

Memo to: Advisory Panel
from: Executive Secretariat
April 17, 1950

Federation of American Scientists
1749 L Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Subject: Conference of British and American Scientists

We have received from Professor R. E. Peierls, President of the (British) Atomic Scientists Association, a "feeler" for a conference of representatives of their organization and the FAS on what can be done about the atomic arms race and the continued futility of efforts to gain international control of atomic energy.

We would like your advice on this matter, which will be considered in detail by the Administrative Committee and the Council at the Washington meetings, April 27 and 29 - 30. Please reply to the following, if possible by April 26:

- (1) Would such a conference be worthwhile at this time?
- (2) Who from the U.S. should we try to get to attend?
- (3) Do you think funds for such a conference (a couple of thousand dollars?) would be forthcoming from some private or foundation source? Any specific suggestions?
- (4) Other comments.

The text of Professor Peierls' letter follows:

March 24, 1950

Dear Sir:

Scientists in England are greatly concerned about the rapid development of the atomic arms race which is exhibited specially by the recent public statement about the hydrogen bomb. We have tried to discuss possible courses of action but our discussions have not proved very fruitful and, as a result, we find ourselves in a state of bewilderment and frustration. In view of this, we would very much welcome an opportunity to discuss these matters with representatives of your Federation.

A conference of this kind was suggested a few years ago by the American Emergency Committee. It seems to us that the present time might give a better hope of constructive results. We are thinking of a conference which, as far as possible, would not be held in the limelight and at which few, if any, meetings would be open to the press. Could you let us know whether you would also be in favour of such a conference in the near future, and if so ~~whether you would~~ express your views as regards the most suitable arrangements about time and place, finance, number and selection of representatives and subjects for discussion.

Yours faithfully,

The President, Federation of
American Scientists
1749 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

R. E. Peierls, President

FUND FOR SURVIVAL, INC.

M

PRESIDENT
U. S. MITCHELL
1150 YEW STREET
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA
FI 5-3531 (AREA CODE 415)

answ

March 2, 1962

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
ROBERT H. HARDGROVE
126 WEST 25TH AVENUE
SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA
FI 5-0811 (AREA CODE 415)

Dr. Leo Szelard
DuPont Plaza Hotel
Washington, D. C.

VICE PRESIDENT
CHARLES MACKINTOSH

SECRETARY
MRS. WILLIAM WINTER

Dear Dr. Szelard:

TREASURER
CARL WARD

You will recall I talked with you briefly while you were in Berkeley in January. I was sorry to have missed you during my time in Washington, but an already overcrowded agenda made it impossible at the hours available to you.

DIRECTORS
MRS. GERHARD DANIELIUS
MYRON HERRELL
DR. THEODORE KREPS
MARSHALL NEEL
BISHOP JAMES PIKE
ROBERT RYAN

The purpose of this letter is to acquaint you with Fund for Survival and the objectives toward which we are working. I think you will find in this a supportive service to your Political Action Program. It is our purpose to inform and educate the American public in preparation for the kind of political action which you propose to establish.

PROJECT CONSULTANTS
DR. EMIL BENOIT
DR. ROBERT NORTH
DR. CHARLES OSGOOD
DR. RALPH TYLER
DR. SEYMOUR MELMAN

The enclosed Roster of Leadership will indicate the caliber of people surrounding us, people in whom you can have utmost confidence to know that we will do a sound, educational job.

LEGAL COUNSEL
LUTHER M. CARR

It occurs to me that there should be a very close coordination between our organizations; yours reaching for political action, and without tax deduction benefits, and our organization preceeding and undergirding your objectives with an educational program which will be tax deductible. You will notice our three objectives would coincide very closely with your own. It occurs to me that it might be highly desirable if a joint conference could be arranged in the reasonably near future in which we could explore these areas and divide responsibility in a way that would be most effective.

Please let me have the benefit of your thinking at this point. With every good wish to you in your important work, I am

Very sincerely,



U. S. Mitchell

USM:k

FUND FOR SURVIVAL, INC.
126 West 25th Avenue
San Mateo, California

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February - 1962

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GENETICS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

REMINDER
CURRENT DUES
NOT YET RECEIVED

GENETICS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Statement of Dues for 1952. Please check type of membership!

	CHECK
Regular Member, not a member of other AIBS societies	\$4.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
Member of another AIBS society (Please check below)	3.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
Graduate Student	2.50 <input type="checkbox"/>

Leo Szilard
Institute of Radiobiology &
Biophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

Make checks or postal notes payable to Genetics Society of America and mail promptly in this envelope.

E. Caspari, Treasurer

MEMBER SOCIETIES OF AIBS

American Association of Anatomists
American Physiological Society
American Phytopathological Society
American Society for Horticultural Science
American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists
American Society of Naturalists
American Society of Parasitologists
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Botanical Society of America
Ecological Society of America
Genetics Society of America
Mycological Society of America
Poultry Science Association
Society for the Study of Development and Growth
Society of General Physiologists

GENETICS SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, L. I., New York

Dear Fellow Member:

The 20th annual meeting of the Society will be held under sponsorship of the American Institute of Biological Sciences at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10-12, 1951. A call for papers is enclosed. Abstracts should be sent to Dr. E. C. MacDowell, not to the secretary. Deadline is June 23.

Housing Facilities

Sufficient college dormitories are available to accommodate all members attending the meetings. Forms for room reservations will be mailed you from the A.I.B.S. office early in the summer. The Nicollet Hotel can accommodate all those who prefer a downtown hotel. Please write directly to the hotel for reservations.

The campus headquarters of the society will be in the Student Union Building where the annual Luncheon and Business Meeting of the Society will be held Tuesday noon September 11. Short papers will be presented Monday a.m. and p.m., also Wednesday a.m. Invitation papers will be presented Tuesday a.m. while Tuesday p.m. will be devoted to demonstrations. On Wednesday afternoon the society will cooperate with the Naturalists who are having an interesting symposium.

Nomination of Officers for 1952

Please submit your nomination promptly for the offices listed on the ballot below. The deadline for nominations is June 15. You may consult a copy of the 1950 Records for past officers of the society. The present officers are M. R. Irwin, President; J. W. Gowen, Vice-President; Ernst Caspari, Treasurer (term expires December 1953); and W. R. Singleton, Secretary (to December 1952). The elected members of the Public Education and Scientific Freedom Committee are H. J. Muller (to Dec. 1953), A. H. Sturtevant (to Dec. 1952) and H. B. Glass (to Dec. 1951).

May 18, 1951

W. R. Singleton, Secretary

Nominations for officers of the Genetics Society

For President (1 year) _____

For Vice-President (1 year) _____

Member Public Education and
Scientific Freedom Committee (3 years) _____

GENETICS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Members desiring to present papers at the Minneapolis meetings, September 10-12, 1951, should fill out this sheet in time to reach the program committee not later than JUNE 23, 1951.

An abstract (see B. Preparation of Abstract) not longer than 250 words must accompany the title. This should be sent in duplicate in the form for printing according to the format of last year's Records. Time limitations prevent the submitting of proof.

Author _____

(If non-member, name introducer.)

Institution, including address _____

Summer address if different _____

Title of paper (in full) _____

Check type of presentation:

1. _____ Ten-minute paper -- state size of lantern slides _____
(if possible, use $3\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 in.)
2. _____ Demonstration paper
3. _____ By title

Requirements for Demonstration papers

Table space _____

Wall space _____

Instruments _____

Give full details of optical equipment required. Please limit requests for instruments to the minimum.

Please give the name of any other Society to which you are submitting a paper at these meetings.

Mail this form with the abstract in duplicate and press release, if any, in triplicate, to E. C. MacDowell, Chairman, Dept. Genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.
Dead line -- June 23.

C. Press Release

For the use of the press, the AIBS Publicity Committee plans to compile a file of releases covering the papers read at all the meetings. If you consider that the work you plan to report has reached a sufficiently advanced stage and is of a nature suitable for newspaper announcement, will you be willing to cooperate with the Publicity Committee by preparing for this purpose a very brief statement in a form comprehensible to reporters and quotable? Such a statement, in triplicate, should be labeled "Press Release" and be headed with authorship, title, institution, and address. For transmission to the Publicity Committee, please send this Press Release to your Program Committee together with the abstract prepared to this Society.

Program Committee

B. McClintock
B. Wallace
E. Witkin
E. C. MacDowell, Chairman

GENETICS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Program Rules for the Minneapolis Meeting

Each member has the privilege of presenting a paper, or if he does not, of introducing a non-member to present a paper in his place. In either case ten minutes of meeting time and an abstract of not more than 250 words is the limit for each member. A member may divide his time and abstract space between two titles.

A. Type of Presentation

Presentation may be (1) as a short paper, (2) as a demonstration, or (3) by title.

(1) Short papers are to be limited to a maximum of 10 minutes. If discussion is desired, time within this limit will have to be allowed. If an author is also submitting a paper to another society meeting in Minneapolis at this time, please so notify the Program Committee so that an attempt can be made to avoid conflict.

(2) Demonstration papers will be presented as informal discussions. Space will be assigned for charts, drawings, specimens, slides, or other material useful in focusing the discussions. This method provides such unique opportunities for significant and constructive conferences, that efforts will be made to overcome some of the difficulties that have been experienced. The local Committee has assured us that there will be sufficient space to permit easy circulation and to avoid obscuring one demonstration by a group around the next one. By making demonstrations self-explanatory with easily read labels, it may be possible to avoid many repetitions of the same talk to casual groups and to use the opportunity for discussions with actively interested individuals.

(3) Papers read by title provide an opportunity for a form of participation by those unable to go to Minneapolis.

One session will be devoted to invitation papers to be selected for fuller presentation from among the abstracts submitted. The invitations to present such papers will be issued early in July.

B. Preparation of Abstracts

The title of each paper offered must be accompanied by two copies of an abstract which states, clearly, concisely, and accurately the chief results and conclusions, in conformity with the general principles of Biological Abstracts. Tables, detailed data more appropriately given in tables, and illustrations are unacceptable.

