponsorship by NIAMD.

Dr. di Sant'Agnese is the Executive Committee's liaison officer for American and European groups, and was chairman of the Scientific Medical Council from 1965 to 1969.

He was on the Board of Trustees and was chairman of the General Medical and Scientific Advisory Council for the U.S. Foundation from 1962 to 1967.

An eminent clinical investigator, Dr. di Sant'Agnese has been a leader in cystic fibrosis research.

No Changes in Capital Flyer Schedules or Routes Planned

Despite publicity by news media to the contrary, NIH has learned from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments that there is no plan at present to change the schedules or routes of the Montgomery County-Cardoza Capital Flyer buses.