Hidden Diabetics Sought
In City-wide, Free Test Program

Did you take a free diabetes test?
The St. Louis Diabetes Association is
winning its campaign to detect the
more than 12,000 undetected diabetics in
the St. Louis area. To do this, 150,000 diabetes test kits were distributed
in order to find that one person in 55 who
has the potentially killing disease and
doesn't know it.

Killing disease?
"Yes," said Dr. Marvin Levin, chairman
of the 1964 Diabetes Detection Campaign.
"Undetected, diabetes is the eighth most
common cause of death. Detected early and
controlled, diabetes need not interfere
with anyone's active business, social or
family life."

What are the symptoms?
Some of the known symptoms are:
"excessive thirst, frequent urination, itching,
fatigue, weight loss despite a big appetite,
and a slow healing of cuts and scratches.

"But one of our problems in detection," Dr. Levin commented, "is that not infre-
quently, the symptoms are so mild that
you can't tell you have diabetes, or how
long you have had it. Therefore, everyone
should be tested for the disease whether or
not they have the symptoms."

"Just having a check-up doesn't neces-
sarily mean you have been tested for
diabetes, either. Check-ups mean different
things to different people; some people
are only concerned with having their
heart, lungs and blood pressure tested.

"Also, a negative urine test is not posi-
tive proof that you do or do not have
diabetes. It is a good screening test and
will pick up many but not all diabetics.
Sometimes it is necessary to check the
blood sugar in order to make a diagnosis of
diabetes."

"Many people feel safe if they don't eat
too much 'sugar'. Actually, sugar, as such,
is only one source of the blood sugar.
Starches such as bread, potatoes and part
of protein are also converted to sugar in the
body.

"We know that diabetes is an inherited
disease. That is, you are born with the
potential to develop the disease. Also, if
you are overweight you have a better
chance of developing the disease. It is also
more common in women, and in women
who have had children who weighed over
9 pounds at birth. Your chances of getting
it also increase with age, especially after
40.

"We know a lot about diabetes but we
still have a lot of gaps in our knowledge.
There is a great deal of research going on
in the field of diabetes at Jewish Hospital,
Washington University Medical School, in
cooperation with 11 other university medi-
cal centers throughout the country, under
a National Institutes of Health grant,
which will mainly be concerned with trans-
plantation biology. Surgical research will
continue, "Dr. Pareira, will head the surgical program
at the Moses Shoenberg School of Nursing Build-
ing with $190,000 Grant
A grant of over $190,000 for an addi-
tion to the Moses Shoenberg School of
Nursing at Jewish Hospital was announced
by Governor John Dalton, under provi-
sions of the Dental Hospital and Medical Facility
Construction Act.

This $220 million-per-year fund, com-
monly known as the Hill-Burton program,
was established to assist state public health
services in the construction of general hos-
pitals, public health centers, diagnostic and
treatment centers, chronic disease cen-
ters, rehabilitation facilities and nursing
homes.

"We're very pleased to add additional
dormitory rooms to the already existing
family."

The cornerstone of treatment for the
diabetic is diet. To understand the diabetic
diet, a segment of the ground floor of the
Research Center will mainly be concerned with trans-
plantation biology. Surgical research will
be conducted on floors 5 through 7. Large
research animals will be housed on the
eighth floor.

The space in Jewish Hospital now
occupied by surgical and medical research
will be devoted to pathology, otolaryngol-
ogy and long-term care.

A portion of the ground floor of the
new structure will consist of an auditorium
with a seating capacity of 216 persons.
During construction, the Mark C. Stein-
berg Auditorium will be out of service for
about 18 months.

"ASK YOUR DOCTOR," Dr. Marvin Levin, answers questions about diabetes on KMOX
radio, with J. Roy McCarthy, moderator.
The greatest thing in the world is Swedish meatballs with lingonberries,” Dr. Gene W. Spector, radiologist at Jewish Hospital said. “You can’t buy lingonberries here, so we still send to Sweden for them.

“The Swedish people don’t eat much meat. Basically, they eat fish. Fish are their potatoes and they have hundreds of ways of serving them. One of their favorites is raw and rotten herring. The herring is buried and left to decompose for 5 to 6 days, then dug up and eaten. It tastes wonderful if you can stand the smell, I couldn’t.”

