

10th July, 1951.

My dear Professor Verschuer,

It was nice to have your letter. I suggested to Elizabeth that she should visit you during her stay in Germany and present you with my little gift, but I suppose now that she sent it instead, perhaps owing to difficulty in travelling.

In taking up again your work in Human Genetics you will I think, be pleased at the progress which has been made in particular with the Genetics of blood groups. It seems now likely that *about one* than half of the human chromosomes have a convenient genetic marker of this kind. I expect you know in outline what is the position in this country, namely that R.R. Race, whom you met ~~in~~ your visit in 1939 is at the Lister Institute in charge of the serological and genetic sides of the work under the Medical Research Council, and that Dr. A.E. Mourant, whom I think you did not meet, for he was unknown to me at the time, is also at the Lister Institute in charge of the serum collection and is the natural centre for ethnographic applications.

I hope, in fact, he will soon be publishing a book on Blood Groups and Race, in the same series as Race and Sanger's excellent book on the Genetics of the subjects

By the way, it was Mourant who first discovered a serum containing anti- ϕ in confirmation of the theory that each

human gamete carried three antigens of the Rhesus system, and at a time when Wiener was writing to serologists all over the world declaring that anti-d and anti-e could not possibly exist. Actually, I had a letter from him the other day, so that it seems his peculiar policy of propaganda by personal letter is still active.

With kindest regards to your wife.

Yours sincerely,