Two hundred and fifty words is the maximum length for an abstract, which should be typewritten, double-spaced, and submitted in duplicate to the program committee. To avoid unnecessary editing, please consult last year's Records for details of typographical usage, abbreviations, italics, and gene symbols. A long dash is employed to separate paragraphs instead of marginal indentations. The form and presentation for the heading is illustrated by the following:

Atwood, S. S. and J. L. Brewbaker. Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.:
Multiple oppositional alleles in autopoloid white clover. -- Abstract
follows on this line.



The Health Advisory Service



OR WRITING... OR WIRING... OR COMING IN TO SEE

CALLING MURRAY HILL 5-2240



The New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc.
386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
Herbert R. Edwards, M.D., Executive Director

FOR HEALTH ADVISORY SERVICE

IN MANHATTAN—

New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Inc.
386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-2240
Gladys M. Park, R.N., Health Advisory Secretary

IN THE BRONX*—

Bronx Tuberculosis and Health Committee
226 East Fordham Road, Bronx 58, N. Y.
SEdwick 3-0910
Gladys M. Peacock, R.N., Health Advisory Secretary

IN STATEN ISLAND*—

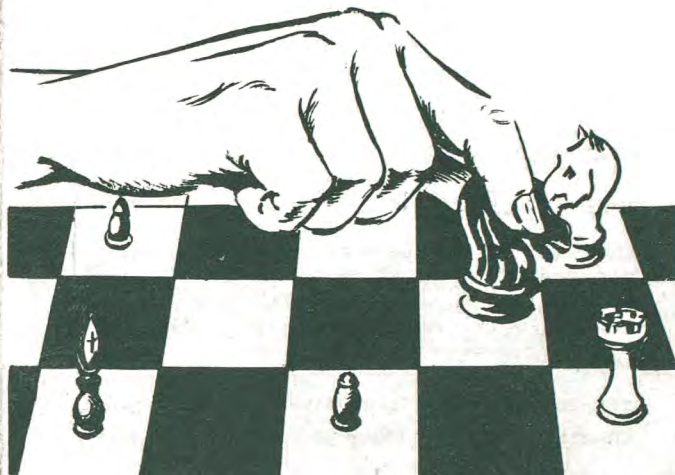
Staten Island Tuberculosis and Health Committee
36 Richmond Terrace, St. George, Staten Island 1,
N. Y.
Gibraltar 7-6367
Dorothy R. Rader, Health Advisory Secretary

*Committees of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. For inquiries arising from areas of the other two Committees: Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee, and Washington Heights-Riverside District Health Committee call MUrray Hill 5-2240—as Health Advisory Service for these neighborhoods is handled by the Manhattan office.

Health Advisory Services are supported by
the annual sale of Christmas Seals.



Don't
make
a move...



The Health Advisory Service has a wealth of information at its finger tips. Up-to-date files, directories, and personal contacts with all types of agencies help its staff to answer the many questions of who? what? when? where? how? which arise with many sickness needs—tuberculosis in particular.

Tuberculosis brings to patient and family many problems which seem unsolvable at the moment of diagnosis. The disease, like the intricate game of chess presents many challenges—which move to make? where to go? what to do next? As in chess, the right move is the winning one!

In many cases, time is of the essence—a multitude of things must be decided quickly. Assurance and confidence are all important. The complexities of tuberculosis are three-fold . . . physical, economic, psychological—each vital to the individual—each must be handled skillfully.

Doctors, nurses, all types of social agencies and concerned individuals turn to the Health Advisory Service for time-saving, competent help . . . born of long experience and intimate knowledge of the field. Answers are gladly given at no cost—as part of our community service.

WHEN IN DOUBT ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS—

The Health Advisory Service can arrange quickly for low cost, or free chest X-rays.

We know resources for more complete chest examinations.

We can answer the questions about the symptoms of tuberculosis which so many persons ask.

IF TUBERCULOSIS IS DIAGNOSED—

The Health Advisory Service has up-to-date information about tuberculosis hospitals, sanatoria, nursing and boarding cottages and will help in the selection, based on each individual's needs. We will pave the way for admission when the choice is made.

We will guide and instruct the family in preventive and precautionary measures and will answer the patient's and family's many questions, allay their fears and correct their misconceptions about tuberculosis.

We will help families who need financial assistance to obtain it from well chosen family agencies and help the patient and family to face the difficult readjustment period which always follows long-term illness. We will give them patient understanding, time, skill, interpretation and recognition of the importance of free choice of medical service.

We welcome especially the patients referred by private physicians for advice about tuberculosis resources. We can save busy practitioners many hours of precious time. We will give educational pamphlets for a thorough and practical understanding of tuberculosis.

OTHER PROBLEMS—

Because of many requests for material and information on other health needs, the Health Advisory Service keeps up-to-date files of many other health services—medical, dental, heart, asthma, allergy, epilepsy, tropical diseases and others readily available.

PRIVATE AND SEMI-PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA
FOR THE CARE OF TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS
NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY

(Each hospital and sanatorium on this list has special admission requirements. Consult the Health Advisory Service for details.)

SAMUEL & NETTIE BOWNE HOSPITAL - Private Pavilion of Samuel W. Bowne Memorial Hospital
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York Poughkeepsie 2566
Dr. H. St. John Williams, Superintendent No surgery here.
Rates: \$49 - \$75. per week. Surgery, X-rays, etc. extra.

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL COUNTRY SANATORIUM
Bedford Hills, Westchester County, New York Surgical cases sent to Montefiore Hosp.
Dr. Alfred S. Doonlief, Physician in Charge
Rates: Private patients \$7.50 to \$12.00 per day.
Free thru Tuberculosis Admission Section, 125 Worth St. NY 13 ... Worth 2-4440
(Department of Hospitals)

SANATORIUM GABRIELS
Gabriels, New York (Adirondack Mountains) Paul Smiths 15 P4
Dr. John N. Hayes, Medical Director; Sister Mary Consolata, R.S.M., Administrator.
Rates: \$7.00 per day. Knights of Columbus free (admission thru local Council).
X-rays, drugs, medical supplies, extra.

HOUSE OF REST AT SPRAIN RIDGE
Sprain Ridge
Yonkers 2, Westchester County, New York YONkers 5-0168
Dr. George Foster Herben, Physician-in-Chief
Rates: \$7.00 per day, bed patients No surgery here.
\$5.00 per day, ambulant patients

STONY WOOD SANATORIUM
Lake Kushaqua, Franklin County, New York (Adirondack Mountains) Saranac Lake 975
Dr. Wayne L. Henning, Medical Director.
Rates: \$7.50 per day, includes laundry, X-rays, routine care, etc. Modification of this rate may be made according to need.
For paid admissions apply to: Miss Ross Frederick, Executive Secretary
136 East 57 Street. Room 1705 ... PLaza 3-6565.
City patients admitted free through the Dept. of Hospitals, Tuberculosis Admission Section
125 Worth St. NY 13 ... Worth 2-4440.

NORTHWOODS SANATORIUM
9½ Church Street, Saranac Lake, Franklin County, NY (Adirondack Mountains)
Phone: Saranac Lake 917
Dr. George E. Wilson, Medical Director No surgery here, but in General Hosp.
Rates: \$23.00 per week; X-rays, pneumothorax, medicines and individual nursing in
care extra. Saranac Lake.

TRUDEAU SANATORIUM
Trudeau, Essex County, New York (Adirondack Mountains) Saranac Lake 154.
Dr. Gordon Meade, Medical Director
Rates: \$36 to \$48. per week. No surgery here but in Gen.Hosp. in S.L.

Applicants must be examined by one of the following N.Y. City physicians appointed to examine for Trudeau Sanatorium - see page 2.

Trudeau Examiners

Dr. Grant Thorburn 105 E. 53 St. NY 22 PLaza 3-9448
 Dr. Edward P. Eglee 105 E. 53 St. NY 22 PLaza 3-9448
 Dr. Foster Murray 80 Hanson Pl. Bklyn 17 NEvins 8-6094
 Dr. O. R. Jones 71 E. 71 St. NY 21 REgent 4-3388
 Dr. Henry James 48 E. 74 St. NY 21 BUtterfield 8-8125
 Dr. Carl Muschenheim 133 E. 64 St. NY 21 TRafalgar 9-5052

BROOKLYN THORACIC HOSPITAL

240 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn 13, N.Y. PResident 3-6061

Dr. Richard H. Bennett, Medical Director; William J. Orr, Supt.

Rates: \$9.00 to \$12.00 per day; X-rays, etc. extra.

A few City patients admitted free through the Department of Hospitals, Tuberculosis Admission Section, 125 Worth St. NY 13 ... WOrth 2-4440.

MANHATTAN GENERAL HOSPITAL (Tuberculosis Division)

307 Second Avenue, NY 3 (17th & 18th St.) PLaza 3-3778

Dr. James S. Edlin, Dir. Tuberculosis Division.

Rates: Ward \$7.50 per day; semi-private \$8.50 - \$10.00 per day; private rooms \$12.00 per day and up.

City patients admitted free through the Dept. of Hospitals, Tuberculosis Admission Section, 125 Worth St., NY 13 WOrth 2-4440.

SANATORIA FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE SANATORIUM

Box 111, Liberty, Sullivan County, NY

Rates: Free for members; relatives accepted on special arrangement. Payment of \$45.00 per week must be made eight weeks in advance.

Applications should be made through secretary of member's branch or at 175 E. Broadway, NY 2, ORchard 4-3400. Mr. J. Baskin, General Secretary.

VARIETY CLUBS-WILL ROGERS HOSPITAL

212 Lake Flower Avenue, Saranac Lake, Essex County (Adirondack Mountains)

Dr. George E. Wilson, Medical Director.

Free but limited to patients connected with the theatrical profession or motion picture industry for at least two years.

