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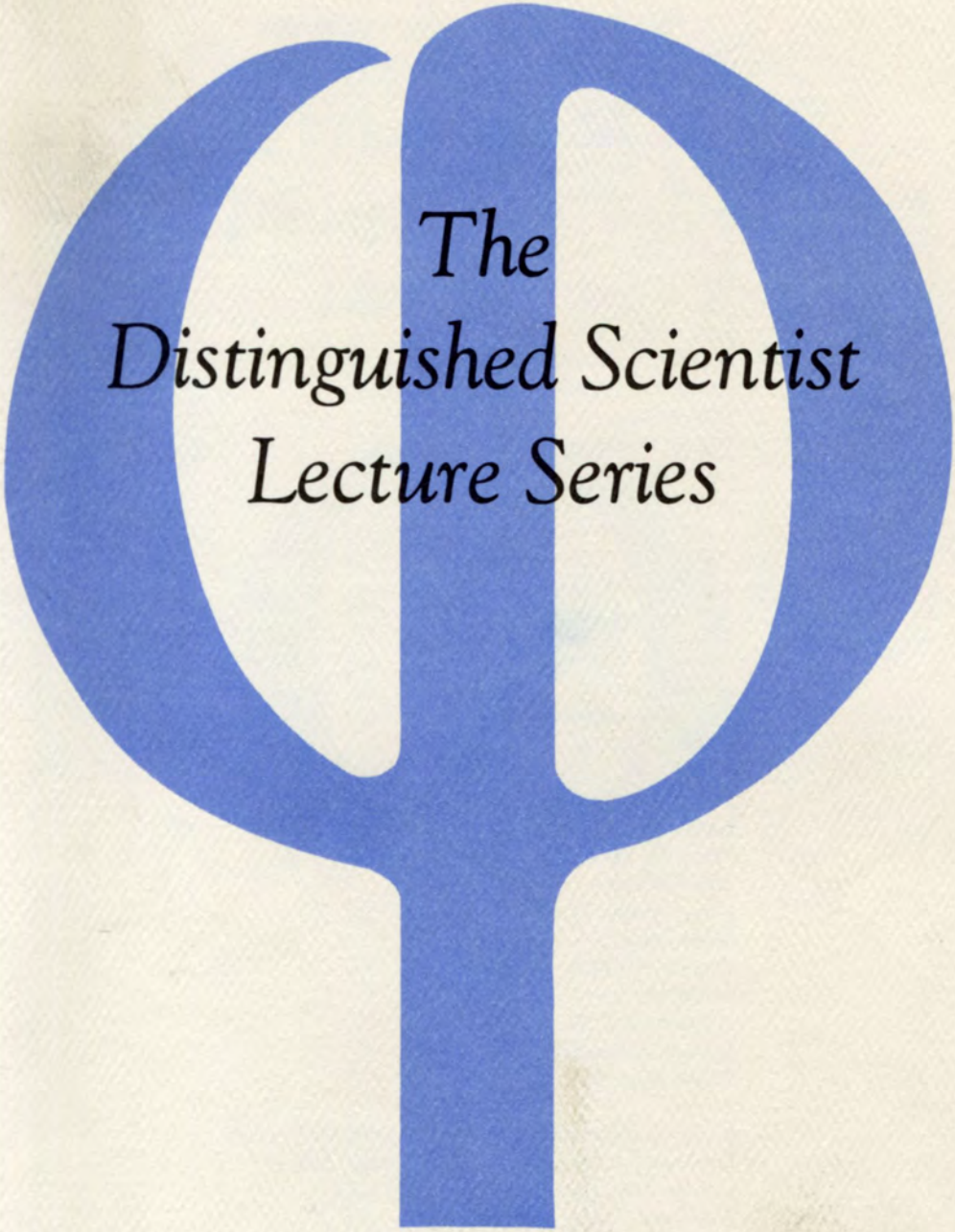

The Distinguished Scientist Lecture Series

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The 1982-83 Distinguished Scientist Lecture Series

The Bard College Center
Annandale-on-Hudson
New York 12504

The Series

The origin of the Distinguished Scientist Lecture Series goes back to the fall of 1979 when Nobel laureate physicist Paul Dirac accepted an invitation from The Bard College Center to deliver a lecture on "The Discovery of Anti-Matter."

