

Dinner—13 May 1965

Walter Reed Army Officers Club

Introductory Remarks

Mr. Crowther. Thanks for coming and joining with us. This is a long-suffering crowd. You have been talked at steadily for three days from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. Some of you have had a chance to talk back, and some have not, but we do hope to take a little pity on you tonight. We could line up ten or fifteen speeches, but we are not going to.

You all know that the Leonard Wood Memorial is basically a private philanthropy. Its support comes primarily from the American public in the form of rather small average contributions. It has always amazed me to think that in a country where leprosy is not a problem thousands of Americans feel concerned enough about it to contribute in support of the program.

We are much indebted to the National Institutes of Health for grants and support of the basic programs we have established. Many of you have heard already about the new laboratory that was conceived by Dr. Doull and completed and dedicated a little over a year ago. It was built with private funds of the Memorial, but it was equipped and is presently maintained by a grant from the National Institutes of Health, and I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge their support publicly and say how grateful we are for it.

In addition, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology has been most cooperative through the years. It has provided facilities for Chapman Binford's activities and his animal program. They are our hosts for this week-long conference. Incidentally our personal host is General Joe Blumberg, Director of the Institute, and I would like to ask the General to say whatever he would like at this time.

General Blumberg. Mr. Crowther, you are most kind. I should just say that I am the one who is gaining most by having this international group from seventeen countries here, and enjoying the fellowship evolved in the wonderful lectures we have heard all week. My only regret is that it is being held in my Institute, because I have been unable to attend, although all I would have to do is go around the corner. In Copenhagen or the Philippines I am sure I would be able to attend every lecture.

I am more than delighted to have had the opportunity to sit at the table with Mrs. Doull, whose husband was a friend of mine for many years. It is a pleasure to see her here this evening and to hear again of his dedicated work over the years. It is also a pleasure to see Dr. Karsner here this evening. I know his great interest in all that goes on in pathology. He is one of the best friends our Institute ever had. He has been dedicated to pathology, and has had more to do than any one individual in the progress of pathology today.

I could go on to speak of many other friends who are here, whom I have not had the opportunity to see, even briefly, during this particular week. But I shall stop here and sit down, so the program can continue.

Mr. Crowther. Thank you, General. I am glad the General addressed you as he did, Dr. Karsner. I am sure he spoke for everybody, as you could tell from the applause.

We have many good friends and many distinguished people in the audience tonight, and if I started introducing them we would be here all night. But I feel that I must ask Dr. Chapman Binford to stand

up and take a bow; he has labored for this meeting incessantly and its success is due almost entirely to him (applause).

I have one more duty and that is to introduce Dr. Esmond R. Long, another distinguished man, whom everybody knows and loves. He will present the speaker of the evening.

Dr. Long. Mr. Chairman, General Blumberg, Dr. Karsner, and the acting President of the International Leprosy Association, Dr. Cochrane, who is at this table, and others. Ladies and gentlemen. It is a great pleasure for me to introduce the speaker of the evening. I have known him for a long time, and must tell you at the start that I am sure I did not endear myself to him when I asked him to give this talk. I did say that it could be a very short talk. He was to understand that this is a quite informal meeting, and that we are here principally to enjoy each other's company, but that we do wish to hear from a celebrated authority on the subject of leprosy. And so we promised that it need not be a lengthy speech.

Actually, there is so much that I would like to say about Dr. Bayne-Jones—B-J to us—that it would take longer than the speech he has contracted to give. As a matter of fact, I would like to begin with his grandfather. Dr. Bayne-Jones' grandfather was a very distinguished physician. He found the cause of malaria before the well-known and accepted cause was first reported. He actually found the organism, but did not get credit for it. It is a detective story that beats any Sherlock Holmes story you ever heard, and if the speaker has time he will tell you about it.

He is a perennially young man, and one of this country's great medical educators. He was Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Rochester and later at Yale. He has been an investigator of great influence in several fields—bacteriology, immunology, and particularly, in more recent years, preventive medicine. In addition to his scientific papers, he is the long-time author of an American classic, which started out as Hiss and Zinsser. It was for years the book of a very great American phy-

sician, Hans Zinsser. Zinsser and Bayne-Jones were close friends and later collaborated in continuation of the book, now long known as Zinsser-Bayne-Jones. It has some other text book title, but all Americans have known the book as Zinsser-Bayne-Jones, and it will go on as that for ever, I believe.

Among his other editorial jobs—it is rather interesting when you consider that his field was something different—he was for some time Editor of that very fine journal *Cancer Research*. He is one of those rare persons who is competent not only as a teacher and an investigator, but also as an administrator. Many persons who have been in the investigative field have been forced against their wishes to go into administrative work. Dr. Bayne-Jones has been able to keep them both going. If I had time I could tell you of much else that he has done. He was at one time Dean of the School of Medicine at Yale University. After World War II he was for a time President of the Board of Directors of the New York Hospital—Cornell Medical College. The New York Hospital is one of the very oldest and most famous hospitals in this country.

I shall conclude with a little about his work in the Army, because that is something for which I have particular admiration. He was a medical officer in World War I, and again many years later in World War II. He was a Brigadier General and Deputy Chief of the Preventive Medicine Service in our Army in World War II, and I can assure you there was a great deal more in his position than the title could possibly indicate. Dr. B-J and General Steve Simmons, with whom he worked, created one of the most powerful organizations for preventive medicine and for international good health that has ever existed. It was an unusually effective team—an old-time Army medical officer who knew all the technical military ropes, and Dr. B-J, who had such a wide acquaintance, and so many friends, and was so beloved among the civilians and scientists throughout the country. He was able to bring the great strength of this country into the field of military public health and pre-

ventive medicine, and added and integrated it effectively with the fine organization the Army had developed. It was truly a piece of international health work of great magnitude.

Having done that, he really never escaped from Washington again. He went back to academic work, but was in such demand from then on that it has become impossible to think of him as really associated with any place else. He had done so much for research in the army that he was a natural choice for the Surgeon General's principal consultant. He was technical director of research in the office of the Surgeon General, and has been a consultant to various governmental organizations here, so many that it becomes confusing. From time to time someone asks me if I have read the Bayne-Jones report, but I never just know which Bayne-Jones report they mean. One of the last ones, and one of the most interesting, was on the relation of tobacco to neoplastic disease, and particularly to carcinoma of the lung.

In brief I may say that General Bayne-Jones is truly a medical statesman. His interests have gone far and wide; they are international as much as they are national. During that long period he has not neglected leprosy. He was member at one time of the Advisory Medical Board of the Leonard Wood Memorial. He has always kept up his interest and his friendship for the Memorial. I cannot say how great his personal experience with leprosy has been, but it has never been a foreign subject to him. I am sure that it came within his purview when he was in the Preventive Medicine Service in the Army. Anyway, as a man who knows international medicine, he knows leprosy, as he knows other problems. So it is quite fitting that he, more than anyone else, should speak to us tonight on leprosy research. He has always been interested in research, and he will follow that subject up with remarks on leprosy as an international problem.