Application should be made through NY Office - Charles Lewis, Exec. Vice-president
1313 Paramount Bldg.
New York 18 LOngacre 3-0121

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

Apply:-

NEW YORK REGIONAL OFFICE

252 Seventh Avenue, NY 1 WAtkins 4-5000

Residents of Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Orange, Putnam and Rockland Counties apply with Service Discharge papers to 7th Avenue office.

Residents of Brooklyn apply with Service Discharge papers to Brooklyn Regional Office
35 Ryerson Street, Bklyn 5, NY
Main 5-7400.

GENERAL HOSPITALS WITH TUBERCULOSIS DIVISION

LENOX HILL HOSPITAL
111 East 76 St. NY 21 ... TRafalgar 9-8000
Dr. Grant Thorburn, Dir., Chest Service
Limited bed capacity for few selected patients.
Fees regulated by Registrar.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL
525 East 68 St. NY 21 ... REgent 4-6000
Dr. Carl Muschenheim, Phy. in ch.
TB Clinic
Rates: \$32. - first week incl. X-ray &
lab. work; subsequent fees regulated by
Registrar.

STATE SANATORIA ACCEPTING NEW YORK CITY PATIENTS WHEN FULL CAPACITY IS NOT
BEING UTILIZED BY COUNTIES WHICH THEY SERVE

HOMER FOLKS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y.
Dr. Ralph Horton, Med. Director
Serves counties of Chenango, Delaware,
Fulton, Greene, Lewis, Madison, Mont-
gomery, Otsego, Putnam, Schoharie and
Sullivan.

MOUNT MORRIS TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
Mount Morris, Livingston County, N.Y.
Dr. Arthur M. Stokes, Med. Director
Serves counties of Allegany, Genesee,
Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, Steuben and
Wyoming.

HERMANN M. BIGGS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Ithaca, Tompkins County, N. Y.
Dr. N. Stanley Lincoln, Director
Serves counties of Cayuga, Cortland,
Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, Tompkins,
Wayne, Yates.

NEW YORK STATE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
(RAY BROOK)
Ray Brook, Essex County, N. Y.
Dr. Henry A. Bray, Director
Serves counties of Clinton, Essex,
Franklin, Hamilton, St. Lawrence and
Washington.

ONANDAGA SANATORIUM
Syracuse, Onandaga County, N. Y.
Dr. Bernard T. Brown, Supt.
Serves patients from Onandaga County.

BROADACRES SANATORIUM
Utica, Oneida County, N. Y.
Dr. William C. Jensen, Supt.
Serves Oneida County

J.N. ADAMS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Perrysburg, Cattaraugus Co. N.Y.
Dr. Richard Haven, Supt.
Serves counties of Cattaraugus and Erie.

CITY INSTITUTIONS

MUNICIPAL SANATORIUM OF THE CITY OF NY (Otisville)
Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.
Dr. I. D. Bobrowitz, Med. Supt.
For early and mod. advanced cases.

SETON HOSPITAL
3221 Henry Hudson Parkway
Bronx 63, NY ... KIngsbridge -6-
5500
Dr. Allen Kane, Medical Supt.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL
525 East 143 Street
Bronx 54 ... OYpress 2-8900
Dr. F. Joseph McCarthy, Med. Director

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL
89-14 Woodhaven Boulevard
Woodhaven 21, L.I. ... VIrginia-9-
Dr. Thos. A. McGoldrick, 2600
Med. Director

ADMISSIONS FOR ALL STATE AND CITY INSTITUTIONS THROUGH THE
DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS - TUBERCULOSIS ADMISSION SECTION
125 Worth Street, NY 13 ... WOrth 2-4440

(SEE OVER)

CONNECTICUT

GAYLORD FARM SANATORIUM, Wallingford, New Haven County, Connecticut. Wallingford 1350
Dr. W. H. Morriss, Med. Dir. Accepts patients with good prognosis. Rates: \$35-\$45
per week for non Connecticut residents

List compiled by:
NY Tuberculosis & Health Assn.
1/5/50

listed and especially for few selected patients.
Rates regulated by Registrar.

STATES SANATORIA ACCEPTING NEW YORK CITY PATIENTS WITH FULL CAPACITY IS NOW
BEING UTILIZED IN COUNTIES WHICH THEY SERVE

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Albany County, Albany, N. Y.
Dr. Arthur M. Stokes, Med. Director
Serves counties of Albany, Delaware,
Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, Warren and
Washington.

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Albany County, Albany, N. Y.
Dr. Ralph Horton, Med. Director
Serves counties of Delaware, Livingston,
Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, Warren and
Washington.

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

(RAY BROOK)
Ray Brook, Essex County, N. Y.
Dr. Henry A. Gray, Director
Serves counties of Clinton, Essex,
Franklin, Hamilton, St. Lawrence and
Washington.

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Albany County, N. Y.
Dr. W. Stanley Lincoln, Director
Serves counties of Cayuga, Cortland,
Columbia, Hamilton, Warren, Yates,
Yates, Yates.

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Albany County, N. Y.
Dr. William C. Jensen, Supt.
Serves Albany County

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Albany County, N. Y.
Dr. Howard T. Brown, Supt.
Serves patients from Albany County.

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Albany County, N. Y.
Dr. Richard Haven, Supt.
Serves counties of Co. Saratoga and Erie.

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

ALBANY COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

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THE INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SEMINARS OF WASHINGTON

(Sponsored by The American Friends Service Committee)

2101 R STREET, N. W.



WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

TELEPHONE: HUDSON 3-3341

Meeting of April 26, 1963

I intend to make a number of true and therefore controversial statements and I hope that I will be contradicted and I would like to warn all my American colleagues here that if they don't contradict me, this will be taken as presumptive evidence that they agree with me.

I would like to start with an appetizer and this is an article which appeared in the New Republic which I have written in 1949. I would not write it in exactly the same way today, because 13 years have passed, but I think it is good enough to throw up a challenge because of substantially I agree with what I said at that time. The article was written within a few months after the third Russian bomb was exploded. So I will just read a few paragraphs and then bring you up to date and review quickly the situation which we face today. So I'm reading now.....

(See The New Republic).....

So this is what I wrote in 1949.

Now let's talk a little bit today about the actual situation which is not easy to understand. We are in a transition period. In 1962 there still was a great superiority of American strategic delivery system over that of Russia. And in a sense this superiority can be maintained indefinitely. However, what matters is not the ratio of how many rockets America has or how many rockets Russia has; this ratio could be maintained indefinitely in America's favor. But rather something else. What matters is rather the following: if America were to make sudden attack against all of Russia's bases, rocket bases and strategic air bases, how big would be the counter blow which Russia could thereafter mark? Even if the superiority of America in numbers is maintained as a time approaches when Russian counterstrike could destroy all of American cities just as an American counterstrike following a Russian attack against American bases could destroy all of Russia's cities, then in a sense, parity has been achieved even though America may have ten times as many rockets. At that point we have saturation and what matters is no longer which nation has more rockets, but what rather matters is how many cities each nation has that can be destroyed, and when the number of rockets exceeds (?) the number of cities we have saturation and it is quite clear that as time goes on, as Russia builds more submarines, larger rockets, as she puts more solid fuel rockets in hardened bases, we are approaching what I now call "saturation parity."

It is not true parity, it is parity only because there is such a thing as saturation. I think that we are very close to saturation parity. That is, we are at most a few years away, and this means, and I would like to examine what this means. Well in a sense this is a more stable situation than existed at the time when a sudden attack against Russian bases could have knocked out Russia's power to retaliate. Clearly when we have saturation parity, it will not be possible for either of these two nations to threaten a mass attack against the

other because such a threat would be tantamount to a sort of murderous suicide. The threat of murderous suicide is not a believable threat, at least it is not a believable threat in any of the foreseeable conflicts that might occur in the next ten or twenty years. However, it would be a great mistake to believe that saturation parity is a stable situation.

I would think that a situation is stable -- and this has been the definition -- a situation is stable if neither Russia nor America can make a major move which would give them a major advantage assuming that the response is a rational response. Now the assumption that the response is a rational response may not be a very realistic assumption, but I can define specifically. I can examine the system only on the assumption that the response is rational, because otherwise what the response would be is in anyone's guess. So I define a stable situation when neither nation could make a major move that would give it a major advantage assuming the response is rational.

Now since neither America nor Russia wants war, obviously neither will make a major move in this time, but let's assume now that somehow a war breaks out. Suppose a war breaks out in Europe and suppose the war starts with conventional weapons, perhaps with nuclear weapons and there is a major push of American and German forces into Poland. The situation may be very unwisely pushed, very unwisely aimed at victory. Well, what Russia could then do is the following: There could be a telephone call in the White House saying the following, that within ten minutes half of America's cities will be destroyed, by rockets which will fall upon it. This is not done with malice, but it is done because there was no other way of stopping the war. This clearly will stop the war because who the hell will be interested in freedom of birth when half of the American cities have been destroyed. The Russians will further say that, will further make the following offer, that no further destruction will occur. Moreover they will offer to help rebuild these cities by devoting 20% of their productive capacity for rebuilding of the cities.

The alternative, so the Russian note would say, would be for America to start bombing Russian cities, well for each Russian City which America would destroy, Russia would destroy one American city. If America destroyed all the Russian cities, Russia would destroy all the American cities. I ask you, what would be the rational response? Obviously the rational response is to accept that offer. America will be worse off if she doesn't accept the offer, because then all her cities will be destroyed and a small consolation that we have destroyed all Russia's cities. Now I don't think that this would be America's response, but this would be the rational response, and you see that in saturation parity, a first strike against bases makes no longer sense; a first strike against cities might very well make sense.

Now the fact that this is in this instance an unstable situation does not mean that such a thing would occur, I am quite sure that it would not occur unless there is a war, and you might ask, well, why should there be a war when nobody wants a war. However, to say that since nobody wants a war, there will be no war, I think will not be a good conclusion.