His talk combined scientific analysis with scientific history and personal reminiscence to present a view of modern science rarely seen by the general public—science as a record of personal achievement as well as a body of facts and knowledge. Professor Dirac's lecture drew an audience from throughout the East Coast, and its success inspired the establishment of The Bard College Center Distinguished Scientist Lecture Series.

The 1982-83 series comprises seven lectures by some of the most eminent scientists of our time, including six Nobel laureates. In addition to the lecture, each program includes a seminar for science scholars and others to further explore the life's work of the day's speaker.

For all those interested in the field of science—students, teachers, researchers, professionals in scientific industries, and lay people—the series provides a rare opportunity for first-hand contact with men and women who have shaped modern science—the chance to see how they think and work, how they view their own achievements, and how they assess the challenges that scientists face, now and in the future.

The Bard College Center

Established in 1978 as the "public arm" of the College, the Bard Center was recently described by the Rockefeller Foundation's Report of the Commission on the Humanities as "a model of mobilizing the resources of the college and the community." Through workshops, national conferences, small-group seminars, lecture series, summer institutes, publications, and exhibitions at the Edith C. Blum Art Institute, the Bard Center explores the emerging issues of today in the sciences, arts, humanities, and education—to the benefit of the Bard community, the Hudson Valley region, and educators and policymakers around the country. The Center's varied efforts are complemented by the work of Bard Center Fellows who are distinguished artists, scientists, scholars, and writers appointed annually to serve as a "public faculty."

Advisor for the Series

Dr. Abe Gelbart, a mathematician, is a Bard College Center Fellow, Dean Emeritus of the Belfer Graduate School of Science at Yeshiva University, and Visiting Distinguished Professor of Mathematics at Bard College. A former member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, Dr. Gelbart was a Fulbright Lecturer in Norway in 1951. He was associated with the journal, *Scripta Mathematica,* first as an Associate Editor and then, for 14 years, as Editor. Dr. Gelbart is the co-developer of the theory of pseudoanalytic functions, the mathematical foundation for modern fluid dynamics. He is currently writing a history of twentieth century science.

Project Director

Dr. Michael Rosenthal, a chemist and environmental scientist, is Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, Chairman of the Division of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, and Professor of Chemistry at Bard College. He has been active in environmental planning and management in the Hudson River Valley and serves as chairman of the Heritage Task Force, a commission which advises the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation on issues concerning the environment and historical preservation.

Schedule of Lectures

October 16, 1982
Samuel C.C. Ting
"Search for the Fundamental Structure of the Universe"

November 6, 1982
Konrad E. Bloch
"On the Evolution of Small Molecules"

November 13, 1982
Ilya Prigogine
"Probing Into Time"

December 4, 1982
Philip W. Anderson
"Seeing the World Through Spin Glasses"

March 19, 1983
William N. Lipscomb, Jr.
"How Do Enzymes Work?"

April 9, 1983
Dudley R. Herschbach
"Single Collision Chemistry"

April 16, 1983
Roald Hoffmann
"What Chemists Really Do—The Logical Structure of Modern Chemistry

Samuel C.C. Ting, Physicist

Dr. Ting, Nobel laureate and Thomas Dudley Cabot Institute Professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan where he received a B.S.E. degree in 1959, an M.S. degree in 1960, and a Ph.D. degree in 1962.

In 1976, Dr. Ting was named co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in Physics with Dr. Burton Richter.

Before joining MIT in 1967, Dr. Ting was a Ford Fellow at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva, Switzerland in 1963. He taught at Columbia University from 1964 to 1967, and served as group leader at Deutsches Electronen Synchrotron (DESY) in Hamburg, Germany in 1966. In 1970, Dr. Ting served in the Division of Particles and Fields of the American Physical Society, and was Associate Editor of *Nuclear Physics B*.

