HIDEKI YUKAWA

was born in Tokyo, Japan on January 23, 1907, as the third son of Takuji Ogawa, who became later professor of geology at Kyoto University. He was brought up in Kyoto and graduated from Kyoto University in 1929. Since then he has been engaged in the investigation in theoretical physics, especially in the theory of elementary particles. In 1935, when he was at Osaka University, he published a paper entitled "On the Interaction of Elementary Particles. I." (Proc. Phys.-Math. Soc. Japan *17*, 48), in which he proposed a new field theory of nuclear forces and predicted the existence of the meson. Encouraged by the discovery of one type of mesons in cosmic rays by American physicists in 1937, he devoted himself to the development of the meson theory based on his original idea. Since 1947, he has been working mainly on the general theory of elementary particles in connection with the concept of the "non-local" field.

Between 1932 and 1939, he was lecturer at Kyoto University, lecturer and assistant professor at Osaka University. He received D. S. degree in 1938. From 1939, he has been and is now still professor of theoretical physics at Kyoto University. In 1948, he was invited to the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, U. S. A., as visiting professor. Since July 1949, he has been and is visiting professor at Columbia University in New York City.

He is a member of Japan Academy, Physical Society of Japan and Science Council of Japan. He is also a foreign associate of National Academy of Sciences, U. S. A., and a fellow of American Physical Society.

He was awarded Imperial Prize of Japan Academy in 1940, Decoration of Cultural Merit in 1943 and Nobel Prize for Physics in 1949.

He published many scientific papers and also published many books including "Introduction to Quantum Mechanics" (1946) and "Introduction to the Theory of Elementary Particles" (1948), both in Japanese. He has been editing a journal in English, "Progress of Theoretical Physics", since 1946.

He was married to SUMIKO YUKAWA in 1932 and has two sons Harumi and Takaaki.

His present address is 501 West 121st St., New York 27, N. Y., U. S. A.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GIAUQUE

was born in Niaraga Falls, Canada, of U. S. parentage, on May 12, 1895, the first of three children of William Tecumseh Sherman Giauque and Isabella Jane Duncan G.

He attended public grammar schools principally in Michigan. Following the death of his father, in 1908, the family returned to Niagara Falls, Canada, where he received his secondary school education in the Niagara Falls Collegiate Institute. After graduation he sought employment in various power plants at Niagara Falls for financial reasons and because he had planned for many years to become an electrical engineer and wanted preliminary experience. He was unable to obtain this type of work. At this point chance entered decisively in the form of a newspaper advertisement of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company in Niagara Falls, New York, which led him to accept employment in their laboratory. The well organized operations in this chemical plant, together with problems which he saw in course of solution, captured his interest and caused him to decide to become a chemical engineer.

After two years employment he entered the College of Chemistry of the University of California, where he received the B. S. degree with highest honors in 1920, was a University Fellow for the year 1920—21 and James M. Goewey Fellow 1921—22. He received the Ph. D. degree in chemistry with a minor in physics in 1922.

Although his undergraduate work at the university was selected with the idea of an engineering career, he soon acquired a liking for fundamental research. The emphasis on scientific investigation by the group of faculty and students associated with Professor GILBERT N. LEWIS was the major influence.

He was appointed Instructor of Chemistry in 1922 and after passing through the intermediate grades of professorship he became Professor of Chemistry in 1934.

His interest in the third law of thermodynamics as a field of research was aroused by the experimental work for his Ph. D. research under Professor G. E. GIBSON. This work, which was concerned with the relative entropies of glycerine crystals and glass, had its origin in discussions of Professors LEWIS and GIBSON.