Now, I would like first of all to examine what is, in this saturation parity, the situation in Europe. And let's go back to the Cuban crisis there was... President Kennedy laid down the law, he made a proclamation that Russia's ships

will be halted and if they have rockets they will be not let through and having made this proclamation the further events are not in his hand. If the Russians had decided to send their ships through we would have searched those ships, the Russians might have retaliated by sinking with submarines all of our ships and the first step would have been taken to escalation. Now because neither America nor Russia want all out war, you may say that it was a foregone conclusion that somewhere the escalation will stop before we reach an all out war. And I don't quarrel with this conclusion. As a matter of fact I would say that in such a situation, namely a situation where there is the beginning of escalation, if one party, in this case America, is very much stronger as a strategic power, is very much stronger in strategic forces than the other, then you can predict which of the two nations will first call a halt to the escalation, and as long as you can say which nation can halt -- will call a halt to this escalation, you can also predict ~~which of the two nations will first call a~~ with some uncertainty that ... just about where escalation will stop short of an all out war.

The situation, however, is quite different when you have saturation parity. Then both nations are equally strong. Then neither ... it is no longer predictable who will put an end to escalation, and it's also no longer predictable how far escalation would go throughout an all out war.

Well, how serious is it -- now I'm talking of a point of view of Europe how serious she is a danger to Europe if a war might break out over Cuba, a facsimilie issue, which is not a European issue, and that is the result of such a war, Europe would be involved in an Atomic war.. I believe that the danger at this time is very serious; as long as the Nations of Europe, Western Europe, are as far from America's assistance as they are today, the danger is great that they will be involved in a war, if America is involved in a war, even though the war may come over Cuba and be, the danger that the war will come is not small. Well, I say that, I have the following in mind. The mere strategic military situation alone would not be enough to say that the danger of war is very serious. There is something else which is close to this purely military situation, and that is the way how nations behave.

Whenever there is a war like the First World War, people realize that if they want to maintain the peace, they must abide by rule of conduct, which are generally agreed upon. There must be some universally accepted rule of conduct, so that nations know that as long as they abide by this rule of conduct, they need not fear that their actions will meet a response that can escalate. Now during the First World War .. after the First World War such a rule of conduct was written down and embodied in the Charter of the League of Nations.

The trouble is however, that it is very difficult to abide by any rule of conduct as long as nations pursue a point of expediency. The League of Nations died, when during the war of Italy against Abbsynia. The collective action of withholding oil from Italy broke down. This collective action broke down, because it was more important for France and England not to alienate Italy in view of the German threat, than to a code of law, and it was broke also down no doubt, because America did not join this collective action.

I remember very well how my German colleague said at that time what was the situation and they frankly told us, "Now we are going to see whether an act of aggression is met by collective action". Well, they saw.

Now after the Second World War again an attempt was made to formulate the rule of conduct, and this rule of conduct is laid down in the charter of the United Nations. If you look at the present behaviour of the United States, and I am not blaming the government only -- I mean more even the people than the government, you see that the charter of the United Nations is regarded as a scrap of paper. Let me illustrate that. This was not so clear until after the Cuban incident, but if you now look at what goes on, the debate over Cuba, Vice President Nixon will say that we must either blockade Cuba, or invade Cuba, or do whatever is necessary to destroy the Communist regime of Cuba. It says that this will not be expedient, if we today blockade Cuba, invaded Cuba, we will see this would risk war with Russia, this would not be an expedient action. Nobody says that we all would like to get rid of Cuba, and fortunately we have certain obligations to the charter of the United Nations and neither blockade of Cuba nor invasion of Cuba is possible without a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter. As far as a public debate over Cuba goes, the United Nations Charter does not exist. This situation is much worse than what went on in Britain at the time when Britain and France and Israel attacked Egypt. That of course was a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, but Britain was divided. Half of the people of Britain were opposed to the situation. Nobody in the United States -- I mean nobody who is vocal -- takes the position that our conduct should be guided by the United Nations Charter. People here are completely reconciled to the policy of a few points of expediency. Of course, no nation can just follow principles disregarding expediency. You wouldn't expect it from any great power. But you would expect that some regard is paid to principles; that you adopt a policy of pure expediency you can be sure that you are headed for grief, as I will explain in a moment.

The philosophy of expediency which you can now observe in the United States greatly resembles the philosophy which prevailed in Germany, not in Nazi Germany, but Imperial Germany, before the First World War. The only difference is that the German chancellors . . . well, let me give you an example . . . well, first let me tell you this, the trouble with a policy of expediency is that it is not expedient. If you follow expediency, you are all right as long as your premises are correct and your reasoning is sound. However, it is impossible to live very long and act in politics very long and have each time the premises right. Sooner or later your premises will be wrong, then that's when you come to grief.

So you see how this worked in Germany, for the Germans regarded as expedient, when the first World War began, to move their troops through Belgium. They argued this will shorten the war by three months. They were convinced that violating Belgium neutrality would not bring England into the war. This is where they were wrong. England did join the war and this is where Germany lost the war, well you can be sure that if you follow pure expediency, sooner or later you will come to the wrong conclusion. The only difference is that the German chancellors openly referred to the Treaty with Belgium as a scrap of paper. You don't see such utterances in America, there isn't enough respect, enough Anglo-Saxon elements in America, to have respect for hypocrisy, which I think is a good thing, but it doesn't change very much in the present situation.

There is a little book which perhaps you know, The Guns of August. It appeared in paperback. It described .. it is such an interesting book because it shows how in the first three months of the First World War virtually every decision taken by either France or Germany or England was made on the wrong premise.

Now let me first draw a conclusion, now, and then I will spell it out. The conclusion is this, that in the situation which we find ourselves now with saturation parity approaching, it would be in the interests of the United States, of Western Europe and the world to have Western Europe neutral. I am not saying disarmed neutral, I'm just saying neutral. From the point of view of America, being a saturation parity every ally in Western Europe is a potential liability rather than a potential asset. From the point of view of the nations of Western Europe there are two considerations, first is not to be involved in a war if America and Russia get into war with each other. To meet this requirement is possible only if Western Europe ceases to be part of the American defense system, which means that Western Europe is neutral. This does not mean that America must abandon Western Europe. America, and even America and Russia could guarantee the neutrality of Western Europe. If Russia took a move into Western Europe, America could go to war with Russia. Such a gauge of neutrality may not be enough protection for Western Europe and Western Europe might want to have something which I call "the sting of the bee." You know "the sting of the bee" does not protect the bee against all comers. If somebody has strong motivation to catch a bee, it will risk being stung to catch the bee. On the other hand it will take strong motivation to catch the bee because the bee can sting you. It is quite true that if the bee stings you, the bee dies. Nevertheless the sting of the bee is a deterrent which is sufficient for the bee. Now what do I mean by "the sting of the bee?" Suppose France had three submarines. The Americans would give it three submarines, the Russians could give it three submarines, each of these capable of firing a single rocket. In contrast to the French airforce, which may not get through the rockets would get through and it means that if France were attacked by Russia, she could destroy six Russian cities. It's all she could do. I doubt it very much that in the prosperous Europe, the common market flourishing, Russia would have sufficient motivation to move troops into France, to risk losing three cities .. or six cities. It is quite likely that the sting of the bee will be better protection for the nations of Europe than the present American protection. It would be surer and also it would be not involved in the very great risk of being precipitated into nuclear war for an issue like Cuba, or Laos, or Formosa.

The question which I don't want to discuss, but just raise, as I would much like to discuss it afterwards, is the following: Whether if Western Europe were neutral it might be possible to unify Germany under conditions which are satisfactory both to Russia and to America. This requires a detailed discussion. I can spin out my concept of this either before or after dinner. This is, of course, is a most interesting question, because I do not believe that we can obtain a peace without resolving one way or another the so-called German problem.

There are a number of interesting things which could be discussed here and which are more peripheral, but still very important. You, see, I said that in the situation of saturation parity that was in this article, there is nothing that America could do to protect the European cities. It's not questioned. It is not questioned that any use of atomic bombs must necessarily escalate. There are rules of conduct which America and Russia could impose upon themselves, and just as long as they abide by these rules of conduct they could use atomic bombs.

without any need of escalation. If anyone wants to discuss this, I could read them a passage of my little book which illustrates one way how this could be accomplished. Without these ways, of course, assume that the rule of conduct which America imposes upon herself and Russia imposes upon herself will be adhered to indefinitely and there is always a danger that at some point rationality will cease. So let me just sew up the thesis that in the situation towards which we are moving of saturation parity, the world would be better off if Western Europe would be neutral. That does not necessarily mean disarmed, on the other hand, I doubt if Western Europe is secure, that they will want to spend that large fraction of their national income which the kind of defense would require that would enable them really to fight a war to a halt with Russia with or without American help. I think I could stop here.

INTERNATIONAL BIOPHYSICS MEETING: PARIS, JUNE 1964

The International Organization for Pure and Applied Biophysics (IOPAB) announces an International Biophysics Meeting to be held in Paris, June 22 thru 27, 1964 in conjunction with the second General Assembly. The first two days will be occupied by general sessions organized by the French National Committee on Biophysics, which will include lectures by: J. Duchesne, Liege; A. L. Hodgkin, Cambridge; J. Monod, Paris; M. Perutz; Cambridge; and B. Pullman, Paris.

The succeeding four days will be devoted to the meetings of two commissions, that on Cell and Membrane Biophysics (chairman: R. D. Keynes, A. R. C. Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham, Cambridge, England) and that on Biophysics of Communications and Control Processes (co-chairmen: W. A. Rosenblith, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. and G. Frank, Biological Department, Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., Protsojuznaja 7, Corpus 1, Moscow, U. S. S. R.).

The meetings organized by the Commissions will be held simultaneously and sessions will be devoted to the following topics:

Cell and Membrane Biophysics: Membrane and Phase Boundary Phenomena; Molecular Biophysics of Intracellular Membrane Systems; Excitation-Contraction Coupling; Cellular Contractility & Protoplasmic Movements; and Transport across Cell Membranes.