He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1975, and became an Academia Sinica Fellow in 1976. Dr. Ting was honored with the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Award in 1976, and with the Eringen Medal of the Society of Engineering Science in 1977. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

His Work

Dr. Ting and Dr. Richter, working in separate groups, electrified the world of high energy physics in November of 1974 with the discovery of a new particle with remarkable properties. Dr. Ting, in collaboration with teams from MIT and Brookhaven National Laboratory, was studying production of an electron in conjunction with its antiparticle —the positron—in protron-nucleon collisions at Brookhaven. His group found a remarkable yield of electron-positron pairs of rest energy 3.1 Gev ("gigaelectron" or one billion electron volts), indicating the production of a new particle, which they named J. Dr. Richter's collaboration, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center-Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, meanwhile, was studying at the same time the reverse process, discovering the same new particle which they named ψ. The implications of these experiments continue to stimulate reformulation of our basic understanding of matter.

His Lecture

October 16, 1982: *Search for the Fundamental Structure of the Universe.*

Konrad E. Bloch, Biochemist

Dr. Bloch, Nobel laureate and Higgins Professor of Biochemistry at Harvard University, was born in Neisse, Germany. He attended the Technische Hochschule in Munich and received a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1938.

Dr. Bloch shared the 1964 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology with Fedor Lynen, for their contributions to our knowledge of the complex pattern of reactions involved in the biosynthesis of cholesterol and of fatty acids.

Dr. Bloch taught at Columbia University from 1939 to 1946, and at the University of Chicago from 1946 to 1954. He has been the Higgins Professor of Biochemistry at Harvard since 1954. He was Chairman of the Chemistry Department there from 1968 to 1971, and in 1979 became Professor of Science at the School of Public Health.

Dr. Bloch was a Guggenheim Fellow at Technische Hochschule in Zurich in 1953, in London in 1961, and at Harvard from 1975 to 1976. He was a Senior Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science in 1968. In addition to the Nobel Prize, his many honors include the Medal of the Societé de Chimie Biologique in 1958, the Fritzsche Award of the American Chemical Society in 1964, the Distinguished Service Award of the University of Chicago School of Medicine in 1964, the Cardano Medal of the Lombardy Academy of Sciences in 1965, and Ohio State's William Lloyd Evans Award in 1968.

Dr. Bloch is a member of numerous academies and societies including the National Academy of Sciences, the American Chemical Society, and the American Society of Biological Chemists.

His Work

Dr. Bloch is best known for his work on the biogenesis of cholesterol, but he has made outstanding contributions to other fields of biochemistry as well. His work on the biosynthesis of glutathione and on the metabolism of fatty acids has proved especially significant. His research interests also include the biological formation of fatty acids and unsaturated fatty acids.

His Lecture

November 6, 1982: *On the Evolution of Small Molecules.*

Ilya Prigogine, Chemist

Dr. Prigogine, Nobel laureate, Professor at the Free University in Brussels, and Director of the Center for Statistical Mechanics and Thermodynamics at the University of Texas, was born in Moscow. He received a Ph.D. degree from the Free University in Brussels in 1942.

In 1977, Dr. Prigogine won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his contributions to nonequilibrium thermodynamics, particularly the theory of dissipative structures.

He has been Professor at the Free University in Brussels since 1947, and Director of the International Institutes of Physics and Chemistry in Solvay, Belgium since 1962.

He has received numerous honors including the Prix Francqui in 1955, Prix Solvay in 1965, the Medal of the French Association for the Advancement of Science in 1975, the Rumford Gold Medal of the Royal Society of London in 1976, and the Descartes Medal of the University of Paris in 1979.

Dr. Prigogine is a member of many societies and academies including the Royal Academy of Belgium, American Academy of Sciences, and the Royal Society of Sciences of Uppsala, Sweden.

His Work

Dr. Prigogine has devoted a major part of his life's researches to developing formalisms for describing the nature of nonequilibrium (time-dependent) thermodynamics, with most recent emphasis on the spatial and temporal organization of biological systems. But his work has not been limited to the macroscopic aspects of matter and energy. He has, at the same time, devised a statistical mechanical kinetic theory of matter, which displays the microscopic meaning of irreversible processes. He has also been active in the field of chemical solutions, including polymers and isotopic mixtures.