That was in 1963, when Dr. Spector spent 6 months at the University Hospital in Lund, Sweden, studying angiography (blood vessel x-raying) on a grant provided by the Harry Freund Memorial Fund.

While he was there, Dr. Spector learned Swedish, because, “The patients didn’t speak English, and I wanted to work directly with them.”

Now, Dr. Spector has returned to Sweden for more study—“and this time I can perform, not just observe.”

“I found that their hospital is very similar to our own. The doctors and nurses dress like ours do; the doctors attend medical rounds; but there is one big difference. They have socialized medicine. Everyone subscribes to the hospital and gets 100 percent free care for in and out patient treatment. There are enough doctors, but there is a terrific nursing shortage.”

“You know,” Dr. Spector continued, “because of the tax structure, Sweden has a classless society. The chief surgeon of the same apartment building.

“In fact, everyone lives in apartments because few can afford to live in houses. Yet, Sweden has a higher standard of living than we do. There are no slums, no starvation, no beggars.

“And the apartments are beautiful. They are similar to our new ones and very well made. The furnishing are what we call Danish Modern.

“Every apartment has a balcony because the Swedes love the sun. The sun never shines in the winter; we were there 6 weeks before we saw our shadow. When the sun does come out, everyone leaves what they are doing to go out and stand in it. The men take off their shirts, the women their glasses and they all look up at the sun, laughing.”

“Yet, it was not as cold as St. Louis because of the gulf stream. And since we were on the southern tip of Sweden where there are no mountains, there was no skiing.

“Anyhow, we found that the Swedes don’t go in for recreation as we do. The children are interested in gymnastics but the adults are not sports minded.

“Except, that is, for watching ice hockey. While we were there, the world series of ice hockey was played and the Swedes almost beat the Russians. That was exciting.

“We took trips with the children on Sundays. The country is famous for its chateaus, they are as lovely as those in France.

“But you know what,” he concluded, “there are no tourists. The Americans haven’t discovered southern Sweden yet.”

Hepner Answers Listener’s Questions On KMOX Radio

Hospital administration, shortage of nurses, Medicare, clinics, doctor’s charges, and patient complaints were among the topics of questions posed by KMOX radio listeners to James O. Hepner, Ph.D., associate director, Jewish Hospital. Dr. Hepner was a guest on the 4 P.M. “Sounding Board” portion of “At Your Service” on KMOX Radio.

The Workshop was co-sponsored by the Jewish Hospital Training Center for Coordinated Home Care and Other Out-of-the-Hospital Services and the St. Louis Health Welfare Council. Copies of the proceedings will be available.

Irwin Albrecht, associate director and controller, spoke on the community resources of Jewish Hospital at a meeting of the Community Relations Park Neighborhood Association. Mrs. Jack Reiter, president of Miriam Lodge UOTT and a member of the hospital’s board of directors is also a representative to the association.

Mrs. Edward Hudson, dietitian instructor in the school of nursing, has been elected president of the Missouri Dietetic Association.

David A. Gee, executive director, delivered a paper on “The Role and Scope of Group Purchasing for Hospitals” to the Missouri Hospital Association annual meeting, November 18 in Kansas City.

Mrs. Barbara Jans has been appointed director of public relations. She was formerly a producer-writer for KMOX Radio and Condor Films, Inc.

William Schloss has been appointed supervisor of the Coffee Shop. He is from Tulsa, Oklahoma.

James O. Hepner, Ph.D., associate director, delivered a paper, November 4, in Houston, Texas, at the first annual conference for liaison fellows, regionalization program—committee on cancer, American College of Surgeons. Topic of Dr. Hepner’s paper was: “Administrative Support of the Tumor Registry.”

Mrs. Sandra C. Howell, co-ordinator, Home Care Training Center, participated in an institute conducted by the Home Care Training Center, November 10, at Montefiore Hospital, Bronx, N. Y.

The following changes in status were approved by the hospital Board of Directors:

Dr. James O. Hepner from assistant director to associate director.

Irwin Albrecht from assistant director and controller to associate director and controller.

Phillip Basion from administrative assistant to assistant director.

