 **NOBEL PRIZES FROM P. 13** ... University (Ph.D., 1927). After graduation, he stayed at Columbia, specializing in nuclear physics. His discovery of the magnetic resonance detection method was recognized by the Nobel Committee in 1944. His research had practical results in the creation of radar, laser, and atomic clock. He died on 11 January 1988 in New York.

5. Tadeusz Reichstein, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1950: Born on July 20, 1897 in Włocławek, in central Poland, then a part of the Russian Empire, he moved with his family to Kiev, Jena and to Zurich, Switzerland, where he became a Swiss citizen and embarked on his career. Associated with the University of Basel, Reichstein is recognized for his invention of a method of synthesizing Vitamine. His prize, shared with two scientists, rewarded his work on the hormones of the adrenal cortex and the discovery of the cortisone. He died on August 1, 1996 in Basel.


6. Andrzej "Andrew" Viktor Schally, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, 1977: Born on November 30, 1926, in Wilno, the capital of Lithuania (then in Poland, now Vilnius in Lithuania), Schally is a son of Brigadier Kazimerz Schally, chief of cabinet for President Ignacy Mościcki. Schally was educated in the U.K. and received his doctorate from McGill, Canada (1957). In his Nobel Prize autobiography, he described himself as being of "Polish, Austro-Hungarian, French and Swedish ancestry" and he became an American citizen in 1962. As an endocrinologist he worked at Tulane University and is now at Miami VA Medical Center in Florida. His prize was shared by Roger Guillemin ("for their discoveries concerning peptide hormone production in the brain") and Rosalyn Yalow.

7. Isaac Bashevis Singer, Nobel Prize in Literature, 1978: Born on November 21, 1902, in the village of Leoncin near Warsaw, in the Russian Empire, Singer came from a prominent Hassidic family; his father was a rabbi and they lived in Jewish quarters in Radzymin, Warsaw, and Biłgoraj. Singer's religious studies were not finished and in 1935 he emigrated to the U.S., where he worked as a journalist and established his literary career. He wrote novels and short stories in Yiddish to save the language from oblivion, and helped translate his works into English. Singer died on July 24, 1991.

8. Menachem Begin, Nobel Peace Prize, 1978: Born as *Mieczysław Biegun* on August 16, 1913 in Brest-Litovsk (Brześć Litewski), Poland, in a Jewish family, and educated at the Mizrachi Hebrew School and the Polish Gymnasium (High School). He studied law at the University of Warsaw (1935) and was involved in nationalist Zionist movements. In 1940 he was arrested by the Soviets and spent a year in a gulag in Siberia, before being released under the Stalin/Sikorski agreement, and joining the Anders Army that took him to Palestine. Since 1943, he was active in Palestine and then Israel as a leader and politician. While serving as the sixth Prime Minister of the State of Israel, he negotiated a peace treaty with Egypt, for which he shared a Nobel Peace Prize with Anwar Sadat.

9. Czesław Miłosz, Nobel Prize in Literature, 1980: Born on June 30, 1911 in the village of Seteniai in Central Lithuania, a part of the Russian Empire, Miłosz came from a Polish noble family. He refused to identify himself as either a Pole or a Lithuanian – and both nations claimed him, but his choice of language, Polish, made him a Polish poet. In 1951, while working as a cultural attaché in the Polish Embassy in Paris, he claimed political asylum, and in 1960 he emigrated to the U.S., where he was a professor at the University of California, Berkeley from 1968 to 1998. After retiring, he returned to Poland, settling in Kraków, the magnet for poets, where he died on August 14, 2004.

10. Roald Hoffmann, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1981: Born on July 18, 1937 in Złoczów (now in Ukraine), Hoffmann came from a Jewish family and the majority of his relatives perished in the Holocaust. He and his mother survived and Hoffmann later funded a monument to the victims in his hometown. He emigrated first to England and then to the U.S., where he studied at Columbia University (B.A.) and Harvard (M.A. and Ph.D. in Chemistry). Hoffmann teaches at Cornell University, Ithaca. The Nobel Prize (shared with Kenichi Fukui) recognized his contributions to chemistry,

 **NOBEL PRIZES FROM P. 13** ... including work on reaction mechanisms and the discovery of the “isolobal principle” in organo-metallic chemistry. He is also a published poet, author of a play and broadcasts about arts and science. He is named after a Norwegian discoverer, Roald Amundsen.

11. Lech Wałęsa, Nobel Peace Prize, 1983: Born on 29 September 1943, in Popowo, Wałęsa was an electrician by training and a Gdańsk shipyard worker by avocation, before becoming the leader and spokesman of Solidarity, the first free-trade union formed in an Eastern Block country in 1980. The rise of the Solidarity movement was a decisive step in the fall of the communist system and the Soviet empire. Walesa later became a politician and served as the President of Poland (1990-1995).

12. Georges Charpak, Nobel Prize in Physics, 1992: Born on August 1, 1924 in a village Dąbrowica, now in Ukraine, he moved to France as a child. Spending his entire career as a nuclear physicist, he was the inventor of particle detectors for which he received the Nobel Prize as a sole winner. During the war, Charpak was active in the resistance, captured and imprisoned at Dachau. He became a French citizen in 1948 and received his doctorate in nuclear physics in 1954 from College de France, later working in the lab of Frederic Joliot-Curie. He is an advocate for peaceful uses of nuclear power.

