(Continued from page 1141)

"known communists" or persons who had pleaded the 5th Amendment in loyalty investigations to speak on state campuses.

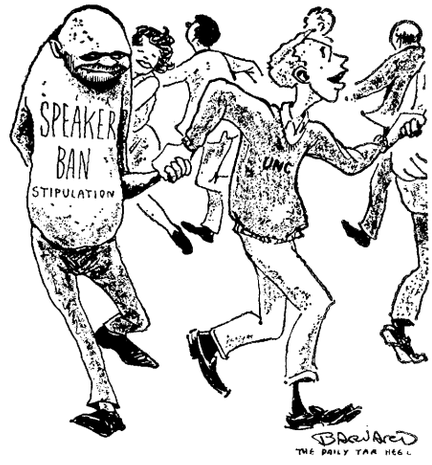
It was stricken not by outright repeal but by a gutting amendment—a device adopted to mollify the proponents of the speaker ban and to permit them to save face. This was the course of action recommended by a commission named by Governor Dan Moore and the presiding officers of the North Carolina Senate and House of Representatives. The amendment, which passed the House by a vote of 75–39 and the Senate by 36–13, directs the boards of trustees of state institutions to adopt a policy and regulations governing the appearance of Communists and 5th Amendment pleaders.

Even before the legislature had met in special session to abolish the law, however, the boards of trustees of U.N.C. and the other institutions had adopted the "speaker policy" recommended by the commission. The policy is that the appearance of speakers of the kind proscribed by the speaker-ban law should be "infrequent" and that on these "rare occasions reasonable and proper care should be exercised by the institution."

"The campuses shall not be exploited as convenient outlets of discord and strife," the policy statement continues. "[The] trustees together with the administration of this institution shall be held responsible and accountable for visiting speakers on our campuses." A preamble says, "It is highly desirable that students have the opportunity to question, review and discuss the opinions of speakers representing a wide range of viewpoints. It is vital to our success in supporting our free sociiety against all forms of totalitarianism that institutions remain free to examine these ideologies to any extent that will serve the educational purposes of our institutions and not the purposes of the enemies of our free society."

The speaker-ban commission concluded that no evidence had been turned up to justify "charges of irresponsible radicalism at Chapel Hill." Moreover, it observed that testimony taken in public hearings indicated that, since the late 1930's, fewer than a dozen "extremist" speakers had appeared on the Chapel Hill campus, and that not all of them were alleged Communists.

Ha. Ha. Ha. The Ban Is Dead!



Cartoon from the *Daily Tar Heel*, U.N.C.'s student newspaper.

U.N.C. officials would have preferred an outright repeal of the speaker ban but found the amendment proposed by the commission acceptable. The university would have resisted a proposal that it place any class of speakers under "prior restraint." President William Friday says the policy adopted by the trustees will not impede the university's participation in exchange programs in which bona fide scholars from Soviet-bloc countries are invited to the United States. The speakers whose appearances are to be "infrequent" and "rare" are the domestic spokesmen and agitators for totalitarian doctrines.

The university is confident that the actions of the General Assembly and of the trustees will satisfy the regional accrediting body, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, which will review the matter when it meets in Richmond next week. The Association has warned against "political interference" in the university's affairs.

—L.J.C.

Announcements

The Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation has presented its award for basic medical research to Robert W. Holley, professor of biochemistry at Cornell, and its award for clinical research to Albert B. Sabin, distinguished service professor of research pediatrics at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. The Basic Medical Research Award recognizes fundamental biological and medical investigations that provide techniques, information, or concepts needed for the elimination of the major causes of death and disability.

The Clinical Research Award is presented for research that has contributed directly to the alleviation or elimination of a major cause of death or disability and to prolonging the prime of life. Each award includes an honorarium of $10,000. This year's recipients were chosen by a panel headed by Michael E. DeBakey, chairman of the department of surgery at Baylor. The citations are as follows.

Robert W. Holley, Ph.D.