Pat Bryan, credit manager, served on the program committee of the sixth annual Hospital, Hospice Managers and Accounting Conference held recently at the De Ville Motor Hotel.

Raymond J. Highfill, chief accountant, has just been elected vice-president of the Greater St. Louis Chapter, American Association of Hospital Accountants. Irwin Albrecht, associate director and controller, was elected to the Board of Directors of the chapter.

Rabbi Lawrence Siegel, Jewish Federation Community Chaplain, was invited to join the technical advisory committee of a home care program sponsored by the Catholic Charities of St. Louis.
Newborn babies at Jewish Hospital are putting their best foot forward in a new fingerprinting identification process. The program, called "Footprints" was recently established in the delivery room according to standards recommended by the American Hospital Association.

The Federated Bureau of Investigation endorses this program, for it states that: "Footprints (or fingerprints) of any human being from about the age of the fourth fetal month onward will serve to positively identify that person until the time of his death."

In its Law Enforcement Bulletin, the FBI said: "The purpose of taking footprints is to provide a permanent record of individuality. If a question should arise later as to the identity of the child and its mother, conclusive proof of its identity can be offered. Footprints should be taken at birth."

At Jewish Hospital the disposable footprinter for babies is a small plastic pan with a thin layer of ink on the bottom. The foot of each newborn is dipped in ink and printed on the baby's hospital record form. This procedure must be carried out in the immediate area of birth with the mother in the room. After fingerprinting the baby, the physician, delivery room nurse and nursery nurse must sign the identification form which contains the baby's fingerprints and the mother's right index fingerprint. When mother and child are ready to go home, both nurse and mother check the identification form, baby Ident-a-Bands.

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Hospital Reaches United Fund Goal

With the addition of late contributions, Jewish Hospital reached its United Fund Fair share goal of $12,258. This is $1,128 over last year's pledge.

David A. Gee, executive director, thanked all employees for their contributions and added, "I am thrilled by your enthusiastic response. Your generosity aids 116 community health and welfare agencies, including the hospital. The support we receive from the United Fund helps provide free care in the departments of rehabilitation, chronic disease, child and adult psychiatry, medicine, surgery, home care and the two Wadelslau units.

Co-chairman of the 1964 campaign were William Chiles, personnel director and Miss Edna Peterson, director of nursing service. Miss Raya Richman Kovensky served as coordinator.

Problem Patients Discuss At Doctors' Bi-weekly Seminars

When a patient has one undiagnosable illness after another . . . when a doctor finds a patient uncooperative . . . when a patient resists being told "you're fine" . . . what is the doctor's approach?

This is what 16 physicians examine at bi-weekly Monday evening seminars at Jewish Hospital.

"The seminars have the effect of a benevolent conscience," said Dr. Conrad Sommer, psychiatrist at Jewish Hospital and medical director of the Psychosanalytic Foundation of St. Louis. "The procedure of each meeting is the same: one member tells of a patient who presents a difficult problem. For our purposes it can't be a successful patient — it must be one who presents a problem.

The doctor speaks from his own experience of similar problems. As he talks, he begins to understand his feelings, other people ask questions, perhaps strengthen or question his methods."

"These patient's problems are more than medical," said Dr. Sommer. "It boils down to human problems in practice. Behind the presenting problem is the real problem. It might be a traumatic child, bad marriage or bad writing. But what the patient wants is support and advice from the doctor."

"That's where the seminars come in. How does the doctor relate to the patient? What are the feelings about the patient? problem, treatment and emotional reaction."

"We are working with the most important ingredient in medicine," Dr. Sommer continued, "the doctor. The important thing to learn is the dosage of how much doctor, when and how to administer him."

This is the thesis of Dr. Michael Balint of London, who held the original seminars and described them in his book, "The Doctor, the Patient and the Illness." Dr. Sommert read the book and decided to hold similar seminars in St. Louis.

He bought 20 copies of Balint's book and mailed it to doctors he thought might be interested.

That was in March of 1963. The interested group of 6 internists, 4 obstetricians, 2 pediatricians, 2 urologists, 1 dermatologist and a teaching psychologist—Dr. Sommer—is still meeting with an average attendance of 10.

Most doctors are now presenting their second case . . . and it is surprising," said Dr. Sommer, "the second presentation shows remarkable understanding. The doctors take a different approach—they are firms, free; they seem to sense what is wrong."