Biophysics of Communications and Control Processes: Coding and Sensory Mechanisms; Coding and Neural Noise; Regulatory Mechanisms in Multicomponent Systems.

The final afternoon will be given over to an open discussion of problems concerning education in biophysics. On the occasion of this 1964 Paris meeting the Council of the International Organization for Pure and Applied Biophysics has decided to experiment with a different format. All topics and speakers will be pre-selected by the Commissions; participation in the discussion will be expected from all those present. In 1966, on the occasion of the Third General Assembly, an international meeting of the conventional type will be held. Further information regarding the 1964 Paris meeting can be obtained from Prof. J. Tonnelat, Laboratoire de Biologie Physico-Chimique, Orsay, S. et. O., France.

A. K. Solomon
Secretary-General

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL CONCERNING TRAVEL GRANTS

The National Academy of Sciences is seeking funds from United States Government agencies to assist in defraying travel expenses to these meetings for a number of biophysicists from this country. A special committee will be established to award travel grants from funds which may become available.

Scientists who wish to apply may request an application form from Miss Inger Hermann, Division of Biology and Agriculture, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington D. C. 20418.

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~~Edward~~ Ray Wallig

*First circular:
(Preliminary information)*



International Congress for Microbiology
1958

*Under the auspices of the
International Association of Microbiological Societies (IAMS)
Organised by the Swedish Microbiological Society*

4-9 August 1958
STOCKHOLM

GENERAL PLAN FOR THE CONGRESS

Each new International Congress tends to become more comprehensive than the previous one. The number of sections has grown, as has the number of papers presented, and the meetings have attracted ever larger numbers of participants. The organisational difficulties increase proportionally, thereby endangering the scientific achievement of the Congress. Conscious of this, the Executive Committee of IAMS in the spring of 1956 proposed—as an experiment—that a smaller, more firmly organised Congress for Microbiology should be held in the near future. The Committee recommends the following principles as a guide for the organisation of the Congress.

The number of Sections should not exceed six. In each Section a Symposium should be arranged, dealing with an important question of current interest, and there should also be a number of Paper Sessions. The latter should not take place simultaneously with the Symposium.

The Organising Committee of the Congress should select the subjects for the Symposia and be responsible for inviting the lecturers. The work of the Symposia, which should be planned so as to be of general interest, should be published—lectures in extenso, contributions to discussions in summary.

Contributions to the Paper Sessions should first of all be selected and submitted to the Congress Organisers by the national microbiological society—or, in countries where no such Society exists—by the national academy of science or other competent body. Contributions should be published, but only in summarised form. The Organising Committee should decide which contributions are of greatest interest for the Section concerned and most suitable for presentation at the Congress: the others should only be read “in title”.

Finally, measures were recommended to make the Congress as far as possible independent of financial support from authorities and other contributors, partly by the application of relatively high members' fees.

The Swedish Association for Microbiology has accepted the responsibility of organising the VII Congress for Microbiology according to the recommendations of the IAMS. Limitation of the number of participants is a prerequisite for realisation of the plans. To achieve this aim, the Organising Committee considers that the programme should take the form of a series of discussions on predetermined topics. Thus, contributions on other subjects cannot be accepted. The Tentative Programme provides for six Sections, each comprising a Symposium, with specially invited lecturers only, and four General Paper Sessions. The Symposia are planned as Plenary Sessions, the Paper Sessions will proceed simultaneously in the six Sections. Notice of participation can be accepted only if it is given through the appropriate national organisation.

This circular is distributed through the national organisations. If you intend to take part in the Congress, you are kindly requested to fill in the enclosed cards and return them as soon as possible to the Congress Secretariat and your national organisation respectively. This will facilitate the final planning of the Congress.

Tentative Programme

VII International Congress for

Microbiology 1958

<i>Sections</i>	<i>Symposiums</i>	<i>Focal topics</i>
A	I	MICROBIAL PHYSIOLOGY AND GENETICS <i>The influence of civilization on microbial ecology</i>
		1 Virulence as a physiological problem
		2 Permeability problems
		3 The quantitative study of growth and cell division
		4 Transformation, transduction and recombination
B	II	MICROBIAL CHEMISTRY <i>Role of protein in nucleic acid synthesis and role of nucleic acid in protein synthesis</i>
		5 Bacterial photosynthesis
		6 Bacterial toxins
		7 Chemical aspects on microbial structure
		8 Bacterial biosyntheses and metabolic errors
C	III	IMMUNOLOGY <i>Tissue specific antibodies</i>
		9 Diffusion methods in immunological research
		10 Natural resistance
		11 The mechanism of antigen-antibody reactions
		12 Cell culture as an aid in immunology
D	IV	VIROLOGY <i>Latent and masked virus infections</i>
		13 Virus synthesis and reproduction
		14 Biology of virus transmission
		15 Variation in viruses
		16 Inactivation of viruses
E	V	HUMAN AND VETERINARY BACTERIOLOGY <i>Germ-free animals</i>
		17 Influence of irradiation on the host-parasite relation
		18 Screening diagnostic methods
		19 Problems related to the therapeutic use of growth inhibitors
		20 Staphylococcal infections
F	VI	INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY <i>Continuous culture methods and their application</i>
		21 Production of microbial cells and viruses
		22 Production of extracellular substances
		23 Microbes as tools in synthetic chemistry
		24 Microbiological engineering with special reference to scaling up

Sections	Symposiums	Thèmes de discussion	
A	I		PHYSIOLOGIE ET GENETIQUE MICROBIENNES <i>Influence de la civilisation sur l'écologie microbienne</i>
		1	La virulence comme problème physiologique
		2	Problèmes de perméabilité
		3	Etude quantitative de la croissance et de la division cellulaires
		4	Transformation, transduction et recombinaison génétiques
B	II		CHIMIE MICROBIENNE <i>Rôle des protéines dans la synthèse de l'acide nucléique et rôle de l'acide nucléique dans la synthèse protéinique</i>
		5	Photosynthèse bactérienne
		6	Toxines bactériennes
		7	Aspects chimiques de la structure microbienne
		8	Biosynthèses bactériennes et déviations métaboliques
C	III		IMMUNOLOGIE <i>Anticorps spécifiques anti-tissus</i>
		9	Méthodes de diffusion dans la recherche immunologique
		10	Résistance naturelle
		11	Le mécanisme des réactions antigène-anticorps
		12	La culture cellulaire comme technique immunologique
D	IV		VIROLOGIE <i>Infections par virus latentes et masquées</i>
		13	Synthèse et reproduction des virus
		14	Biologie de la transmission des virus
		15	Variation des virus
		16	Inactivation des virus
E	V		BACTÉRIOLOGIE HUMAINE ET VÉTÉRINAIRE <i>Animaux aseptiques</i>
		17	Influence de l'irradiation sur la relation hôte-parasite
		18	Tests diagnostiques, sélectifs et rapides
		19	Problèmes relatifs à l'usage thérapeutique d'inhibiteurs de la croissance
		20	Infections staphylococciques
F	VI		MICROBIOLOGIE INDUSTRIELLE <i>Méthodes de culture continues et leur application</i>
		21	Production de cellules microbiennes et de virus
		22	Production de substances extra-cellulaires
		23	Les micro-organismes comme agents de la synthèse chimique
		24	Technologie microbiologique particulièrement dans ses rapports avec l'exploitation à grande échelle

LANGUAGES

As at previous international microbiological congresses, there will be no simultaneous interpretation. It is therefore expected that all lectures will be held in English, French or German. With the exception of the First Circular, which is printed in five languages, all following printed communications from the Congress Bureau will be only in English and French.

SYMPOSIA

All six Sections will have a three hours' Symposium dealing with some problem of general interest. All lecturers at the Symposia will be specially invited. The Paper Sessions will not run parallel to the Symposia.

PUBLICATIONS

Summaries of submitted lectures will be printed prior to the Congress. Manuscripts (not exceeding 350 words: two typewritten copies) must reach the national representative before January 31, 1958. The author should confine his contribution to such parts of his work as have not previously been published.

The proceedings of the Symposia will be printed within six months of the end of the Congress. The invited lecturers must therefore submit, during the Congress, a manuscript ready for printing.

EXHIBITIONS

An exhibition of equipment for microbiological research and production is being planned. Manufacturers wishing to participate, and firms wishing to exhibit or advertise, are requested to apply to the *Secretary of the Exhibition*, c/o the Congress Bureau.

There will also be a scientific exhibition concerning the subjects treated at the Congress. Prospective participants should contact the Academic Secretary, c/o the Congress Bureau.

EXCURSIONS AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

There will be excursions to factories and laboratories of interest to the participants. Some entertainments will be arranged, as well as trips to interesting places in the vicinity of Stockholm and Uppsala. Half-day excursions with alternative programmes are planned for one day in the middle of the Congress week. A special programme for the ladies not taking part in the scientific sessions will be arranged.

The Congress bureau will be at the service of the participants for the arrangement of trips to all parts of the country. A 4-5 days' cruise after the Congress is being considered. Those taking part would travel by train to Norway, and then follow the coast southwards, with visits to Bergen, Oslo, Gothenburg and Copenhagen, where microbiological research laboratories would be demonstrated.

CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence concerning the Congress, as well as requests for further copies of this circular, should be addressed to

The Secretary-General,
VII International Congress of Microbiology
Dr. C.-G. Hedén,
Karolinska Institutet,
Stockholm 60.

THE SWEDISH ORGANISING COMMITTEE:

President: S. Gard

Secretary-General: C.-G. Hedén

Treasurer: S. Linell

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P O S T C A R D



VII International Congress for Microbiology
C.-G. Hedén,
Karolinska Institutet,

Stockholm 60

SWEDEN

P O S T C A R D



To:

Dr Riley D Housewright
Chairman Program Committee
Soc of American Bacteriologists
Fort Detrick
Frederick Md

Mail as soon as possible, preferably within one month.
Please use typewriter or block letters.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 80

I hope to be able to participate in the Congress to be held in Stockholm 4-9 August, 1958, and would like to receive copies of the Second Circular, to be distributed towards the end of 1957.