13. Joseph (Józef) Rotblat, Nobel Peace Prize, 1995: Born on November 4, 1908 in Warsaw, Rotblat came from an affluent Jewish family and became a nuclear physicist, with a doctorate from the University of Warsaw (1938). A specialist in nuclear fission, he worked with James Chadwick (who had won a Nobel Prize for discovering the neutron) at Liverpool University and together they joined the Manhattan Project. Rotblat left the Project due to his anti-war views and returned to England where he continued his research on nuclear fallout. His discoveries led to banning aerial nuclear bomb tests and he became one of the most vocal opponents of the nuclear arms race, serving as the president of the influential Pugwash Conferences. The Nobel Peace Prize recognized him and the Pugwash Conferences for this work. He died in Paris on August 31, 2005.

14. Wisława Szymborska, Nobel Prize in Literature, 1996: Born in 1923 in Bnin, since 1931 she lived in Krakow. After spending the war years in Germany as a forced laborer, she attended Jagiellonian University, but never graduated. She is known as a poet, essayist and translator. Since 1945 she published a relatively small, but highly regarded body of about 250 poems, while working as a poetry editor for the weekly *Życie Literackie*. She writes in Polish.

15. Frank Wilczek, Nobel Prize in Physics, 2004: Born in 1951 in the U.S., Wilczek’s family came from Poland on the father’s side and Italy on his mother’s side. In his Nobel Prize autobiography he stated, “my grandparents emigrated from Europe in the aftermath of World War I, as young teenagers; on my father's side they came from Poland and on my mother's side from Italy, near Naples. My grandparents arrived with nothing, and no knowledge of English.” He was educated in public schools in Queens, NY, and graduated from the University of Chicago and Princeton where he selected physics for his career, now working at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Nobel Prize is shared with his former mentor David J. Gross and H. David Politzer, “for the discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction.”

16. Jack William Szostak, Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, 2009: Born on November 9, 1952, in London, and raised in Canada (in Montreal and Ottawa), Szostak is a biologist and professor of genetics at Harvard Medical School. He also works for Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He shared the Nobel Prize with Elizabeth Blackburn and Carol W. Greider, "for the discovery of how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase." He also constructed the world's first yeast artificial chromosome (YAC) that helped map the location of genes and contributed to the development of the Human Genome Project.

Based on the biographies on the website of NobelPrize.org and two different award listings by Wikipedia.
Quotations from *Les Prix Nobel. The Nobel Prizes*, published by Nobel Foundation, Stockholm, 2000-2009.

IN MEMORIAM

10 April 2010

1. **Lech Kaczyński**, the President of Poland.
2. **Maria Kaczyńska**, the President's Wife.
3. **Ryszard Kaczorowski**, the last President of Poland's government-in-exile.
4. **Joanna Agacka-Indecka**, President of the Polish Bar Council.
5. **Ewa Bąkowska**, Katyń Families.
6. **Andrzej Błasik**, Lieutenant General, Commander of the Polish Air Force.
7. **Krystyna Bochenek**, Deputy Speaker of the Senate, Civic Platform. Party
8. **Anna Maria Borowska**, Katyń Families.
9. **Bartosz Borowski**, Katyń Families.
10. **Tadeusz Buk**, Major General, Commander of the Polish Land Forces.
11. **Miron Chodakowski**, Archbishop Brigadier, Orthodox Ordinary of the Polish Army.
12. **Czesław Cywiński**, President of the World Association of Home Army Soldiers.
13. **Leszek Deptuła**, MP (Member of Parliament), Polish People's Party.
14. **Zbigniew Dębski**, Lieutenant Colonel, Member, Chapter of the Order Virtuti Militari.
15. **Grzegorz Dolniak**, MP, Civic Platform Party.
16. **Katarzyna Doraczyńska**, Staff from the Chancellery of the President.
17. **Edward Duchnowski**, Katyń Families.
18. **Aleksander Fedorowicz**, Interpreter of the Russian language.
19. **Janina Feltińska**, Senator, Law and Justice Party.
20. **Jarosław Florczak**, Lieutenant Colonel, Government Protection Bureau.
21. **Artur Francuz**, Government Protection Bureau.
22. **Franciszek Gągor**, General, Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces.
23. **Grażyna Geśicka**, MP, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Caucus of the Law and Justice Party.
24. **Kazimierz Gilarski**, Brigadier General, Commander of the Warsaw Garrison.
25. **Przemysław Gosiewski**, MP, Law and Justice Party.
26. **Bronisław Gostomski**, Prelate, Katyń Families.
27. **Robert Grzywna**, Major, Aircrew.
28. **Mariusz Handzlik**, Secretary of State, Chancellery of the President, Foreign Affairs.
29. **Roman Indrzejczyk**, Prelate, Chaplain of the Chancellery of the President.
30. **Paweł Janeczek**, Lieutenant, Government Protection Bureau.
31. **Dariusz Jankowski**, Staff in the Chancellery of the President.
32. **Natalia Januszko**, Aircrew.
33. **Izabela Jaruga-Nowacka**, MP, Democratic Left Alliance Party.
34. **Józef Joniec**, Priest, Katyń Families.
35. **Sebastian Karpiniuk**, MP, Civic Platform Party.
36. **Andrzej Karweta**, Vice Admiral, Commander of the Polish Navy.
37. **Mariusz Kazana**, Head of the Diplomatic Protocol.
38. **Janusz Kochanowski**, Polish Ombudsman.
39. **Stanisław Komornicki**, Retired Brigadier General, Chancellor, Order Virtuti Militari.
40. **Stanisław Jerzy Komorowski**, Deputy Minister of National Defense.
41. **Paweł Krajewski**, Government Protection Bureau.
42. **Andrzej Kremer**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.
43. **Zdzisław Król**, Priest, Katyń Families.
44. **Janusz Krupski**, Head of the Bureau for Veterans and Repressed Persons.
45. **Janusz Kurtyka**, President of the Institute of National Remembrance.
46. **Andrzej Kwaśniak**, Priest, Katyń Families.
47. **Bronisław Kwiatkowski**, Lieutenant General, Commander of the Polish Armed Forces, Operational Command.
48. **Wojciech Lubiński**, Colonel, MD, President's Physician.