"For example," he continued, "the second time around, one doctor started out by saying, "I made five mistakes on this case, but he has a high immorality on this one than he did before. Now he saw his errors and wasn't blocked. He would have stopped before, but now he could see why and thus had the strength to continue with the case."

"This is really what the seminar does," said Dr. Sommer. "It helps the doctor find his way with a difficult case. Medical schools can't teach this kind of understanding. The doctors have patients of their own that they feel the need for our group. That is why the future doctors are interested in such a group."
Contributions to Jewish Hospital Funds

Contributions received are used for research, appliances for clinic patients, new equipment, and other worthy undertakings, sponsored by the Jewish Hospital Auxiliary.

The following contributions are received during period June 8, 1964 to November 30, 1964. (Contributions to this fund may be made by sending checks, payable to the Jewish Hospital Tribute Fund, to 6310 Waterman Avenue, St. Louis 30, or Mrs. Joseph F. Ruwitch, 102 Lake Forest, St. Louis 17.)

Donor

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Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. F. Solomon

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Loeb

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Solomon

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. F. Solomon
MISS DALE UKMAN selects a potted plant from the Clover Garden display.

**Auxiliary Celebrates Clover Garden Birthday**

All hospital patients received a flower from the Women's Auxiliary, December 3, in honor of the Clover Garden's first anniversary.

Under the direction of Mrs. A. W. Baum, chairman, and Mrs. Stanley Katz, vice-chairman, the Clover Garden provides complete service, from a single rose to special bouquets. Located on the ground floor lobby, the Clover Garden's central location makes it possible to deliver requests telephoned from outside the hospital to patients within one-half hour.

Several times a year, flower arranging courses are held, under the direction of Mrs. Phil Goldstein, to train interested volunteers.

Open Sundays and holidays, the Clover Garden features seasonal arrangements in fresh or artificial flowers.

**PLEASE A PATIENT**—Mrs. Julian Sincoff, left, and Mrs. Harold Fudemberg, members of the Women's Auxiliary, suggest two popular ways to please a friend; give a flowery soda or a rosebud-a-day.

**I KNOW SOMEONE WHO WOULD LOVE IT**—Mrs. Earl Susman, president of the Women's Auxiliary, purchases a Mary Poppins doll from Mrs. Gordon Scherck in the Jewish Hospital Gift Shop. Special gift merchandise for everyone has been selected for the holiday season.

"WHAT'S FOR DINNER" muses Mrs. Jordan Yavitz as she looks through the newest star in the "Thoughts for" cookbooks. The latest, "Thoughts for Festive Foods" contains completely different menus for all kinds of meals and the Auxiliary suggests it makes a perfect gift for new brides.

To order "Thoughts for Festive Foods" or the companion cookbooks, "Thoughts for Food" and "Thoughts for Buffet" call Mrs. Joseph Ruwitch, ST 1-3416 or Mrs. Arthur Scharff, Ml 7-5744.
Blood Test Saves Babies From One Form of Retardation

A simple blood test now given all newborn infants at Jewish Hospital can save your child from a severe form of mental retardation, according to Dr. Daniel Rosenstein, assistant director of pathology at Jewish Hospital.

The possibility of complete eradication of the severe retardation caused by phenylketonuria or PKU has become an attainable goal through the recent development of inexpensive blood tests, he said. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare calls them a "major breakthrough" in the detection and prevention of one severe cause of mental retardation.

"PKU is a hereditary disease," he explained, "caused by the deficiency of an enzyme, resulting in an excess in the blood of an amino acid, phenylalanine. Undetected, it causes severe mental retardation with intelligence quotients ranging from 10 to 50. This means the patient's mental age will be between 3 and 7 years.

"Detected, mental retardation can be prevented by a diet low in phenylalanine and treated patients can have a near normal mental capacity."

"Right now," he said, "the secret in detection is time. The sooner the proper diet is begun, the less likely the child will be retarded.

"Before the blood tests were developed, only a urine test was available and it did not become positive until 4 to 6 weeks after birth. Because many babies are not under the care of a physician, about 50 per cent of the babies were not tested at all.