I shall probably be accompanied by guest(s).

I am mainly interested in the following (please underline):

Symposia: I II III IV V VI.

Focal topics: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

(figures refer to enclosed Tentative Programme).

The languages I prefer are, in order, as follows (please mark 1, 2, 3)

English French German

I may take part in a Scandinavian cruise after the Congress, and in that case will register person(s).

Name and title:

Full address:

I hope to be able to participate in the VII International Congress for Microbiology to be held in Stockholm 4-9 August, 1958. This does not however imply any obligation on my part. I wish to give a short lecture (10-15 min.) on

in Section Focal topic

(figures refer to enclosed Tentative Programme).

I wish to show a film on

I wish to take part in the scientific exhibition. Subject:

Name and title:

Full address:

file: Innohka Kelen

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TRENTO (Italia) - 6-13 Settembre 1964

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PER LA FECONDAZIONE ARTIFICIALE

E DELLA SOCIETÀ ITALIANA PER IL PROGRESSO DELLA ZOOTECNIA

MESSAGGIO D'INVITO

La Presidenza e la Segreteria Generale del V° CONGRESSO INTERNAZIONALE PER LA RIPRODUZIONE ANIMALE E LA FECONDAZIONE ARTIFICIALE che avrà luogo a Trento dal 6 al 13 settembre 1964, rivolge un fervido invito con il più alto spirito di colleganza a tutti gli scienziati e tecnici interessati perchè abbiano a partecipare al Congresso di Trento, sia personalmente e sia inviandovi comunicazioni scientifiche che saranno particolarmente apprezzate.

Tutti saranno accolti con la più viva cordialità, lieti di essere utili onde rendere il loro soggiorno particolarmente gradevole e la loro partecipazione al Congresso la più proficua possibile dal punto di vista scientifico.

Prof. TELESFORO BONADONNA Sen. Dr. GIOVANNI SPAGNOLLI
SECRETARIO GENERALE PRESIDENTE

MESSAGE

The General Secretary of the Vth INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON ANIMAL REPRODUCTION AND ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION, which will be held in Trento (Italy) from the 6th to the 13th of September 1964, is addressing, with deep fellowship spirit, a warm invitation to the distinguished participants, from all Countries, so that they can participate in the Congress of Trento, either personally or by sending us scientific communications, which will be highly appreciated.

Every Congressman will be welcomed to Italy by the Italian people with great friendliness. We shall be glad to be of assistance to them in order to make their stay in Italy particularly pleasant and their participation in the Congress as valuable as possible from the scientific point of view.

Prof. TELESFORO BONADONNA Sen. Dr. GIOVANNI SPAGNOLLI
SECRETARY GENERAL PRESIDENT

PROGRAMMA SCIENTIFICO

SABATO 5 SETTEMBRE

Ricevimento e sistemazione dei congressisti

DOMENICA 6 SETTEMBRE

Apertura solenne del Congresso

LUNEDÌ 7 SETTEMBRE

I Sezione: BIOLOGIA DELLA RIPRODUZIONE

Symposia:

- 1) Fattori di mortalità embrionale e perinatale
- 2) Superovulazione e trapianto degli ovuli
- 3) La fecondazione

MARTEDÌ 8 SETTEMBRE

II Sezione: ASPETTI MORFOLOGICI E FISIologici DELLA RIPRODUZIONE

Symposia:

- 1) Anomalie delle meiosi e letalità dei gameti
- 2) Gametogenesi degli ibridi interspecifici e fecondità
- 3) Sostanze ad azione ormonica negli alimenti naturali e fecondità

Conferenza del Prof. T. BONADONNA: « *Produzione zootecnica e benessere sociale* »

MERCOLEDÌ 9 SETTEMBRE

III Sezione: FECONDAZIONE ARTIFICIALE

Symposia:

- 1) Fecondazione artificiale ed imparentamento progressivo nelle popolazioni animali
- 2) Utilizzazione razionale del riproduttore maschio per la fecondazione artificiale
- 3) Metodi di controllo della vitalità e fecondità degli spermatozoi

Conferenza del Prof. E. C. AMOROSO: « *Problemi attuali dell' endocrinologia nella riproduzione* »

GIOVEDÌ 10 SETTEMBRE

Visite tecniche e turistiche

VENERDÌ 11 SETTEMBRE

Presentazione e discussione delle Comunicazioni libere delle 4 sezioni

Conferenza del Prof. Y. NISHIKAWA: « *Storia e diffusione della fecondazione artificiale nel mondo* »

SABATO 12 SETTEMBRE

IV Sezione: PATOLOGIA DELLA RIPRODUZIONE

Symposia:

- 1) Patologia della gametogenesi
- 2) Infertilità da corpo luteo permanente e da degenerazioni cistiche

DOMENICA 13 SETTEMBRE

Chiusura solenne del Congresso

LUNEDÌ 14 SETTEMBRE E GIORNI SUCCESSIVI

Programmi di visite libere, tecniche e turistiche, in Italia ed all'Estero.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH

Reception of Members of the Congress

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH

10 a.m.: *Opening of the Congress*

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH

First Section: BIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION

Symposia:

- 1) Factors in Embryonic and perinatal Mortality
- 2) Superovulation of Gametes
- 3) The insemination

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH

Second Section: MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF REPRODUCTION

Symposia:

- 1) Abnormalities of Meiosis and Lethality of Gametes
- 2) Gametogenesis in Interspecific Hybrids and Fertility
- 3) Substances having an Hormonal Effect contained in natural Foodstuffs and Fertility

Special Lectur:

Animal Production in World and Social Welfare
Prof. T. BONADONNA (Italy)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH

Third Section: ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION

Symposia:

- 1) Artificial Insemination and Progressive Consanguinity in Animal Populations
- 2) Rational Use of Sires in Artificial Insemination
- 3) Methods for controlling the Viability and Fertility of Sperms

Special Lectur:

Present Problems of Endocrinology in Reproduction
Prof. E. C. AMOROSO (Gran Britain)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH

Excursions of Scientific and Tourstic Interest

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH

Introduction and Discussion of individual communications

Special Lectur:

History and Development of Artificial Insemination in the World
Prof. Y. NISHIKAWA (Japan)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH

Fourth Section: PATHOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION

Symposia:

- 1) Pathology of Gametogenesis
- 2) Sterility due to Permanent Corpus Luteum and to Cystic Degeneration

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH

Closing of the Congress

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH AND FOLLOWING DAYS

Excursions of scientific and tourstic interest both in Italy and abroad.

Piero Montalbano

INTERNATIONAL LABORATORY OF GENETICS AND BIOPHYSICS
NAPLES, ITALY

COURSE ON THE GENETICS AND PHYSIOLOGY OF BACTERIAL VIRUSES
Under the auspices of U.N.E.S.C.O. and I.C.R.O.
Naples, September 11 - October 9, 1964

A course on the genetics and physiology of bacterial viruses will be held from September 11 to October 9, 1964, at the International Laboratory of Genetics and Biophysics, Naples, Italy.

The opportunity will be given to the participants of carrying out by themselves a certain number of fundamental experiments designed by the teaching staff so as to serve as an introduction into the quantitative experimental methods used in the field. Demonstrations, seminars, and lectures by authorities in the field will help to complete the theoretical background.

The number of participants is limited to 16. As a rule, only post-graduate students in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology will be accepted. The language of the course will be English.

Under U.N.E.S.C.O. sponsorship, the International Cell Research Organization (I.C.R.O.) offers 12 fellowships, which will cover travel expenses from place of residence to Naples and return (10 from Europe and 2 from farther places), plus living expenses for the duration of the course. 4 fellowships will be offered by the Laboratory to Italian fellows. Admittance to the course and assignment of the fellowships will be based on qualifications of the applicants. The teaching staff will select the applications and decide upon admittance to the course.

Applications should be sent to: **Laboratorio Internazionale di Genetica e Biofisica, Casella Postale 104, Napoli, Italy.** Deadline for applications: **July 1, 1964.** Applications shall consist of a

typewritten letter in English, specifying the applicant's curriculum and qualifications. Please indicate: (1) name, address and academic affiliation; (2) age and nationality; (3) proficiency in the knowledge of the English language; (4) previous scientific training; (5) list of scientific publications; (6) two references (or enclose letters of recommendation); (7) any other information that may be useful to the teaching staff in evaluating the applications.

Teaching staff:

Dr. Sewell P. Champe, Director (Professor at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A.)

Dr. Werner Arber (University of Geneva, Switzerland)

Dr. Enrico Calf (International Laboratory of Genetics and Biophysics, Naples, Italy)

and others.

Naples, May 1, 1964

An International Summer School of
MOLECULAR BIOPHYSICS

sponsored jointly by NATO and by the U.S. OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

will be held in **SQUAW VALLEY, California (USA)**

from **August 17 to August 28, 1964**

the school will consist of a series of lectures and discussions oriented towards a condensed presentation of the principal aspects of the present status of molecular biophysics. It is intended for research scientists in particular in molecular biology, physics and physical chemistry who are interested in the numerous problems of this branch of science. Among the principal subjects which will be treated during the school are :

The structure and physico-chemical properties of nucleic acids and proteins; the mechanisms of biosynthesis of proteins and enzymes; excited states of biomolecules and biomacromolecules; magnetic properties of biomolecules containing transition metal ions; absorption and rotation of light by polymers; energy and electron transfer; hydrogen bonding and other processes involving protons; problems of tautomerism, mutagenesis, memory; intermolecular interactions; the application of molecular orbital theory to biochemistry and biophysics.

