

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

PRESENTATION OF THE NOBEL PRIZES

NOBEL Prizes were presented at a luncheon of the American-Scandinavian Foundation at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on December 10. Addresses were made by Wollmar F. Boström, Minister of Sweden, and by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University. The recipients of the prizes were:

DR. OTTO STERN, a member of the faculty of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1933. At present he is engaged in work for the American Government. To him has been awarded the 1943 Nobel Prize in Physics with the following citation: "For his contributions to the atomic ray method and his discovery of the magnetic moment of the proton."

DR. ISIDOR I. RABI, professor of physics at Columbia University, was born in Austria and brought to the United States in infancy. At present he is associate director of the Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. To him has been awarded the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physics: "For his resonance method of recording the magnetic properties of the atomic nuclei."

DR. JOSEPH ERLANGER, professor emeritus of physiology of Washington University, St. Louis, was born in San Francisco in 1874. To him has been awarded one half of the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discoveries concerning the highly differentiated functions of single nerve fibers."

DR. HERBERT SPENCER GASSER, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, was born in Platteville, Wis., in 1888. To him has been awarded the other half of the 1944 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discoveries concerning the highly differentiated functions of single nerve fibers."

DR. EDWARD ADELBERT DOISY, professor of biochemistry at the St. Louis University School of Medicine, was born in Hume, Illinois, in 1893. To him has been awarded one half of the Nobel Prize for 1943 in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discovery of the chemical nature of Vitamin K."

DR. HENRIK DAM, professor of biochemistry at the Copenhagen Institute of Technology, came to the United States in 1940 as a fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and is now continuing his research work in vitamins and allied subjects at the University of Rochester School of Medicine. To him has been awarded one half of the Nobel Prize for 1943 in Physiology and Medicine: "For his discovery of Vitamin K."

DR. GEORGE VON HEVESY left his native Hungary about ten years ago to work with Niels Bohr, winner of the 1922 Nobel Prize in Physics, in Copenhagen, Denmark. He is now continuing his research work in Stockholm, Sweden. To him has been awarded the 1943 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. (His citation has not yet been published.)

JOHANNES V. JENSEN, born in 1873 at Farsoe, Den-

mark, is the author of more than sixty volumes of poetry, plays, short stories and novels. To American readers the best known are "The Fall of the King" and "The Long Journey." A study of his work by Signe Toksvig appeared in *The American-Scandinavian Review* for December, 1943. See also a review of his book about the United States, "The Free States," by Francis Hackett, *The New York Times*, November 23, 1944. Mr. Jensen is now living in Copenhagen. (His citation has not yet been published.)

The Nobel Prizes were established by the late Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor, who lived most of his life in Paris. He was born in Stockholm in 1833 and died in San Remo, Italy, on December 10, 1896. His will, signed the year before in Paris, was composed by himself and written out in his own hand in Swedish. It disposed of an estate worth about \$10,000,000.

The value of the prizes fluctuates, as a rule, between \$30,000 and \$40,000, depending on the income earned by the fund, which is invested in Swedish securities. The prizes were first given out in 1901, but by special permission from the Swedish Government, the distribution of all prizes has been omitted in wartime, both during the first world war and so far during the second. The peace prize has not been given out since 1938. Any prize, omitted one year, can be given out the next. If omitted more than a year it reverts to the main fund or to special funds to support work in corresponding fields.

GRANTS OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION
FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

At the Annual Medical Meeting held on September 11 and 12 of the the Board of Trustees of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, grants amounting to \$143,931 were approved. These are as follows:

VIRUS RESEARCH

University of California, The George Williams	
Hooper Foundation, San Francisco	\$30,000
Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco	12,460
Michigan Department of Health, Lansing	12,620
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	10,000

AFTER-EFFECTS RESEARCH

Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City	6,600
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston	6,000
The State University of Iowa, College of Medicine, Iowa City	5,000
University of Toronto, School of Hygiene	4,538