

Public Information Office  
Columbia University  
University 4-3200, Ext. 886

FOR RELEASE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27

Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Japanese scientist who was awarded the 1949 Nobel Prize in Physics, has decided to remain in the United States and will accept a permanent academic post at Columbia University.

The announcement of Dr. Yukawa's decision was made yesterday (Tuesday) by Dr. John A. Krout, associate provost and dean of University's Graduate Faculties.

Dr. Krout disclosed that the Japanese scientist, one of the world's most noted nuclear authorities and the first of his countrymen to win a Nobel Prize, has been appointed a full professor of physics, effective July 1, 1951. Since 1949, Professor Yukawa has been visiting professor of physics at the University.

In 1935, Professor Yukawa, then a 28-year-old lecturer at Osaka University, startled the scientific world when he announced his revolutionary theory on the existence of what is known now as the meson. Last year he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his meson work.

In an interview yesterday in his office in Pupin Hall at Columbia, Professor Yukawa explained his decision to remain in this country.

The physicist pointed out that he is still engaged in advance work on his current theory which is revealing new information on the structure of matter and providing aid in advancing nuclear research. He said he has embarked on his new theory because the older meson theory is still very incomplete.

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Junior Assemblies and were presented also at the Debutant Cotillion and Christmas Ball at the Grosvenor Debutante Ball. Mr. and Mrs. L. Arthur Cushman of 635 Park Avenue and Mr. Kenneth F. Simpson of 109 East Ninety-first Street gave a supper dance last night in the St. Regis Roof for their respective debutante daughters. Miss Armand Cushman and Miss Elizabeth Cushman and Miss Elizabeth Carroll Simpson. White and silver foliage interspersed with blue, was used in the decorations. Miss Cushman wore an Empire gown of white satin made with panels of pink and white tulle studded with paillettes. She is Granddaughter of the late I. Arthur Cushman and of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Hunt Allen of Louisville, Ky.

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The highly-complicated new theory of "nonlocal fields" is described by his colleagues as "the first attempt at building a consistent theory of fundamental particles, in which these particles are no longer treated as points but as particles of finite dimensions. Evidently such a theory," his associates said, "if it can be formulated, would lead to a much more realistic description of the physical universe than previous theories."

Professor Yukawa declared that he has been able to carry out his research at a "very effective pace" by utilizing Columbia's extensive nuclear research facilities. One of the tools which he has used during his visiting professorship is Columbia's huge cyclotron at Nevis, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. This new 385,000,000-volt machine is the most powerful in the world. The scientist is also closely associated with other Columbia physicists, including Dr. I. I. Rabi, 1944 Nobel Prize winner; Dr. John R. Dunning, pioneer atomic authority, and Professor Polykarp Kusch, executive director of the Department of Physics.

"The facilities here at Columbia have been of utmost value in my research," Professor Yukawa said. "We have nothing that approaches them in my native country."

The physicist explained that he wished it known that he would return from time to time to Japan and that he will continue a liaison with Kyoto University, the institution which granted him a leave of absence to come to the United States. He first came to this country in 1948 on the invitation of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, N. J.

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The 43-year-old Nobel Prize winner said that he hasn't yet had time "to think about taking out citizenship papers."

Asked if he plans to go house hunting, the nuclear scientist shook his head and declared that his apartment at 501 West 121st Street, adjacent to the Columbia campus, suited him fine.

"I don't like the idea of commuting," he said, smiling, and added: "It takes me only a few minutes to get to the office now, and I am not planning a change."

"Moreover, I tried driving a car and because of the New York traffic and my own bad driving, I gave it up in a hurry!"  
The physicist, who was the first Japanese scientist to come to the United States after World War II, disclosed that his wife, Sumiko Yukawa, and his two sons, Harumi, 17, and Taka-aki, 16, would also remain here.

"The boys have rapidly become Americanized," said the scientist. "They're Yankee fans to the hilt," he added with a quick grin. The sons are students at the Bronx High School of Science, following in their father's footsteps.

"Naturally, we're all very happy about remaining in the United States," Professor Yukawa explained. "But," he said a bit remorsefully, "we will miss our Japan, and you might explain that if any news stories are sent to our native country."

The popular professor, in addition to his research, will continue his teaching at Columbia. One of the few classes he missed was one which was dismissed when he was called in at the time of the Nobel Prize announcement last year to receive the congratulations of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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Professor Yukawa was born in Tokyo in 1907, was graduated by the Faculty of Science at Kyoto University in 1929 and became a lecturer there in 1932. In 1933, he became a lecturer with the Faculty of Science at Osaka University. He was named assistant professor there in 1936 and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science at Osaka in 1938.

In 1939 he was appointed professor at Kyoto University. That same year he made a trip around the world, lecturing before scientific groups of many countries.

In recognition of his achievements in science, Professor Yukawa has been awarded the Imperial Prize by the Imperial Academy, and has been honored by an appointment as a professor emeritus at Osaka University. Before coming to Columbia, he was engaged in research at the Institute for Advanced Study.

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京都大学基礎物理学研究所 湯川記念館史料室所蔵 湯川秀樹史料(中間子論関係)

Appointed by Columbia  
As Physics Professor



Dr. Hideki Yukawa  
The New York Times

The winner of the 1949 Nobel Prize in Physics, Dr. Hideki Yukawa, has decided to take up permanent residence in this country and will become Professor of Physics at Columbia University on July 1.

The Japanese scientist has been a visiting professor at Columbia since the summer of 1949, with a leave of absence from Kyoto University. While here, he received the Nobel Prize for his theoretical formulation of the meson theory.

Dr. Yukawa will teach advanced physics classes at Columbia and plans to continue his research there, although he hopes to return to Japan from time to time. He came to the United States in 1948 at the invitation of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N. J.

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