The following scientists have accepted to be the professors :

Prof. J.S. GRIFFITH (Manchester College of Science and Technology)
Dr F. GROS (National Research Council, France)
Dr E. KATCHALSKY (Weizmann Institute of Science)
Dr A. PULLMAN (National Research Council, France)
Prof. B. PULLMAN (Sorbonne)
Prof. A. RICH (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Dr I. Tinoco (University of California, Berkeley)
Prof. G. WEBER (University of Illinois)
Prof. M. WEISSBLUTH (Stanford University)

Moreover, seminars will be given by invited speakers.

The School itself is free of charge. The participants have to cover their living and travelling expenses themselves. The approximate cost of a daily pension (American Plan) is \$ 9-13. However, a certain number of grants, representing a partial or a total contribution to the living or travelling expenses can be awarded by the Organizing Committee.

The professors and the students will be living in hotels especially reserved for the School so as to ensure the maximum personal contacts between all the participants. The courses will take place from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 17 to 19 p. m. Complementary discussions may be organized. The attendance to all the courses is compulsory for all students.

The applications should be sent to Professor B. PULLMAN, Director of the School (Institut de Biologie Physico-Chimique, 13, rue Pierre-Curie, Paris 5^e). They should be accompanied with a short curriculum vitae and, if possible, a list of publications. A letter of recommendation from a Professor or a known scientific personality is advisable. The applications for grants for the living expenses must necessarily be accompanied with a letter of recommendation

The number of available places being strictly limited, it is advised to the candidates to send in their application as early as possible. Anyway, the registration will be closed on the 15th of May 1964.

Organising Committee :

Prof. Pullman (Paris), Prof. Weissbluth (Stanford), M. Edelsack (ONR, San Francisco)

PROGRAM

WINTER CONFERENCE WITH INDUSTRIAL SPONSORS

MARCH 3 AND 4, 1952

LOCATION: Room 480, Research Institutes Building, 5630 EllisCONFERENCE SECRETARY: Phone: Midway 3-0800, Ext. 3019

In the general papers an effort is made to present new work in the fundamental sciences in such a way as to be intelligible to scientifically trained men, regardless of their field of specialization. Detailed and thorough exploration of new ideas takes place in private discussions later.

MONDAY - MARCH 3

Under the auspices of THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

- 9:30 Registration and getting acquainted
- 10:00 Several New Electrometric Methods for the Determination of Traces of Metals
T. S. Lee, Asst. Prof. of Chemistry
- 11:10 New Developments in Reactions of Aliphatic Diazo Compounds
W. H. Urry, Asst. Prof. of Chemistry
-

LUNCHEON in the Library at the Quadrangle Club, 12:30 P.M. Form your own small groups with faculty and men from other companies.

- 1:45 The Present Status of Resonance
G. W. Wheland, Professor of Chemistry
- 2:45 Some Chemical Analogues of Enzymatic Reactions
F. H. Westheimer, Professor of Chemistry
-

MONDAY AFTERNOON - MARCH 3

- 1:30 to 5 The entire staffs of the three Institutes will be available in their offices or laboratories both afternoons of the meeting.
The conference secretary will be glad to aid you if you wish to make appointments with those in other departments.
- 5:00 COCKTAILS at the Quadrangle Club, 57th & University.
- DINNER Groups and individuals may make up their own parties for dinner, and are invited to dine at the Quadrangle Club if they wish. (Just sign checks with your name and company.)
-
-

TUESDAY MORNING - MARCH 4

- 10:00 Recent Progress in Photosynthesis
Hans Gaffron and Edward W. Fager, Institute of Radiobiology
- 10:45 A New Factor Involved in Recovery from Irradiation Injury
Dr. Leon O. Jacobson, Department of Medicine and Institute of Radiobiology
- 11:30 Abnormal Division in Irradiated Cells (with color motion pictures)
Raymond E. Zirkle and Dr. William Bloom, Institute of Radiobiology
-

LUNCHEON at the Quadrangle Club, 12:30 P.M.

Talk: "FROM MORALITY TO MORALE"
by David Riesman, Professor of Social Sciences in the College whose book, "The Lonely Crowd," was the basis of an article in BUSINESS WEEK of August 18, 1951.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON - MARCH 4

Individual conferences with our faculty as on Monday.

DELEGATES TO WINTER MEETING OF THE SPONSORS

OF THE

INSTITUTES FOR BASIC RESEARCH

March 3-4, 1952

ALUMINIUM LABORATORIES LIMITED

Dr. R. H. Hay, Head, Physics and Physical Metallurgy Division

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

Dr. William L. Fink, Chief, Physical Metallurgy Division, Aluminum
Res. Labs.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Dr. Harvey B. Haag, Professor of Pharmacology and former Dean of
Medicine of the Medical College of Virginia
E. S. Harlow, Research Coordinator

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY

A. S. Burhans, Head of Polymer Laboratory

CRANE CO.

J. J. Kanter, Directing Engineer, Engineering Laboratories
N. A. Ziegler, Supervising Engineer

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

Dr. J. W. Hill, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Fellowships
and Grants

E. E. Magat, Nylon Research Division

Dr. D. M. McQueen, Laboratory Director, Chemical Department

Dr. C. W. Todd, Research Supervisor, Chemical Department

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Dr. H. M. Rozendaal, Biological Research Section Head

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Dr. J. G. Lichty, Organic Intermediates Research

INLAND STEEL COMPANY

J. W. Halley, Chief Research Engineer

R. L. Harbaugh, Chief of Chemical Laboratories

U. T. Hill, Supervising Chemist

E. D. Martin, Superintendent, Research and Development Dept.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

A. L. Ellis, Chief Research Physicist, Mfg. Res. Dept.
G. W. Hostetler, Product Development Engineer, Motor Truck Div.
E. F. Moorman, Research Chemist, Engineering Materials Res. and
Testing Lab.
Dr. B. C. Kilbourne, Assistant Director, Medical Services
R. R. Poynor, Farm Practice Research, Consumer Relations Dept.

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

Dr. C. W. Pettinga, Physical Chemistry Division
Dr. E. R. Shepard, Organic Chemical Research Division

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Dr. George S. Bachman, Technician, Radioceramics Dept., Glass Div.
Dr. Wm. E. Bissinger, Asst. Director of Research, Columbia-Southern
Chemical Corp.
Dr. G. E. Eilerman, Research Dept., Paint Division
Dr. J. V. Fitzgerald, Head, Radioceramics Dept., Glass Div.
Dr. S. W. Gloyer, Research Dept., Paint Division
J. H. Sherts, General Manager, Fiber Glass Division
R. G. Whittemore, Director, Product Development Dept.

PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

Dr. F. L. Jackson, Research Chemist
H. Lampe, Research Chemist
Dr. H. W. McCune, Research Chemist

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (INDIANA)

T. A. Abbott, Manager, Engineering Research Dept.
Dr. H. S. Conway, Group Leader, Research Dept.
Dr. A. Dravnieks, Project Engineer, Engineering Research Dept.
Dr. I. Ginsburgh, Research Physicist, Engineering Research Dept.
Dr. E. K. Fields, Project Chemist, Research Dept.
Dr. A. P. Lien, Section Leader, Research Dept.
Dr. R. F. Marschner, Senior Research Associate, Research Dept.
Dr. R. E. McMahon, Asst. Project Chemist, Research Dept.
Dr. R. V. Shankland, Section Leader, Research Dept.
G. W. Watts, Director of Engineering, Engineering Res. Dept.

STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Dr. Charles E. Morrell, Staff Chemist, Esso Laboratories-Chemical
Division

UNION CARBIDE AND CARBON CORPORATION

Dr. W. G. Eversole, Linde Air Products Co.
R. M. Fowler, Chief Research Chemist, Union C & C Res. Labs.
Dr. W. W. Harris, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Oak Ridge
Dr. J. S. Kirby-Smith, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Oak Ridge
Dr. H. S. Pattin, Physicist, Res. Labs., National Carbon Co., Cleveland
Dr. Vernon F. Raaem, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Oak Ridge
Dr. C. E. Staff, Asst. Director of Research, Bakelite Co., Bloomfield,
N.J.

UTILITIES RESEARCH COMMISSION

W. M. Kiefer, Engineer, Testing Department
M. S. Oldacre, Director of Research
E. L. Tornquist, Research Engineer, Public Service Co. of Northern
Illinois

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION

Dr. E. B. Ashcraft, Advisory Engineer, Research Lab.
Dr. Roy F. Newton, Advisory Scientist, Chemistry Res., Atomic Power
Div.

OFFICE OF AIR RESEARCH

Dr. Richard M. Reinhardt, Chemistry Research Group, Flight Research
Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dr. P. M. Williamson, Chemistry Research Group, Flight Research
Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base


OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Capt. H. L. Dodson, ONR, Chicago
Lt. Cdr. John P. Doherty
Lt. (JG) John A. Duffie
Dr. Morris T. Jones
Dr. M. N. States

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

PROGRAM and INFORMATION
FOR PARTICIPANTS and GUESTS

(Lederberg) teacher
Dave & Raar
(Morse)
Morse
very good
Bridgman



Gold, Jones
teacher
two not brought

Dedication of
THE INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY

JUNE 7, 1954

and

Symposium

*"Perspectives and Horizons
in Microbiology"*

JUNE 8 and 9, 1954

Information

IT IS A SINCERE PLEASURE to welcome you to Rutgers University as a guest at the official Dedication of the Institute of Microbiology and the Symposium, "Perspectives and Horizons in Microbiology." The following information is provided to help make your stay with us as pleasant as possible.

The Institute of Microbiology where the Dedication ceremony will take place is located on the University Heights campus of the University, about two miles across the Raritan River from Demarest Hall. Buses, departing from the parking area behind Demarest Hall and University Commons, will be available to transport guests to all events on the following schedule:

TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULE

Monday, June 7

For the Dedication at 2 p.m.:

Buses will leave from behind University Commons and Demarest Hall for the Institute at the following times: 1:00 p.m.; 1:15 p.m.; 1:30 p.m.; 1:40 p.m.