"That is why it is now mandatory that all babies born at Jewish Hospital have the blood test before leaving the hospital. If the test was done by Dr. Marilyn McCaman and Eli Robins at the Washington University Medical School.

"This quantitative test is done on the fourth day of life, after the child has been on milk for a few days. It requires a few drops of blood from the baby's heel. If the results are suspicious, follow-up tests are given the baby free of charge. If the baby does have PKU, the hospital will continue to test the child to see if the diet prescribed by the doctor is effective.

"What are the chances of your child having PKU? Well, in a recent survey of 400,000 births, one child in 10,000 was found to have PKU. Also, Negroes were found to have PKU for the first time. Scientists had always thought that Negroes were immune.

"It will cost the community $20,000 to find this one child in 10,000 who is affected," he said, "but preventing mental retardation in that child will save the state at least $100,000 in custodial care over his lifetime."

Russian Biochemist Visits Dr. Frankel; Tours Jewish Hospital Laboratories

Dr. Grachii Khachaturovich Bunyatyan, vice-president and head of the Institute of Physiology at the Armenian Academy of Sciences, Yerevan, recently visited Dr. Samuel Frankel, chief biochemist of Jewish Hospital.

Dr. Bunyatyan expressed interest in meeting Dr. Frankel, Jewish Hospital's scientist who was an original discoverer in 1948 of gamma amino butyric acid and glutamic dehydroxylase in the brain. Dr. Frankel greeted the Russian visitor on his arrival at the hospital and conducted him on a tour of the Biochemistry Department.

During the tour Dr. Bunyatyan stated that Soviet physicians and scientists are conducting extensive research on the brain in an effort to find physiological or chemical causes for mental illness.

"The brain contains many chemicals," he said, "and we are just beginning to find out what they are."

The scientist recently succeeded in isolating polypeptides in the hypothalamic region of laboratory animals' brains. He explained that this substance caused dilation of heart vessels. He is now preparing to experiment with the chemical on patients with coronary sclerosis or angina, both diseases caused by insufficient circulation of blood to cardiac muscles.

Dr. Bunyatyan was here on an exchange program sponsored by the National Research Council and the National Science Foundation. He described his one month trip in the U. S. as a combination of research and teaching. His itinerary included: Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Los Angeles, Palo Alto, Berkeley, and San Francisco.

The Russian scientist has been a biochemist for 18 years. He commented that Russian doctors continue their work as long as they feel capable, but voluntary retirement at 60 or 65 is also common practice. He further stated that medicine and allied professions are popular with women in Russia.

"Hypertension" Is Topic Of Strauss Lecture

Dr. S. Gilbert Blount, Jr., professor of medicine, University of Colorado Medical Center, was guest speaker for the sixth annual Strauss Lecture, December 8, in Steinberg Auditorium, Jewish Hospital.

Topic of the visiting physician's lecture was: "The Clinical Picture and Natural History of Idiopathic Pulmonary Hypertension."

In addition to the Tuesday night program honoring Arthur E. Strauss' 75th birthday, Dr. Blount conducted medical rounds for staff physicians at 2 p.m. on Monday, Dec. 7.

Dr. Herbert B. Zimmerman, assistant director of medicine, co-ordinated arrangements for the lecture.

Coroner Harris Speaks

At Fraternity Meeting

Coroner Raymond Harris, St. Louis County, was guest speaker at the first scientific meeting of Phi Delta Epsilon Medical Fraternity, South Central District. The three day conference, attended by 150 doctors and their wives, was held November 13 - 15 at Jewish Hospital and the Clayton Inn. Coroner Harris, who is also chairman of the board, National Association of Coroners, spoke about death investigations. Dr. Herbert Zimmerman, assistant director, department of medicine at Jewish Hospital, moderated the scientific sessions held at Steinberg Auditorium, Saturday morning.

