

PICK A NOBEL WINNER!

Who Got What Prize?



Gerty Cori

PRIZE FOR PHYSIOLOGY

In studying the role of insulin in diabetes, this scientist identified the enzyme responsible for the body's production of energy.



Alexander Fleming

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

"For a life dedicated to humanitarian work in Africa as a doctor and missionary"



Marie Curie

TWO NOBEL PRIZES

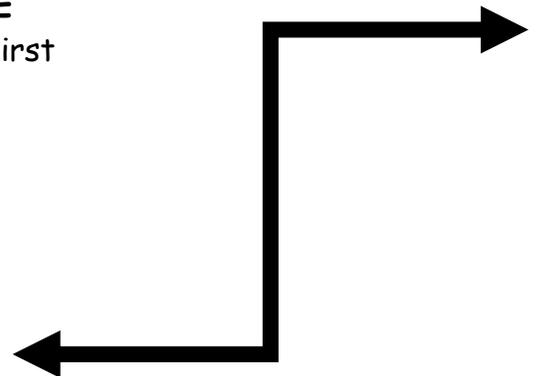
Physics and Chemistry
"For the discovery of radium and of radioactivity"

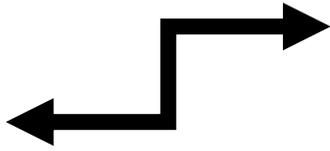


Albert Schweitzer

PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

"For the discovery of the first major antibiotic, penicillin"





NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

MARIE CURIE 1867-1934

A girl to study the sciences? Ridiculous! Those were the words Marie heard in her native Poland so off she went to Paris to study at the Sorbonne, to marry Pierre, a noted scientist, and to embark on experiments with radium which won her the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903. After Pierre's death she continued working with radio-activity and won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911. Her work eventually caused her death from over exposure to radioactive materials.

ALBERT SCHWEITZER 1875-1965

He performed in his father's church at the age of nine and became internationally known as a concert organist. He earned degrees as a Doctor of Philosophy and as a Doctor of Medicine. He left fame and fortune to spend his life as a medical missionary, establishing his own hospital in darkest Africa, leaving for brief periods to perform concerts to raise money for his hospital which grew to 70 buildings caring for 500 patients at any given time. He was a doctor, a surgeon, a pastor, an administrator, a historian, a musician, and host to many visitors. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1953.

ALEXANDER FLEMING 1881-1955

He began as a shipping clerk, went to medical school, was an army captain in World War I, and devoted the rest of his life to researching substances which would fight illness-causing bacteria. In 1928, his curious nature led him to wonder why the mold that formed on an influenza virus over a weekend created a bacteria free circle. His further experiments led to the discovery of the antibiotic that has saved millions of lives. He named it penicillin. He received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945.

GERTY CORI 1896-1957

In 1914, in Prague, girls were banned from higher education but Gerty taught herself and passed all the exams for medical school. She and her researcher husband spent their lives studying the role of insulin in diabetes and identified the enzyme responsible for the body's production of energy, although she was paid only 10 % of the salary he made. Until she became the first American woman to win the Nobel prize in Chemistry she was not offered a professorship in any university. In her St. Louis laboratory she trained six future Nobel prize winners.