For the President's Reception:

Buses will leave Institute Parking Lot for the President's House as follows: 4:30 p.m.; 4:45 p.m.; 4:50 p.m.; 5:00 p.m.

For the Banquet:

Buses will leave President's House via the Institute for Demarest Hall as follows: 5:40 p.m.; 5:50 p.m.; 6:00 p.m.; 6:10 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8

For the Symposium:

Buses will leave from behind University Commons for the Institute as follows: 8:10 a.m.; 8:20 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 8:40 a.m.

For E. R. Squibb & Sons:

Buses will leave the Institute Parking Lot at 12:00 noon and will return directly to the Institute at 2:15 p.m.

For Demarest Hall:

Buses will leave the Institute Parking Lot after the Buffet Supper as follows: 7:15 p.m.; 7:45 p.m.; 8:15 p.m.; 8:45 p.m.

Wednesday, June 9

For the Symposium:

Buses will leave from behind University Commons for the Institute as follows:
8:10 a.m.; 8:20 a.m.; 8:30 a.m.; 8:40 a.m.

For Merck & Company, Rahway:

Buses will leave the Institute Parking Lot for Luncheon at Merck & Company in Rahway at 12:30 p.m. and will return to Demarest Hall at 3 p.m.

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

Individuals who have special transportation problems are requested to make known their needs at the Registration Desk in Demarest Hall Lounge or at the Information Desk in the main rotunda on the first floor center of the Institute.

INFORMATION

Attendants will be available in Demarest Hall Lounge from 8 a.m. through 12 midnight each day to provide guests with information and special assistance. Airline and railroad timetables are available at the Registration Desk.

DRESS

Only informal attire will be necessary for all events during the three days.

ACADEMIC DRESS

Academic Dress will be necessary on June 7 during the official Dedication ceremony only for the following participants:

Honorary Degree Recipients, Trustees, members of the University Senate, members of the faculty of the Institute and administrative officers of the University.

ROBING ROOM

Participants listed above will robe in the Lecture Hall on the first floor of the Institute at 1:30 p.m. The Academic Procession will commence at 2 p.m.

In the Event of Rain

If it rains on June 7, the Dedication ceremony will be held in the Rutgers Gymnasium at 2 p.m. The Gymnasium is within a short walking distance of Demarest Hall on the opposite side of College Avenue.

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

Participants will assemble in Rooms 202 and 204 on the second floor front of the Gymnasium at 1:30 p.m. The procession will form in the upper hallway and will commence at 2 p.m.

RECEPTION

The reception will be held in the University Commons, directly across College Avenue from the Gymnasium.

Program

Monday, June 7, 1954

2:00 p.m. DEDICATION CONVOCATION
Institute of Microbiology, University Heights Campus
President LEWIS WEBSTER JONES, *Presiding*

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

INVOCATION

REV. DR. BEHREND MEHRTENS
Acting University Chaplain

DEDICATORY ADDRESS

LEWIS WEBSTER JONES
President, Rutgers University

ADDRESS

SELMAN A. WAKSMAN
Director, Institute of Microbiology

ADDRESS

A. J. KLUYVER
Technical University, Delft, Holland

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES

BENEDICTION

CHAPLAIN MEHRTENS

RECESSIONAL

4:00 p.m. INSPECTION OF INSTITUTE

5:00 p.m. RECEPTION, President's House

7:00 p.m. BANQUET, University Commons

METABOLIC PATHWAYS

WAYNE W. UMBREIT
Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research

PATHWAYS IN THE NITROGEN-FIXATION PROCESS

PERRY WILSON
University of Wisconsin

MICROORGANISMS AND STEROID TRANSFORMATIONS

D. H. PETERSON
The Upjohn Company

6:00 p.m. BUFFET SUPPER on grounds of Institute
Courtesy of Chas. Pfizer & Co.

Wednesday, June 9, 1954

7:30 a.m. BREAKFAST, University Commons

9:00 a.m. MICROORGANISMS AND HIGHER FORMS OF LIFE

GEORGE W. BEADLE, *Chairman*
California Institute of Technology

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS IN IMMUNOLOGY

MICHAEL HEIDELBERGER
Columbia University

THE INHIBITION OF VIRUS REPRODUCTION BY CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

FRANK L. HORSEFALL, JR.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research

ANTIBIOTICS

HARRY EAGLE
National Institutes of Health

VITAMINS AND MICROORGANISMS

WILLIAM H. SCHOPFER
University of Berne, Switzerland

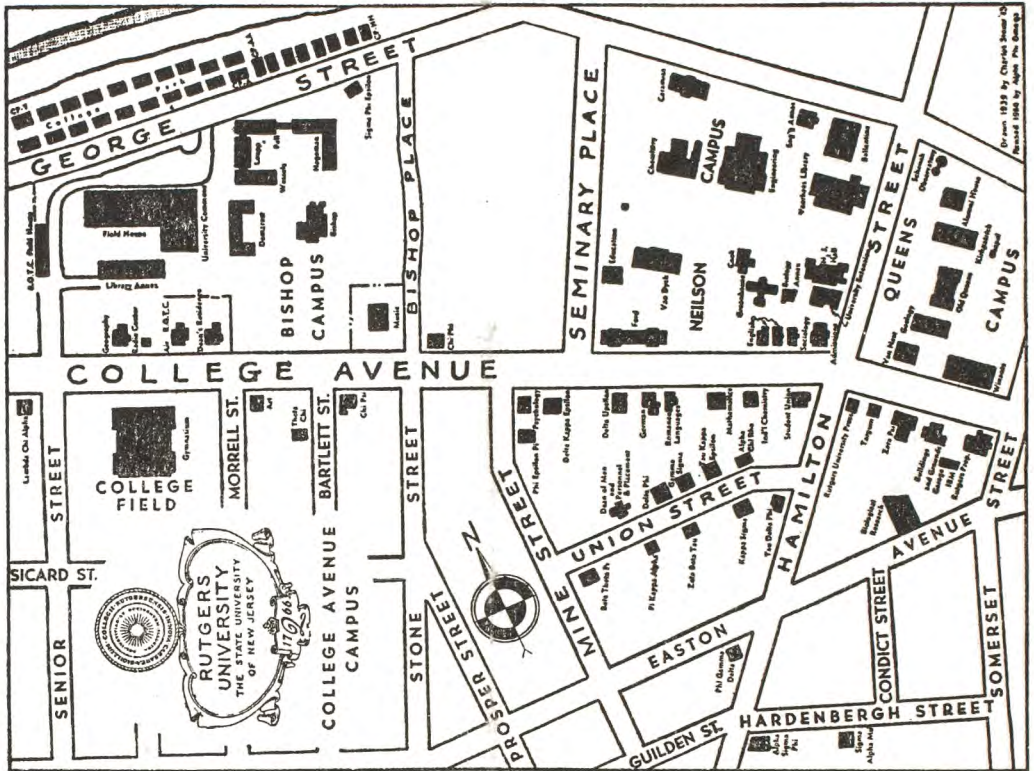
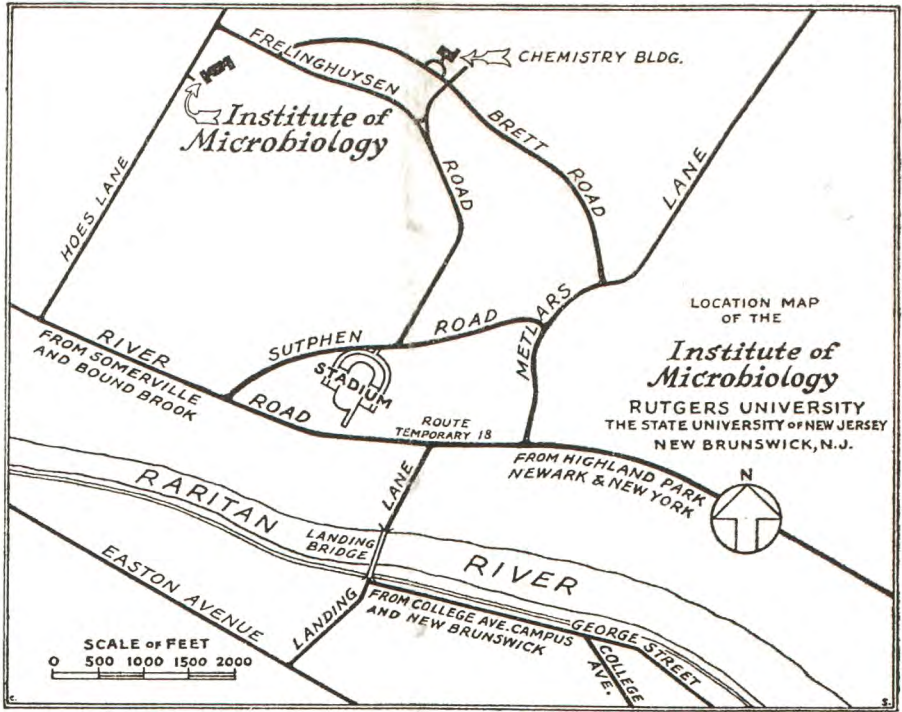
MICROORGANISMS AND PLANT LIFE

ROBERT L. STARKEY
Rutgers University

CONCLUSION—SELMAN A. WAKSMAN

1:00 p.m. LUNCHEON and visit to plant of Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.

3:00 p.m. ADJOURNMENT



RECEIVED

1961-62

Supotach

OCT 26 1961

JOINT ARMS CONTROL SEMINAR

D. G. BRENNAN

MEMBERS

Mr. Arthur Barber
12 Riverdale Road
Concord, Massachusetts
EMerson 9-9102

Professor Frances Bator
52-262A
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts
83-3648

Professor Lincoln Bloomfield
52-545; Center for International
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Professor Arthur Smithies
Littauer 230
Harvard University
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UNiversity 8-7600, Ext. 2110, 2144

Professor Louis B. Sohn
Langdell Hall, ILS
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Dr. Charles Tonnes
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