



# Nationalism and Internationalism in Science, 1880-1939 : Four Studies of the Nobel Population

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The founding of the Nobel Prize in 1901 confirmed the internationalisation of science. The workings of the Nobel institution rested on an international community of scientists who forwarded candidates for the prizes. Along with the candidates and eventual prizewinners, they constituted the Nobel population, which in the fields of chemistry and physics between 1901 and 1939 numbered over one thousand scientist renown from twenty-five countries. Crawford uses this Nobel population for prosopographic studies that shed new light on national and international science between 1901 and 1939. Her four studies examine the following problems: the upsurge of nationalism among scientists of warring nations during and after World War I the existence of a scientific centre and periphery in Central Europe the elite conception of science in the United States and the effective use of the Nobel prizes in an organisation whose primary purpose was to further national science.

- [Nat Geo Traveler New York City](#)
- [Naturalistische Novellen in Italien Und Osterreich](#)
- [Naturally Saponified](#)
- [Native and Naturalized Leguminosae \(Fabaceae\) of the United States : Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii](#)
- [National Gallery Technical Bulletin: v. 14](#)
- [A Nation Born in a Day : How God` Land Grant to Abraham Affects World Affairs and the End Times, and How You Can Partner with God in This Coming Event](#)
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