SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PRESENTATION OF THE NOBEL PRIZES

NOBEL Prizes were presented at a luncheon of the American-Scandinavian Foundation at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on December 10. Addresses were made by Wollmar F. Boström, Minister of Sweden, and by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University. The recipients of the prizes were:

DR. OTTO STERN, a member of the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1933. At present he is engaged in work for the American Government. To him has been awarded the 1943 Nobel Prize in Physics with the following citation: "For his contributions to the atomic ray method and his discovery of the magnetic moment of the proton."

DR. ISIDOR I. RABI, professor of physics at Columbia University, was born in Austria and brought to the United States in infancy. At present he is associate director of the Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. To him has been awarded the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physics: "For his resonance method of recording the magnetic properties of the atomic nuclei."

DR. JOSEPH ERLANGER, professor emeritus of physiology of Washington University, St. Louis, was born in San Francisco in 1874. To him has been awarded one half of the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discoveries concerning the highly differentiated functions of single nerve fibers."

DR. HERBERT SPENCER GASSER, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, was born in Platteville, Wis., in 1888. To him has been awarded the other half of the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discoveries concerning the highly differentiated functions of single nerve fibers."

DR. EDWARD ADELBERT DOISY, professor of biochemistry at the St. Louis University School of Medicine, was born in Hume, Illinois, in 1893. To him has been awarded one half of the Nobel Prize for 1943 in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discovery of the chemical nature of Vitamin K."

DR. HENRIK DAM, professor of biochemistry at the Copenhagen Institute of Technology, came to the United States in 1940 as a fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and is now continuing his research work in vitamins and allied subjects at the University of Rochester School of Medicine. To him has been awarded one half of the Nobel Prize for 1943 in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discovery of Vitamin K."

DR. GEORGE VON HEVESY left his native Hungary about ten years ago to work with Niels Bohr, winner of the 1922 Nobel Prize in Physics, in Copenhagen, Denmark. He is now continuing his research work in Stockholm, Sweden. To him has been awarded the 1943 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. (His citation has not yet been published.)

JOHANNES V. JENSEN, born in 1873 at Farsoe, Denmark, is the author of more than sixty volumes of poetry, plays, short stories and novels. To American readers the best known are "The Fall of the King" and "The Long Journey." A study of his work by Signe Toksvig appeared in *The American-Scandinavian Review* for December, 1943. See also a review of his book about the United States, "The Free States," by Francis Hackett, *The New York Times*, November 23, 1944. Mr. Jensen is now living in Copenhagen. (His citation has not yet been published.)

The Nobel Prizes were established by the late Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor, who lived most of his life in Paris. He was born in Stockholm in 1833 and died in San Remo, Italy, on December 10, 1896. His will, signed the year before in Paris, was composed by himself and written out in his own hand in Swedish. It disposed of an estate worth about $10,000,000.

The value of the prizes fluctuates, as a rule, between $30,000 and $40,000, depending on the income earned by the fund, which is invested in Swedish securities. The prizes were first given out in 1901, but by special permission from the Swedish Government, the distribution of all prizes has been omitted in wartime, both during the first world war and so far during the second. The peace prize has not been given out since 1938. Any prize, omitted one year, can be given out the next. If omitted more than a year it reverts to the main fund or to special funds to support work in corresponding fields.

GRANTS OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

AT the Annual Medical Meeting held on September 11 and 12 of the the Board of Trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, grants amounting to $143,931 were approved. These are as follows:

VIRUS RESEARCH

University of California, The George Williams Hooper Foundation, San Francisco	$30,000
Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco	12,460
Michigan Department of Health, Lansing	12,620
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	10,000

AFTER-EFFECTS RESEARCH

Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City	6,600
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston	6,000
The State University of Iowa, College of Medicine, Iowa City	5,000
University of Toronto, School of Hygiene	4,538

EDUCATION

The American Association of Medical Social Workers, Chicago	35,000
University of Minnesota, the Medical School, Minneapolis	9,213
Children's Hospital Society, Los Angeles	5,700
The American Physiotherapy Association, New York City	5,000
Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City	1,800

FELLOWSHIPS IN THE MEDICAL SCIENCES OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

FELLOWSHIPS in the Medical Sciences, similar to those which have been administered by the Medical Fellowship Board of the National Research Council since 1922, will again be available for the year beginning July 1, 1945. These fellowships, supported by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation to the National Research Council, are designed to provide opportunities for training and experience in research in all branches of medical science. They are open to citizens of the United States or Canada who possess an M.D. or a Ph.D. degree, and are intended for recent graduates who are not yet professionally established.

In addition to these fellowships the Medical Fellowship Board administers two groups of research fellowships, made available through a grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc. The first group, open to applicants who hold either the Ph.D. or M.D. degree, is for the purpose of providing opportunities for special training and experience in the study of filterable viruses. The second group, open only to graduates in medicine who have completed one or more years of hospital experience in clinical surgery and are planning a career in orthopedic surgery, is designed to provide opportunities for training and research in those basic medical sciences which will be of particular value in furthering progress in the field of orthopedic surgery.

Fellows will be appointed at a meeting of the Medical Fellowship Board late in February, 1945. Applications to receive consideration at this meeting must be filed on or before January 1. Appointments may begin on any date determined by the board.

For further particulars concerning these fellowships, address the Secretary of the Medical Fellowship Board, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

THE one hundred and twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences was held on December 14 at the American Museum of Natural History.

At this meeting presentation was made of the two annual A. Cressy Morrison Prizes of the value of $200 each "for the two most acceptable papers in any field of science, within the scope of the academy and its affiliated societies." Dr. Eleanor Alexander-Jackson, of the Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine of the Cornell University Medical College, New York, received the award in recognition of her work on the tubercle bacillus,[1] and Dr. Alexander Sandow, of the department of biology of New York University, for his paper on the mechanism of muscular contraction.

Two other papers received honorable mention "for their general excellence," one by Dr. Lela V. Barton, of the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y., on "respiration and germination studies of seeds in moist storage," and the other by Dr. William A. Ritchie, Rochester, N. Y., Museum of Arts and Sciences, on "an early site in Cayuga County, N. Y., type station of the Frontenac Focus, Archaic Pattern."

Dr. Peter Debye, professor of chemistry at Cornell University, gave the principal address.

Dr. Walter H. Bucher, professor of geology at Columbia University, was elected president of the academy. New vice-presidents elected were Dr. Joseph S. Fruton, associate in chemistry of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and Dr. Raymond L. Zwemer, of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, Washington.

Dr. Florence Sabin, member emeritus of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Professor Robert H. Lowie, professor of anthropology at the University of California, and Professor Paul Niggli, professor of mineralogy and petrography at the University of Zurich, were elected to honorary life membership.

IN HONOR OF JAMES MURRAY LUCK

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in San Francisco on November 17, the following resolution was adopted:

The Pacific Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, through its Executive Committee, expresses to Professor James Murray Luck, of Stanford University, its appreciation of his services as Secretary of the Pacific Division from 1929 to 1944.

Through a period of fifteen years of continuous growth in the membership of the Division, with a corresponding increase in the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary, Professor Luck carried on the work of his office with a quiet efficiency equalled only by his unfailing graciousness, good-humor and goodwill. It should not pass without remark that, at the urgence of the Executive Committee, he continued in the secretaryship a number of years after he had expressed a desire

[1] See SCIENCE, April 14, 1944, p. 307.