His Lecture

November 13, 1982: *Probing Into Time.*

Philip W. Anderson, Physicist

Dr. Anderson, Nobel laureate, Joseph Henry Professor at Princeton University, and Director of Physics Principles Research at Bell Laboratories, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. He attended Harvard University where he received a B.S. degree in 1943, an M.A. degree in 1947, and a Ph.D. degree in 1949.

In 1977, Dr. Anderson shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with Sir Nevill Mott of the University of Cambridge and John H. Van Vleck of Harvard University, for their fundamental theoretical investigations of the electronic structure of magnetic and disordered systems.

Dr. Anderson joined Bell Labs' technical staff in 1949. He has taught at Princeton since 1976.

Dr. Anderson was a Fulbright Lecturer at Tokyo University from 1953 to 1954. During the academic year 1961-62, he lectured at the Cavendish Laboratory, and was an Overseas Fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge, England. He was Loeb Lecturer at Harvard in 1964, and was Professor of Theoretical Physics at Cambridge University from 1967 to 1975.

He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a foreign member of the Royal Society. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1963. He received the Oliver E. Buckley Prize of the American Physical Society in 1964, the Dannie Heinemann Prize of the Academy of Sciences at Göttingen in 1975, the Guthrie Medal and Prize in 1978, and the Golden Plate Award of the American Academy of Achievement in 1978.

His Work

Dr. Anderson has worked in many areas of theoretical physics, concentrating mainly on studies of condensed matter. His major contributions have been concerned with ferroelectricity, ferro- and antiferromagnetism, magnetic resonance, spectral line shapes, superconductivity, and disordered and amorphous materials. He has also contributed to our theoretical understanding of neutron stars, as well as to concepts in elementary particle physics.

His Lecture

December 4, 1982: *Seeing the World Through Spin Glasses.*

William N. Lipscomb, Jr., Chemist

Dr. Lipscomb, Nobel laureate and Abbott and James Lawrence Professor at Harvard University, was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Kentucky in 1941 and a Ph.D. degree from California Institute of Technology in 1946.

In 1976, Dr. Lipscomb won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his original research on the structure and bonding of boron hydrides and their derivatives. Dr. Lipscomb received this honor in recognition of theoretical and experimental work over a span of more than 25 years.

Dr. Lipscomb taught at the University of Minnesota from 1946 to 1959 where he headed the Physical Chemistry Division for seven years. He joined Harvard in 1959, and served as Chairman of the Chemistry Department from 1962 to 1965. He has been Abbott and James Lawrence Professor there since 1971.

A Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Physical Society, Dr. Lipscomb was a Guggenheim Fellow in England at Oxford University from 1954 to 1955 and at Cambridge University from 1972 to 1973. His many honors include the American Chemical Society Award for Distinguished Service in the Advancement of Inorganic Chemistry in 1968, the George Ledlie Prize from Harvard in 1971, the Peter Debye Award in Physical Chemistry of the American Chemical Society in 1973, the Distinguished Alumni Award of the California Institute of Technology in 1977, and the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung Senior Scientist Award in 1979.

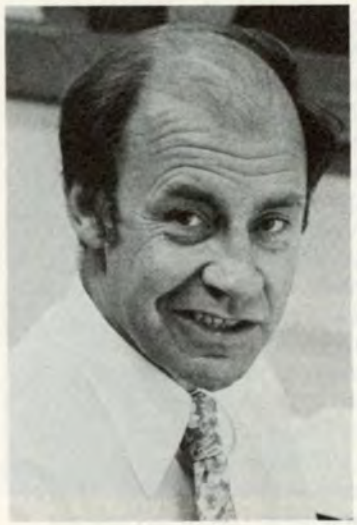
His Work

Dr. Lipscomb has long been the dominant figure in the field of boron chemistry. His research interests concern the interplay between structure and function; in particular, the relationship of three-dimensional structures and mechanisms of enzymes and other proteins, and the role of geometric and electronic structures in theoretical inorganic and organic chemistry.

