

**LASKER AWARD WINNERS**—Winners include (left to right): Dr. Gerhard Schramm, Max Planck Institute; Dr. Heinz Fraenkel-Conrat, University of California Virus Laboratory; Dr. Peyton Rous, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Alfred D. Hershey, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

# MEDICINE

## Lasker Awards Made

► ADMINISTRATIVE leadership in the eradication of poliomyelitis, and research into the fields of hypertension, cancer and nucleic acids are among achievements recognized by the 1958 Albert Lasker Awards of the American Public Health Association.

Six medical scientists and one layman were honored.

The layman was Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation, who became the first layman ever to receive a Lasker Award. He was cited for "extraordinary administrative leadership in the eradication of a prevalent crippling disease of childhood, poliomyelitis, through development of an effective vaccine." Since the introduction of the Salk vaccine, the incidence of polio in the United States has undergone a major reduction.

Dr. Robert W. Wilkins, Boston University School of Medicine, was honored for

investigations into the causes, diagnosis and treatment of hypertension as a contribution to the control of cardiovascular diseases. Dr. Wilkins was the first Western physician to use the Indian snakeroot, *rauwolfia*, in the treatment of high blood pressure.

Contributions of significant new knowledge on the causes of cancers, the source of antibodies and the mechanism of blood cell generation and destruction won an award for Dr. Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

Dr. Theodore Puck of the University of Colorado Medical Center in Denver was cited for having made possible the cultivation of single mammalian cells in "pure" colonies, an advance that may prove as significant as the development of methods for growing bacteria in pure culture.

A joint award "for their part in the discovery of the fundamental role of nucleic

acid in the reproduction of viruses and in the transmission of inherited characteristics" went to three other scientists. They are Dr. Alfred D. Hershey of the genetics department of the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., Dr. Gerhard Schramm of the Max Planck Institute, Tubingen, Germany, and Dr. Heinz Fraenkel-Conrat of the University of California Virus Laboratory in Berkeley.

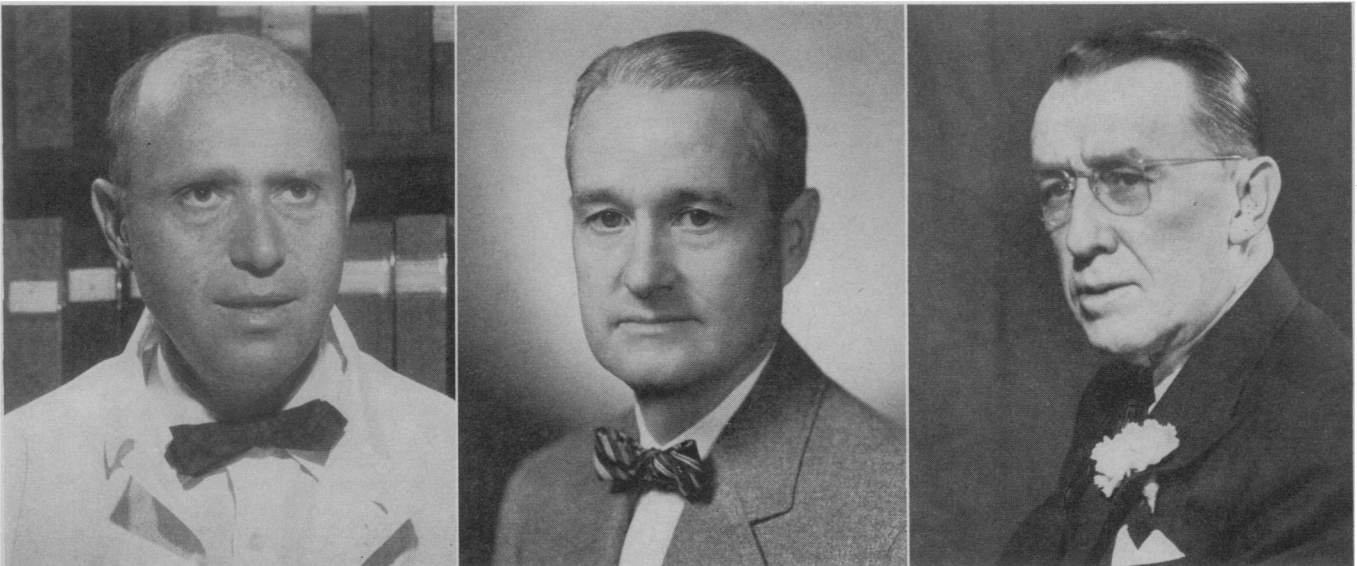
Each of the seven winners of the 13th annual Lasker Awards received \$2,500, leather-bound citations and gold statuettes of the Winged Victory of Samothrace.

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## ● RADIO

Saturday, Nov. 1, 1958, 1:35-1:45 p.m., EST  
"Adventures in Science" with Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, over the CBS Radio network. Check your local CBS Station.

Dr. Alfred D. Hershey, staff member of the department of genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., and an Albert Lasker Award Winner, 1958 will discuss "Growth and Inheritance in Viruses."



**LASKER AWARD WINNERS**—Other Lasker Award winners include (left to right): Dr. Theodore Puck, University of Colorado Medical Center; Dr. Robert W. Wilkins, Boston University School of Medicine; Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation.