

MEDICINE

Seven Scientists Honored

► FOR THEIR PART in helping to win victory over disease and death, seven individual scientists and five groups of scientists received the Lasker Awards of the American Public Health Association at its meeting Nov. 12.

Because better control of diabetes may come through his discovery of the first real clue to how insulin helps the body burn sugar, the first \$1,000 award will be given to Dr. Carl Ferdinand Cori, of Washington University School of Medicine.

Dr. John Friend Mahoney, U. S. Public Health Service senior surgeon, receives the award for his first use of penicillin to treat syphilis.

For discovery of the Rh blood factor the third award will be presented jointly to Dr. Philip Levine, of Plainfield, N. J., Dr. Alexander S. Wiener of Brooklyn, and to Ernest Landsteiner for his father, the late Dr. Karl Landsteiner.

Dr. Alfred Newton Richards, University of Pennsylvania professor of pharmacology, receives the fourth \$1,000 award for the many vital wartime medical achievements made under the OSRD committee on medical research of which he was chairman.

For his successful fight against malaria and yellow fever, Dr. Fred L. Soper of the Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Division will receive the fifth \$1,000 award.

Awards in the form of citations and Winged Victory statuettes in silver (the

individuals above receive golden statuettes in addition to the cash awards) will be made to the following: U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for its work in controlling insect borne diseases and particularly for its research on DDT. Dr. Fred C. Bishopp will accept the award for the group.

The Army Epidemiological Board which protected our men against epidemics during the war and developed an effective vaccine against influenza. Dr. Francis G. Blake, chairman and Yale Medical School dean, will accept for the group.

The National Institute of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service, for notable work during the war in the fight against dysentery, malaria and typhus and aid in protecting the health of atom bomb workers. Dr. R. E. Dyer, director, will accept the award for the group.

The Northern Regional Research Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for making possible mass production of penicillin. Dr. G. E. Hilbert, present director, will accept for the group.

The Board for the Coordination of Malarial Studies, under whose auspices were developed a cure for one kind of malaria; new and better remedies for other malarias, and development of rational use of available remedies with consequent removal of malaria from the field of tactical importance to the armed forces.

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feller Foundation, which was augmented by funds from the Research Corporation, the John and Mary Markle Foundation and the University of California. Its completion is being forwarded with the assistance of the Manhattan District.

Two other types of atom-smashers are being studied. A 300,000,000-volt synchrotron is being built under the direction of Dr. Edwin M. McMillan and is scheduled to be completed early next year. Theoretically more powerful than either of the other types is the linear accelerator proposed by Dr. Luis W. Alvarez. A model of this atom smasher, believed capable of accelerations as high as billions of volts, is also under construction.

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NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Cyclotron Smashes Nuclei

See Front Cover

► FOR THE FIRST time in the world's history, a 200,000,000-electron volt beam of heavy hydrogen atomic nuclei has been produced. This was the first experiment with the 4,000-ton supercyclotron, shown on the cover of this SCIENCE NEWS LETTER, just put into operation at the University of California.

Dr. Ernest Lawrence, Nobelist and cyclotron inventor, reported that the deuteron beam was used to bombard beryllium and that a sharp, intense beam of high energy neutrons resulted from the bombardment.

Engineering work by the University

of California radiation crew headed by Prof. Robert L. Thornton and William Brobeck, called "brilliant" by Dr. Lawrence, solved operating difficulties more quickly than expected.

Several months of experiments were planned with the giant instrument without major changes. Scientists predicted results more important than the previous accomplishments with cyclotrons. The atomic bomb element, plutonium, was made in a smaller cyclotron. Many entirely new nuclear reactions may result from work with the new 184-inch cyclotron.

Its construction was financed mainly by a gift of \$1,150,000 from the Rocke-