Working during the past 7 years with a total of approximately 1 gram of highly purified RNA, Dr. Holley and his group were the first to determine the chemical structure of a nucleic acid. The structure that was determined was that of an alanine transfer ribonucleic acid (RNA). Transfer RNA's function as specific carriers of activated amino acids, and during protein synthesis they interact with other cellular compounds to determine the structure of the protein that is being synthesized.

Dr. Holley with his co-workers succeeded in separating the individual transfer RNA's corresponding to each of the 20 amino acids in proteins and recognized that there may be two or more transfer RNA's for the same amino acids. He obtained in pure form the transfer RNA's for a few amino acids. One of these was the transfer RNA for alanine. After several years of painstaking, precise, and most ingenious work, during which he split this RNA into fragments of different size and base composition, he put together the pieces of this intricate puzzle, thus establishing the order of its 77 bases.

Knowledge of the order of the bases in transfer RNA is essential for understanding its unique biological function: the transfer and attachment of amino acids to the correct position on the protein assembly line.

For this work, which not only turns a page in biological and medical history, but also opens and illuminates a wide breach for further exploration of the basic molecular mechanism of heredity, evolution and life itself, the 1965 Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award is given.

Albert B. Sabin, M.D.

In recognition of his fundamental contribution to the understanding of the nature of poliomyelitis, and the development of a live vaccine that can

be administered orally. This vaccine is especially useful for mass programs designed to eliminate the disease, and—because of its rapid effect—it is also useful in quickly controlling the epidemics.

More than 350,000,000 people all over the world, including more than 100,000,000 in the United States, have now received this oral poliovirus vaccine. Wherever it has been used extensively, both for initial mass vaccination and for subsequent immunization of new generations of children, poliomyelitis has been either completely eliminated or reduced to only a few sporadic cases.

Many have worked towards this objective, and to them we pay high tribute, but Albert Sabin, convinced that poliomyelitis is primarily an infection of the alimentary tract, committed himself to a long, painstaking and difficult search for attenuated strains of the virus that could multiply in the alimentary tract, but not in the central nervous system. After more than two decades of work, he succeeded in isolating clones of poliomyelitis that possessed these properties. He then persistently proceeded to the preparation, testing and proof of the efficacy and safety of the live oral polio vaccine which is now in use throughout the world.

For this work which has dramatized and demonstrated the role that vaccination can play in the control and the elimination of death and crippling disability from the dread disease of polio;

For his numerous contributions in other important areas of virology, bacteriology and protozoology, and

For his scientific integrity and courageous persistence, this 1965 Albert Lasker Clinical Research Award is given.

Meeting Notes

The Association for Computing Machinery will sponsor a symposium on **symbolic and algebraic manipulation** 29–31 March in Washington. Papers are solicited on the implementation of programming systems which manipulate symbolic or algebraic data, and on the applications of such systems. Deadline for receipt of papers: *14 January*. (J. E. Sammet, IBM Corporation, 545 Technology Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139)

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers group on **microwave theory and technique** will present a symposium in Palo Alto, California, 16–18 May. Papers are requested on all aspects of the field. Summaries: 500 to 1000 words in quadruplicate, abstracts: 200 words, deadline: *3 January*. (L. Young, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California 94025)

The American University in Cairo, Egypt, is organizing an international conference on **solid state science**, 3–7 September. The topic of the meeting will be "interaction of radiation with solids," including both crystalline and noncrystalline solids. In addition to invited papers, 36 contributed papers will be accepted. Deadline for receipt of titles and abstracts: *15 January*. Accepted papers must be submitted by 1 June. (A. Bishay, Department of Physical Sciences, American University in Cairo, 113, Kasr El Aini Street, Cairo, United Arab Republic)

An international symposium on the **life sciences** will be held at M.I.T. 2–3 December. The topics to be discussed will include molecular structure and the functional organization of cellular constituents; adaptation and functional coordination; and the "future of man and the life sciences." The meeting is part of the celebration to dedicate the new Whitaker building for the M.I.T. Center for Life Sciences. The $5.8 million building provides expanded classrooms, laboratories, and office space for faculty, students, and staff. (J. B. Wiesner, School of Science, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.)

