

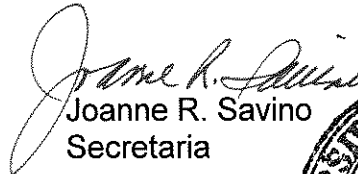


Universidad de Puerto Rico  
Recinto Universitario de Mayagüez  
**SENADO ACADEMICO**

### **CERTIFICACION NUMERO 02-13**

La que suscribe, Secretaria del Senado Académico del Recinto Universitario de Mayagüez de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, **CERTIFICA** que en reunión ordinaria celebrada en la sesión del martes, 16 de abril de 2002 este organismo **APROBÓ** el Informe del Comité de Asuntos Estudiantiles relacionado con la solicitud de la Facultad de Artes y Ciencias para otorgar la **MEDALLA AL MEJOR ESTUDIANTE DEL PROGRAMA DE BIOTECNOLOGÍA INDUSTRIAL CON EL NOMBRE DE LA DRA. BÁRBARA McCLINTOCK.**

Y para que así conste expido y remito la presente certificación a las autoridades universitarias correspondientes, bajo el Sello de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, a los dieciocho días del mes de abril del año dos mil dos, en Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.

  
Joanne R. Savino  
Secretaria



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## Barbara McClintock



Barbara McClintock (1902-1992) in 1944 became the third woman elected to the Academy. In the 1940s and 1950s McClintock's work on the cytogenetics of maize led her to theorize that genes are transposable -- they can move around -- on and between chromosomes. McClintock drew this inference by observing

changing patterns of coloration in maize kernels over generations of controlled crosses. The idea that genes could move did not seem to fit with what was then known about genes, but improved molecular techniques of the late 1970s and early 1980s allowed other scientists to confirm her discovery, and consequently she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1983. This made McClintock the first American woman to win an unshared Nobel. McClintock was born in Hartford, CT, and obtained her undergraduate and doctoral degrees at Cornell University's College of Agriculture. From 1931-1933 she was supported by a fellowship from the National Research Council; from 1941 until her death she worked at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York. Among the many honors awarded her was the National Medal of Science, the US government's highest science award, which she received in 1970.

*Photograph courtesy of Cold Spring Harbor Labs*

### More Information Available:

- <http://www.almaz.com/nobel/medicine/1983a.html>
- <http://www.mbl.edu/html/WOMEN/mcclintock.html>
- <http://curie.che.virginia.edu/scientist/mcclintock.html>
- [http://www.nalusda.gov/pgdic/Probe/v3n1\\_2/mcclinto.html](http://www.nalusda.gov/pgdic/Probe/v3n1_2/mcclinto.html)

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