Papers were presented by: Dr. Gerald Perloff, associate professor of medicine, Washington University School of Medicine; chief unit I medicine, St. Louis City Hospital; Dr. Stanford Wesler, professor of medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, chief, department of medicine, Jewish Hospital; Dr. Kenneth Serkes, assistant director, department of surgery, Jewish Hospital and assistant director, department of surgery, Washington University School of Medicine. Second row: Dr. Herbert B. Zimmerman, assistant director, department of medicine at Jewish Hospital; Dr. Murray Chinsky, president, St. Louis Graduate Club, Phi Delta Epsilon; and Dr. Max Franklin, grand counsel, Phi Delta Epsilon. Not pictured in speaker, Raymond I. Harris, St. Louis County Coroner.
Dr. Arnoldo Kaszer presented a paper on "Skin Regeneration in the External Auditory Meatus" written by Dr. Robert Altena, Dr. Ben Senturia and Dr. Kaszer, at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Committee for Research in Otolaryngology of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Chicago.

Dr. Lloyd L. Price, research audiologist, and Oliver R. Weaver, electronics technician, wrote a paper on "Modified Instrument for Pure-Tone Delayed Auditory Feedback" which appeared in the August issue of "Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders."

Dr. Price also gave a paper on "Abnormal Bekesy Audiograms on Normal Ears" at the Forty-First Annual Convention of the American Speech and Hearing Association in San Francisco.

Dr. David C. Shepard presented a paper at the Speech and Hearing Convention on "Hearing and Sex Differences in Bekesy Patterns and Their Relations to Psychophysical Patterns of Activity." A paper he wrote with Dr. David J. Lilly, State University of Iowa, on "A Rebalance Technique for the Measurement of Absolute Changes in Acoustic Impedance Due to the Acoustic Reflex" was presented at the speech and hearing convention by Dr. Lilly.

Dr. Robert Goldstein, director of the division of audiology and speech pathology, was chairman of a session of the Speech and Hearing Convention on "Experimental Audiology." Dr. Goldstein gave a speech on "Hearing Defects of School Children" at the Jefferson-Cas Clinic of the City of St. Louis. He has been appointed to the Award Subcommittee of the Committee on Research of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.

Miss Carol Rolfs, speech pathologist, served as a discussant on "Surgical Procedures with the Cleft Palate Child" at a meeting of the Speech and Hearing Association of Greater St. Louis, at Fontbonne College.

Dr. Seymour Monat, obstetrician-gynecologist, participated in a panel on "Endoscopic Shack" at the Kansas City Gynecological Society.

Dr. Martin Myles Becker, podiatrist, has been appointed public relations chairman of the St. Louis Podiary Society.

Dr. Calvin H. Weiss, director, department of dentistry, and Dental Care Department Project, spoke on a correspondence course for nursing home administrators for the Catholic Hospital Association.

Dr. Robert Burstein, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology, Washington University School of Medicine, teaching staff, Jewish Hospital, spoke on "An Immunopathologic Study of Normal and Abnormal Pregnancy" at the Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Milwaukee.

Dr. David D. Klaff, assistant attending physician, spoke on "Health in the Older Years" and "Homemcare and Homecreapers" as a member of a panel at the Missouri Association for Social Welfare Conference. He was also a delegate to the American Heart Association in Atlantic City.

Dr. Donald J. Dickler, anesthesiologist, gave a speech on "Intravenous Regional Anesthesia" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Anesthesiologists in Bal Harbor, Florida.

Dr. Ben H. Senturia, director, department of otolaryngology, was re-elected chairman of the committee on otolaryngologic pathology of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology and Otolaryngology.

Dr. Senturia was chairman of the section on otolaryngology and moderator of a panel on "Management of Repeat Operations for Otosclerosis," which was presented on closed circuit color television, at the 31st Annual Meeting of the Southern Medical Association in Memphis. Dr. Senturia was also a discussant for a paper on "Newer Morphologic Concepts of Chronic Bronchi and Chronic Sinusitis" by Dr. S. Donal Greenberg, Houston.

Dr. Daniel D. Klaff presented a paper—"Surgical Correction of Septal Deformations in Newborn Infants and Children"—at the Southern Medical Association meeting.

Dr. Nathan Simon, clinical director, adult psychiatry, presented a paper—"Adoption and Psychiatric Illness"—at the monthly staff meeting of the division of adult psychiatry.

Dr. Margaret Gilson was formal discussant.

Dr. Frans U. Steinberg, director, rehabilitation, attended the National Stroke Congress in Chicago, Oct. 20.

Dr. Jerome S. Troghley, dentist, received an honorary degree of Fellow of the American College of Dentists at the Convocation of the American College of Dentists, November 8, in San Francisco.

