HungarianGets '37 Nobel Prize For Medicine

Dr. Szent-Gyoergyi Named Winner of $40,000 for Vitamin C Discoveries

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 28.—The 1937 Nobel prize in physiology and medicine was awarded today to Dr. Albert Szent-Gyoergyi, professor of medical chemistry of Szeged University, Hungary, for discoveries regarding biological oxidation processes, especially concerning Vitamin C and fumaric acid catalysis.

His main achievement was the determination of the chemical nature of Vitamin C, which he was the first to produce in the pure form from paprika (Hungarian red pepper). Much of his work was done at the Mayo Clinic, in Rochester, Minn. At one stage he was assisted in his experiments by J. L. Svirbely, of Pittsburgh, who went to Szeged in 1931 on an exchange fellowship from the Institute of International Education, New York.

Produced Pure Substance

Dr. Szent-Gyoergyi found that peppers, besides being far cheaper, contained four times as much Vitamin C as did oranges or lemons, which with other citrus fruits have been used from the earliest times to combat scurvy. As a result of his research it became possible to produce chemically pure Vitamin C a white, tasteless crystalline powder, in commercial form as an anti-scorbutic acid.

It later was found, however, that the specific substance in lemons and paprika which checked hemorrhages was something else, which tentatively was styled "Vitamin P" and was given the name "citrin." It operates by strengthening the capillaries and is expected to be useful in cases of pyorrhea, purpura (purple patches on the skin) and non-inheritable forms of hemophilia (tendency to excessive bleeding).

A Nobel prize amounts to about $40,000.