49. **Tadeusz Lutoborski**, Katyń Families.
 50. **Barbara Maciejczyk**, Aircrew.
 51. **Barbara Mamińska**, Head of the Staff Office, the Chancellery of the President.
 52. **Zenona Mamontowicz-Łojek**, Katyń Families.
 53. **Stefan Melak**, Katyń Families.
 54. **Tomasz Merta**, Deputy Minister of Culture and National Heritage.
 55. **Andrzej Michalak**, Officer, Aircrew.
 56. **Dariusz Michałowski**, Captain, Government Protection Bureau.
 57. **Stanisław Mikke**, Katyń Families.
 58. **Justyna Moniuszko**, Aircrew.
 59. **Aleksandra Natalii-Świat**, MP, Law and Justice Party.
 60. **Janina Natusiewicz-Mirer**, Katyń Families.
 61. **Piotr Nosek**, Second Lieutenant, Government Protection Bureau.
 62. **Piotr Nurowski**, President, Polish Olympic Committee, Member, Executive Committee of the European Olympic Committees.
 63. **Bronisława Orawiec-Löffler**, Katyń Families.
 64. **Jan Osiński**, Father Lieutenant Colonel, Secretary of the Field Bishop.
 65. **Adam Pilch**, Father Colonel, Evangelical Field Ministry.
 66. **Katarzyna Piskorska**, Katyń Families.
 67. **Maciej Płażyński**, Chairman of the Polish Community Association, Co-founder of the Civic Platform Party.
 68. **Tadeusz Płoski**, Bishop Major General, Military Ordinariate of the Polish Army.
 69. **Agnieszka Pogródka-Węclawek**, Government Protection Bureau.
 70. **Włodzimierz Potasiński**, Major General, Commander of the Polish Special Forces.
 71. **Arkadiusz Potasiuk**, Captain, Aircrew.
 72. **Andrzej Przewoźnik**, Secretary General of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites.
 73. **Krzysztof Putra**, MP, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament, Law and Justice Party.
 74. **Ryszard Rumianek**, Rector of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University.
 75. **Arkadiusz Rybicki**, MP, Civic Platform Party.
 76. **Andrzej Sariusz-Skapski**, President of the Federation of Katyń Families.
 77. **Wojciech Seweryn**, Katyń Families.
 78. **Sławomir Skrzypek**, President of the National Bank of Poland.
 79. **Leszek Solski**, Katyń Families.
 80. **Władysław Stasiak**, Chief of the Chancellery of the President.
 81. **Jacek Surówka**, Government Protection Bureau.
 82. **Aleksander Szczygło**, Head of the National Security Bureau.
 83. **Jerzy Szmajdziński**, MP, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament, Democratic Left Alliance Party.
 84. **Jolanta Szymanek-Deresz**, MP, Deputy Chair of Democratic Left Alliance Party.
 85. **Izabela Tomaszewska**, Head of the Protocol Team, Chancellery of the President..
 86. **Marek Uleryk**, Government Protection Bureau.
 87. **Anna Walentynowicz**, former Solidarity leader.
 88. **Teresa Walewska-Przyjalkowska**, Katyń Families.
 89. **Zbigniew Wassermann**, MP, Law and Justice Party.
 90. **Wiesław Woda**, MP, Polish People's Party.
 91. **Edward Wojtas**, MP, Polish People's Party.
 92. **Paweł Wybych**, Secretary of State, the Chancellery of the President.
 93. **Stanisław Zajęc**, Senator, Law and Justice Party.
 94. **Janusz Zakrzeński**, Actor, Programme Council of the Piłsudski Association.
 95. **Artur Ziętek**, Aircrew.
 96. **Gabriela Zych**, Katyń Families.

IN MEMORIAM