Dr. Mary Bishop, director of adult psychiatry, was part of a program on "Social Behavior of Young People" at a meeting of the Shaare Emeth Temple Sisterhood at the Shaare Emeth Temple.

Dr. Alex Kaplan, director of psychiatry, addressed the opening session of the thirty-third annual general assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel.

Dr. Paul Friedman, anesthesiologist, and Dr. Herman Turner, dental surgeon, presented a program on "Treatment of Emergency in the Dental Office" at a meeting of the St. Louis Dental Society at SHRiner's Hospital.

Dr. Turner also spoke on "Proper Use of Antibiotics for Dental Infection" at the Mid-Continent Dental Congress held in St. Louis.

The following members of the American Association of Clinical Chemists delivered presentations at a midwest section dinner meeting, December 3 in Steinberg Auditorium, Jewish Hospital.

Dr. Michael Somogyi, PhD, biochemist emeritus, "The role of disturbed fat metabolism in the pathogenesis of diabetes."

William Daughaday, MD, director, clinical chemistry lab, Barnes Hospital; department of medical and biological sciences, Washington University Medical School; and Editor, Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine—"Radio-immuno assay of protein hormones."

Louis Berger, chief chemist, Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis—"New enzyme assays of potential value to clinical chemistry."

Dr. Samuel Frankel, PhD, director of biochemistry, was in charge of arrangements for the session.

Co-ordinator Calls Disaster Drill Success

Jewish Hospital's second disaster drill of the year was termed a success by drill co-ordinator, Philip Bason, an assistant director of the hospital. Disaster drills are held bi-annually at Jewish Hospital.

Purpose of the drill on Thursday, November 19, was to simulate a disaster occurring as a result of an explosion in the Arena on Oakland Arcade. Thirty seven student nurses participated in the drill, and were brought to the hospital by truck and automobile as casualties. On arrival they were transported by stretcher and wheelchairs to various areas of the hospital "with a minimum of delay," according to Bason. The casualties, covered with make-up to simulate explosion conditions, appeared to be suffering from severe burns, compound fractures, smoke inhalation and hysteria.

Hospital personnel assigned to drill duties were on hand to check, assist, and assign casualties as they arrived. All thirty seven casualties were dispatched to the proper care units within thirty minutes. During the drill each nursing division was checked to determine the number of in-patients who could be discharged and the number of beds which would then be available for casualties. Bason said, "Everyone involved in the disaster drill should be congratulated for the conscientious job done." He added that "the hospital is especially grateful to the student nurses for having provided such realistic casualties."

HOSPITAL INSTALLS CLOSED CIRCUIT TV

On the spot operating room observation for the surgical, educational program, via television, will soon be possible at Jewish Hospital with the installation of a closed circuit television system.

This modern teaching tool, a relatively new innovation in St. Louis hospitals, was inaugurated here by Dr. Morton D. Pareira, director, Department of Surgery, Jewish Hospital.

The unit is composed of a TV camera mounted on a tripod in the operating room, and two TV monitoring sets. One monitor will be installed in a conference room in the professional offices of the department of surgery, ground floor; the other in the department of surgery conference room, 2nd floor south.

With remote control, the teaching doctor will be able to change camera angles and zoom in for close-up observation of the operative field. In addition, the unit will be equipped with a two-way audio communication permitting doctor, student, teacher, and operating surgeon to transmit information.

Dr. Pareira said, "Installation of this system will enhance our teaching techniques by permitting doctors to describe an operation in progress to students and other professional persons from areas remote from an actual operation.

The TV unit will be installed by hospital building services before the end of December. Installation will take a week.
KSD Presents: History of Jewish Hospital

The history of Jewish Hospital was presented as a Highlight feature of KSD radio, reviewing past events in St. Louis history, on October 27, the 86th birthday of the hospital.

The following, written by the Missouri State Historical Society, is the broadcast transcript:

On the twenty-seventh of October, 1878, leading members of the city's Jewish community met at Harmonie Hall, and the result of that meeting was the formation of the Jewish Infirmary and Hospital Association of St. Louis.