His Lecture

March 19, 1983: *How Do Enzymes Work?*

Dudley R. Herschbach, Chemist



Dr. Herschbach, Frank B. Baird, Jr. Professor of Science at Harvard University, was born in San Jose, California. He attended Stanford University and received a B.S. degree in mathematics in 1954 and an M.S. degree in chemistry in 1955. He continued graduate study at Harvard and received an A.M. in physics in 1956 and a Ph.D. degree in chemical physics in 1958.

Dr. Herschbach taught chemistry at the University of California at Berkeley from 1959 to 1963. He joined Harvard in 1963 and has been Baird Professor of Science since 1976.

Dr. Herschbach was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1964 and a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1967. He was awarded the Pure Chemistry Prize of the American Chemical Society in 1965, the Spiers Medal of the Faraday Society in 1976, the Centenary Medal of the British Chemical Society in 1977, the Linus Pauling Medal in 1978, and the Michael Polanyi Medal in 1981.

Dr. Herschbach, who has held numerous lectureships, was a visiting Professor at Göttingen University in 1963, a Guggenheim Fellow at Freiburg University in 1968, a visiting Fellow of the Joint Institute of Laboratory Astrophysics in Boulder, Colorado in 1969, and a Sherman Fairchild Distinguished Scholar at the California Institute of Technology in 1976.

He is Associate Editor of the *Journal of Physical Chemistry,* a Consulting Editor for W.H. Freeman, and has served on several editorial boards.

His Work

The major theme of Dr. Herschbach's research has been the molecular dynamics of chemical reactions. He has developed molecular beam and spectroscopic techniques which allow the observation of reaction products immediately after the single collision events in which the new molecules are formed. He has applied quantum theory and statistical methods to a variety of problems in molecular structure and reaction rate theory. He has also pioneered the modern study of "van der Waals" complexes and oligomers in the gas phase.

His Lecture

April 9, 1983: *Single Collision Chemistry.*

Roald Hoffmann, Chemist

Dr. Hoffmann, Nobel laureate and John A. Newman Professor of Physical Science at Cornell University, was born in Zloczow, Poland. He earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Harvard University in 1960 and 1962, respectively.

In 1981, Dr. Hoffmann shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Kenichi Fukui.

A member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Hoffmann received the 1969 American Chemical Society's Award in Pure Chemistry. He is the only person ever to have received that society's award in two different subfields of chemistry—the A.C. Cope Award in Organic Chemistry in 1973 and the Award in Inorganic Chemistry in 1982. He has been honored with the 1969 Fresenius Award of Phi Lambda Upsilon, the 1969 Harrison Howe Award of the Rochester Section of the American Chemical Society, the 1970 Award of the International Academy of Quantum Molecular Sciences, the 1974 Pauling Award of the Puget Sound and Oregon Sections, and the 1981 Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Hoffmann also received a Sloan Foundation Research Fellowship (1966-68), and a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1978. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

His Work

Dr. Hoffmann's research interests lie in the electronic structure of stable and unstable molecules, and of transition states in reactions. His first contribution was the development of the extended Hückel method, a molecular orbital scheme which allowed the facile calculation of the approximate α and π electronic structure of molecules, and which gave simple descriptions of molecular conformations and simple potential surfaces.

His second major contribution has been a systematic exploration of the electronic structure of transition states and intermediates in organic reactions, including the development of general correlation "rules" for predicting the outcomes of these processes.

His Lecture

April 16, 1983: *What Chemists Really Do—The Logical Structure of Modern Chemistry.*

Previous Participants in the Distinguished Scientist Lecture Series

Paul Berg, Biochemist

Dr. Berg won the 1980 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his studies of the biochemistry of nucleic acids, particularly recombinant DNA. The Willson Professor of Biochemistry at Stanford University Medical Center, he has received the Gairdner Foundation and the New York Academy of Sciences Awards, and the Albert Lasker Medical Award. Dr. Berg and his colleagues have been active in experiments that are designed to explore the chemistry and biology of mammalian and human chromosomes and hopefully provide the basic knowledge for the prevention, management, and cure of hereditary diseases.

