

Pediatrics

VOLUME 23

MARCH 1959

NUMBER 3

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

PROCEEDINGS

GRULEE AWARD FOR 1958

THE RECIPIENT of the Clifford G. Grulee Award for 1958 is a most unusual person. He has served many disciplines in the child health field, all with distinction, and he has also found time to give invaluable services to the American Academy of Pediatrics in furthering its objectives.

Myron E. Wegman was born in Brooklyn about fifty years ago. After graduating from the College of the City of New York, he received an M.D. degree from Yale University in 1928. Dr. Wegman served as an interne, assistant resident, resident and instructor in Pediatrics at the New Haven Hospital and Yale University. In 1937 he returned to school and in 1938 received a Master of Public Health degree from Johns Hopkins University. After a short period as pediatric consultant to the Maryland State Health Department, Dr. Wegman became Assistant Professor of Child Hygiene at the School of Tropical Medicine at San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he served until 1942.

From 1942 until 1946 Dr. Wegman served as Director of School Health for New York City and as an instructor in pediatrics and public health at Columbia University and Cornell University.

In 1946 Myron Wegman was appointed Professor of Pediatrics and Head of the Department at Louisiana State University

and Pediatrician-in-Chief to Charity Hospital, New Orleans, where he served until 1952. From 1952 to 1957 he held the position of Chief of the Division of Education and Training in the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and in 1957 became Secretary-General of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Regional Office of the World Health Organization.

Dr. Wegman has served on many committees and commissions in all parts of the world and is recognized as a world authority on child health matters.

In addition to his position as a Contributing Editor to *PEDIATRICS*, Dr. Wegman has found time to serve as Chairman of the Academy's Committee on Latin American Affairs and consultant to the newly organized District IX Committee. His knowledge of the countries of Latin America, his wide acquaintance with pediatricians in those countries and his extensive travels have placed him in an enviable position which enabled him to assist Academy members in District IX in developing Academy programs as well as being able to give valuable assistance to the Executive Board of the Academy as a consultant on Latin America.

Dr. Wegman has always willingly and cheerfully responded to requests from the Executive Board, the Central Office, from

Presentation by Dr. Clifford G. Grulee at the Annual Meeting of the Academy, October 22, 1958.
PEDIATRICS, March 1959

committees and from individuals. The far-reaching effects of his many efforts cannot adequately be described, but we know they are greatly appreciated by many.

It is with great pleasure that I now pre-

sent the Clifford G. Grulee Award for outstanding service to the American Academy of Pediatrics to Dr. Myron E. Wegman of Washington, D.C.

CLIFFORD G. GRULEE, M.D.

ESSENTIAL FATTY ACIDS IN INFANT NUTRITION, Parts I, II, and III, Arild E. Hansen *et al.* (J. Nutr., 66:345, 555, 565, 1958.)

This series of papers presents the most extensive and persistent efforts to date to determine the significance of so-called essential fatty acids in infant nutrition. The first paper in the series is concerned with the comparison of the levels of unsaturated fatty acids in the plasma with the intake of unsaturated fatty acids from the diet. The effect of human milk is compared to evaporated milk and prepared infant formulae. The larger intake of unsaturated fatty acids which occurs in the case of infants fed at the breast is reflected in higher levels in the plasma than are found with the various forms of artificial feeding. In the second paper in the series data are presented in support of the authors' contention that the intake of unsaturated fatty acids has an influence on the requirement for calories. The third paper in the series reports observations on clinical manifestations attributed to linoleic acid deficiency. Groups of infants were fed five different milk mixtures varying in the content of fat and linoleic acid. This paper reports observations on 27 infants who received only 1.4% of the calories as fat, .1% of the calories as linoleic acid. The infants developed dryness of the skin and other symptoms which were eliminated by the addition of linoleic acid to the diet.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

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