Papers are invited for presentation during an international symposium on **gas chromatography** and associated techniques, 20–23 September, in Rome. Areas to be covered include methods, uses, and comparisons with other forms of chromatography. Abstracts: approximately 500; deadline, *1 January*. (A. B. Littlewood, School of Chemistry, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne 1, England)

A national congress of **applied mechanics** will be held 14–17 June at the University of Minnesota, sponsored by the university, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers. Papers are invited on experimental and theoretical applied mechanics, including mechanics of rigid bodies, de-

formable solids, fluids, and gases, and thermodynamics and heat transfer. Abstracts: 200 words; deadline *15 January*. (R. Plunkett, 107 Aero Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455)

Courses

Applications are being accepted for 1966 for a PHS-supported training program in **obstetrics and gynecology** at U.C.L.A. Research training will be provided in cardiovascular, renal, endocrine, placental, and uterine physiology and biochemistry; biomathematical models; and computer simulation. Emphasis will be on application to reproduction in general, including fetal and neonatal states. The training varies from 1 to 2 years. (N. S. Assali, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles 90024)

Scientists in the News

Sigmund L. Friedman, staff consultant to the Hospital Review and Planning Council of Southern New York, has been appointed director of the recently established graduate school of medical administration at the New York Medical College.

The American Psychological Association has presented its 1965 gold medal award to **Heinrich Kluver**, of the University of Chicago, for his contributions in psychology, neurophysiology, neurohistology, and psychochemistry.

Ray Pepinsky, formerly chairman of physics and professor of chemistry and physics at Florida Atlantic University, has become a research professor of chemistry and physics at Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Laurence E. Strong, professor of chemistry at Earlham College, has taken a year's leave of absence to co-direct a UNESCO-sponsored project for the teaching of chemistry in Southeast Asia. He will remain in Bangkok, Thailand, until next July.

Thomas L. McMeekin has become a research professor in biology at the University of South Carolina; he retired recently as a research scientist in the Agriculture Department's Eastern

Utilization Research and Development Division, Wyndmoor, Pennsylvania.

C. K. Himmelsbach, recently retired as associate director of the Clinical Center, National Institutes of Health, has become associate dean for research at Georgetown University's schools of medicine and dentistry.

Fred H. Weaver, vice president for administration of the University of North Carolina, will become director of the commission on academic affairs of the American Council on Education, as of 1 February.

Herbert A. Laitinen, associate head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at the University of Illinois, will become editor of *Analytical Chemistry*, a monthly scientific publication of the American Chemical Society, effective 1 January.

The recently elected president of the American Ornithologists' Union is **Dean Amadon**, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

William C. Davidson, associate professor of physics at Haverford College, has been elected president of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science.

Robert F. Leggett, of the National Research Council of Canada, has been elected president of the Geological Society of America.

Recent Deaths

Henry Higgins Lane, 88; head of zoology emeritus at the University of Kansas; 8 October.

Paul C. Marth, 56; physiologist in the plant hormone and regulator laboratory, U.S. Agricultural Research Service; 4 November.

Irving Shantz, 43; program manager of supporting technology in NASA's Office of Manned Space Flight; 6 November.

Joseph T. Tamura, associate professor of microbiology at the University of Cincinnati college of medicine; 20 October.

Erratum: In the report "Constitution, viability and lactate dehydrogenase in stationary-phase L-cell suspension cultures" by A. D. Glinos, R. J. Werrlein and N. M. Papadopoulos (15 Oct., p. 350), the reference cited on p. 353, column 1, line 3 should have read (*4*) instead of (*3*); the reference cited on p. 353, column 2, line 36 should have read (*16*) instead of (*15*).