Paul Dirac, Theoretical Physicist

One of the great mathematical physicists of the twentieth century, Professor Dirac is one of a select few, including Albert Einstein, Erwin Schrödinger, Enrico Fermi and others, whose theories have transformed our understanding of the physical universe. His pioneer work in the quantum mechanics of the atom won him the Nobel Prize in Physics along with Schrödinger in 1933 at the age of 31. He has also received the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, the Copely Medal of the Royal Society, the Queen of England's Order of Merit, and is a member of the Papal Academy. Dr. Dirac is Professor Emeritus and a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, and is Professor of Physics at Florida State University.

Carl Djerassi, Chemist

Dr. Djerassi is Professor of Chemistry at Stanford University, a Bard College Center Fellow, and President of Zoecon Corporation, which manufactures and markets pet care and agricultural products. Among his awards are the American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry, the Baekeland Medal, the Chemical Pioneer Award of the American Institute of Chemists, and the Perkin Medal, awarded by the Society of Chemical Industry. An authority on the reproductive systems of animals, humans as well as insects, he has played a major role in the development of the oral contraceptive.

Paul J. Flory, Chemist

A leader in the field of polymer behavior, Dr. Flory was the sole recipient of the 1974 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. The J.G. Jackson-C.J. Wood Professor of Chemistry at Stanford University, Dr. Flory has received the American Physical Society's High Polymer Physics Prize, the American Chemical Society's Priestley Medal, and the National Medal of Science. Dr. Flory has been a teacher in research on the chemistry and physics of giant molecules, or polymers, which make up such materials as natural and synthetic rubber, fibers, and plastics. He first entered this field as a member of the research team under Dr. Wallace H. Carothers of DuPont, whose original investigations led to the discovery of nylon.

Mark Kac, Mathematician

Dr. Kac is Professor of Mathematics and Theoretical Physics at the Rockefeller University. He has twice won the Chauvenet Prize of the Mathematical Association of America, and is the recipient of the 1976 Alfred Jurzykowski Foundation Award in Science and of the 1978 Birkhoff Prize. Dr. Kac is an authority on probability theory, particularly its use in mathematical analysis and statistical physics.

Arthur Kornberg, Biologist

Dr. Kornberg won the 1959 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology, with Dr. Severo Ochoa. A professor at the Stanford University School of Medicine, Dr. Kornberg has received the Paul Lewis Award in Enzyme Chemistry, the Max Berg Award for Prolonging Human Life, the Scientific Achievement Award of the American Medical Association, and the National Medal of Science. His most notable achievements have grown out of his research into the structure and dynamics of DNA. In 1967, working with a team of biochemists at Stanford, he became the first to synthesize biologically active DNA outside a living cell.

Willis E. Lamb, Physicist

Dr. Lamb was awarded the 1955 Nobel Prize in Physics with Dr. Polykarp Kusch for his discoveries regarding the structure of the hydrogen spectrum. A Professor of Physics and Optical Sciences at the University of Arizona, he was a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Grenoble. He has won the Rumford Premium of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Guthrie Award from the Physical Society of London.

Joshua Lederberg, Geneticist

At the age of 33, Dr. Lederberg was named a co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology along with Dr. E.L. Tatum and Dr. George Beadle. The President of The Rockefeller University, Dr. Lederberg pioneered in the field of bacterial genetics. Prior to his discovery that bacterial strains could be crossed to produce an off-spring containing a new combination of genetic factors, scientists had known little about the bacterial genetic mechanism and many even doubted that bacteria possessed a genetic mechanism similar to that of higher organisms.

Tsung-Dao Lee, Physicist

Among the youngest men ever to receive a Nobel Prize, Dr. Lee, at the age of 30, was named co-recipient of the 1957 Nobel Prize in Physics with Dr. C.N. Yang, for their discoveries that challenged the principle of "Conservation of Parity," on which much of modern physics had been based. They theorized that in key cases parity need not be observed and a series of subsequent experiments proved them right. The Enrico Fermi Professor of Physics at Columbia University, Dr. Lee has received the Albert Einstein Award in Science.