As early as 1853, Isidor Bush, businessman and philanthropist, had joined his efforts with those of other Jewish leaders to establish a Jewish hospital. The city authorities had donated a block of ground near the Marine hospital for the purpose, provided that the hospital be erected within two years, but the community was unable to raise the needed funds at that time, and the project had been abandoned.

In 1878, Bernard Singer, president of the United Hebrew Relief Association of St. Louis, had subscribed $1620 toward the establishment of a home for old and infirm Jews, and appointed a committee to organize the meeting of October 27 to form a Jewish Hospital Association. The meeting was well attended, and an additional $870 was pledged, with the understanding that no money was to be collected until the sum of $500 had been subscribed. The money was slow in coming, however, and finally the Association's plans were revised to allow for the building of a home for the aged and infirm, with the hospital planned as an appendage to that institution.

Work on this project went ahead, and on the 28 of May, 1882, the United Hebrew Association dedicated the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites of St. Louis, at 3652 Jefferson Avenue. Funds were provided by a group called the "Ladies' Widow's and Orphans' Society," whose original purpose had been the building of a home for widows and orphans, and whose treasury contained some $10,000. The ladies gave just half this amount, sending the other $5,000 to Cleveland, Ohio, for an asylum more in line with their earlier plans.

Now, St. Louis's Jewish Hospital is one of the finest in a city known for the high caliber of its medical institutions. With a capacity of 322 beds for patient care, it maintains its own nursing school, and its staff includes many of the area's best physicians. A full-scale modernization program costing some $6,250,000 was carried out in 1956, at which time the Jewish Medical Social Service Bureau and the Jewish Convalescent Rehabilitation Hospital were brought together with the Hospital to form the Jewish Medical Center at 216 South Kingshighway.

The hospital was the beneficiary of a most generous gift last January, when philanthropist Charles Yalem donated $1,000,000 to its new research building. Later in the year, Jewish Hospital figured in the news in another way, when it was announced that patients' dinners would include a serving of wine of desired — just one more detail of service designed for the comfort of its patients.

For the meeting at Harmonie Hall which served to start the Jewish Hospital on its way, we remember this day, October 27, 1878, in St. Louis history.

WHO'S WHO—Mrs. Daniel L. Klaff, women's auxiliary member, checks a display of "Barbie" dolls she dressed in authentic copies of hospital uniforms. The display, now in the ground floor lobby display case, will become a permanent hospital exhibit.

Hanukkah Observed

Hanukkah, the Feast of Lights, was observed at Jewish Hospital from sundown, November 29 thru December 6. The eight day festival was conducted by Rabbi Lawrence Siegel, chaplain of the hospital and the Jewish Federation.

Each day at 4 p.m. in the main lobby Rabbi Siegel kindled the menorah and offered appropriate prayers.

Tuesday, December 1, Rabbi Siegel and members of the hospital auxiliary presented potted plants to long term care patients.

Hanukkah is a Jewish holiday of dedication which commemorates the victory of Judah Maccabee and his followers over the Syrian king, Antiochus IV, and the reconsecration of the Temple in Jerusalem in 165 B.C.E.

The Maccabees fought the first recorded war for religious freedom. It was the intention of Antiochus IV to have the Jewish people forgo their faith by substituting his pagan religion and requiring Jews to worship his person.

Antiochus inherited Palestine as part of the spoils of the Empire of Alexander the Great, and until 165 B.C.E., had maintained a policy of religious liberty for the people of Israel. When he revoked this freedom, the Jews revolted and, after much struggle against overwhelming forces, they were victorious.

The rededication of the Temple lasted eight days. Tradition states that a cruse of anointed oil, sufficient for one evening, actually burned for eight evenings.

The menorah with its eight branches is symbolic of this event, and during Hanukkah, a candle is kindled at sundown for eight days.

HCTC Plans January Institute

The Home Care Training Center will hold an Institute for professional personnel of health agencies and hospitals, January 11 through 15, at Jewish Hospital.

The week-long Institute is designed to acquaint physicians, administrators, physical therapists, nurses, and social workers with administrative and professional procedures in the operation of home care programs for selected chronic disease patients.

The Institute will consist of seminars on program organization, participation in staff meetings, community agency consultations, case studies and home visits. Directing the institute will be Dr. Frazu Steinberg, and the Training Center faculty.

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