

# *June 2015 - NeuroCalendar*

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b> Otto Loewi, winner of the Nobel prize and discoverer of acetylcholine, was born in 1873.	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b> Eduard Phluger, an early spinal cord researcher, was born in 1829.	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b> Henry Hallett Dale, winner of the Nobel prize for work on nerve impulses, was born in 1875.	<b>10</b> In 1986, a New York court ruled that patients involuntarily admitted to a state mental hospital can not be forced to take antipsychotic drugs.	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b> In 1773, physicist Thomas Young was born; he theorized that three types of receptors in the retina mediate color vision.
<b>14</b> Alois Alzheimer was born in 1864; he described in 1907 the syndrome of neural degeneration that is named for him.	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b> Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Serturner, discoverer of morphine, was born in 1783.	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b> Jonas Salk, inventor of the polio vaccine, died in 1995.	<b>24</b> In 1795, Ernst Weber, an early psychophysicist, was born.	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b> Psychiatrist Aaron Rosanoff, who studied genetic and physiological factors that affect psychosis, was born in 1878.	<b>27</b> The first seat belt law was enacted in the US (Illinois) in 1955.  Helen Keller was born in 1880.
<b>28</b> Paul Broca, the first to identify a brain location that was associated with a specific behavior, was born in 1824.	<b>29</b> In 1989, the US House of Representatives passed a joint resolution declaring 1990-2000 as the Decade of the Brain.	<b>30</b> The Pure Food and Drug Act was passed in the US in 1906.		National Aphasia Awareness Month / Vision Research Month		