Abraham Pais, Physicist

Dr. Pais is Detlev W. Bronk Professor of The Rockefeller University. He has received the J. Robert Oppenheimer Memorial Prize. An eminent theoretical physicist and a founding father of particle physics, he and his colleagues have investigated fundamental particle processes at high energies, symmetries of strong and weak interactions, and quantum field theory. He has played a leading role in several developments which aim to provide an explanation for the behavior of the interactions in particle physics.

George C. Pimentel, Chemist

Dr. Pimentel is Director of the Laboratory of Chemical Biodynamics and Professor of Chemistry at the University of California at Berkeley. He has received the Alexander von Humboldt Senior Scientist Award, the E.K. Plyler Prize in Molecular Spectroscopy, the Ellis R. Lippincott Medal, and the Distinguished Service Gold Medal from the National Science Foundation. His pioneering development of rapid scan techniques for infrared spectroscopy led to the design of a unique infrared spectrometer for the 1969 Mariner interplanetary spacecraft to determine the composition of the atmosphere of Mars.

I.I. Rabi, Physicist

Dr. Rabi received the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physics for developing the molecular beam resonance technique, a major tool in nuclear research. A Professor of Physics at Columbia University, he has served on the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, has conducted research at the Brookhaven National Laboratories on the peacetime uses of atomic energy, and has been science advisor to the government under a succession of presidents. Among his many awards and honors is the Atoms for Peace Prize.

Edward Teller, Physicist

Dr. Teller is Director Emeritus of the Lawrence Livermore Radiation Laboratory and a Senior Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. He has received the Joseph Priestley Memorial Award, the Albert Einstein Award, and the Fermi Award. Dr. Teller is interested in the applications of nuclear energy, particularly as part of a comprehensive energy plan for the United States.

George Wald, Biologist

Dr. Wald won the 1967 Nobel Prize in Physiology with Haldan K. Hartline and Ragner Granit. A Professor Emeritus at Harvard University, he has received the Albert Lasker Award of the American Public Health Association and the Rumford Premium of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Wald is an expert on the chemistry and physiology of the human eye. Most of what we know about the chemical process by which light is transmuted into sight has come directly or indirectly from his work.

Frank H. Westheimer, Chemist

Dr. Westheimer is Morris Loeb Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University. He has received the James Flack Norris Award in Physical Organic Chemistry, the Willard Gibbs Medal, and the National Academy of Sciences Award in Chemical Science. Dr. Westheimer's career has included calculations of electrostatic effects and of steric effects in organic chemistry, the determination of the mechanisms of chromic acid oxidation, the mechanisms of the hydrolysis of phosphate esters, and photoaffinity labeling.

Eugene Wigner, Physicist

Dr. Wigner won the 1963 Nobel Prize in Physics. He is best known for his pioneering work in nuclear structure. One of his most noted achievements was the application of the mathematical system of group theory to atomic and nuclear problems. From 1942 to 1945 he worked at the University of Chicago, where he participated with Enrico Fermi in the experiment that produced the world's first controlled nuclear reaction. He has received the Fermi Award, the Albert Einstein Award, and the National Medal of Science.

E. Bright Wilson, Chemist

Dr. Wilson is Professor Emeritus at Harvard. He has received the American Chemical Society Award, the Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the National Medal of Science. Since 1977, he has been the chairman of the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management of the National Academy of Science. Dr. Wilson is an authority on molecular spectroscopy, the analysis of polyatomic molecules. For the past several decades he has worked on the microwave spectroscopy of large molecules, and is now continuing his studies of the internal and overall rotational motion of chemical species in gases.

Rosalyn Yalow, Medical Researcher

Dr. Yalow won the 1977 Nobel Prize in Medicine. She is Senior Medical Investigator for the Veterans Administration Medical Center and Chairman of the Department of Clinical Sciences at Montefiore Medical Center. She has received the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award, the Rosalyn Yalow Research and Development Award of the American Diabetes Association, and the Gratum Genus Humanum Gold Medal of the World Federation of Nuclear Medicine and Biology. Dr. Yalow has been a pioneer in the use of radioimmunoassay (RIA) in medical research and diagnosis.

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