Professor Erik Essen-Möller was born in Lund, Sweden, February 4, 1901, and spent most of his life in this university town. He matriculated there in 1919, received his B.A. in genetics and statistics in 1926, and his M.D. in 1931.

It is perhaps to trace the stages of development of Erik Essen-Möller's career or to dominate his research and permeated his entire career, because unlike artists he didn't have blue or black or white periods. Three powerful interests dominated his research and permeated his entire career simultaneously, namely, genetics, statistics, and psychiatry. He inherited from his father Professor E. Essen-Möller, a gynecologist, (whether genetically or environmentally is difficult to tell) an interest in studying the similarity existing in the two types of twins (monozygotic and dizygotic) and even devised a statistical table essentially to help his father in determining duration of pregnancy.

At the University of Lund he came under the influence of the famous statistician, Chargier, and the eminent professor of genetics, Nilsson-Ehle, whose evening lectures attracted him and apparently converted him. His psychiatric training was an extension of this influence. In Munich and his clinical work elsewhere, schizophrenia and manic depression so impressed him as to lay down the foundations of his psychiatric work.

In addition to his worldwide fame as a psychiatrist, he has also had a distinguished career as a statistician. Among his many accomplishments, three are particularly noteworthy. First, his contributions to classification and diagnosis and psychiatric studies for which he was feted today; and second, with a Petechiatr at the time of his so-called retirement in 1967. Third, probably as an incident to his professional interests, he has an acme from scientists, physicians, and lawyers concerned with the problem of contested paternity trials. He is truly the father of the scientific development of forensic psychiatry. As a psychiatrist he has also been at the forefront of forensic psychiatry and is recognized as a leader in the field.
ment of this field, and although I have spent many hours with him in Sweden, his modesty threshold never relaxed sufficiently to tell me about it. Although I am not sufficiently capable to explain his approach to this problem, I will attempt to nevertheless give you a layman's understanding of it.

Anthropologists before the 1930s used to evaluate similarities in appearance between kinfolk, especially between a child and its alleged father, subjectively and emotionally. The problem was how to convert the perceived evidence for similarity into a numerical index, especially in cases of contested paternity. Essen-Möller was the first to provide this index in the form of the equation \( \frac{w}{1+w+y} \), where \( w \) was the index, \( y \) the probability of paternity, and \( y \) was the probability of non-paternity which on an a priori basis he assumed to be .50. The proportion of observed similarities and dissimilarities had to deviate from .50 to be acceptable as proof or disproof of paternity. His intuitive grasp of the problem and its solution led him to adopt a probability measure instead of an absolute measure, which was more commonly in use in those days, and led him to anticipate (unknowingly) the use of Bayes' theorem, before it was rediscovered, and to the use of a technique not too different from that which underlies \( \kappa \) in our measures of reliability, a truly creative ingenious leap of intuition before the slowly moving science of statistics caught up with him.

I will not review his contributions to diagnosis and psychiatric genetics except to point out that he was the father of multiaxial diagnosis. An example of his incisive method is offered by the following: In 1958 when an advocate of the theory of "schizophrenogenic mothers" had pointed out that the incidence of schizophrenia among mothers of psychiatrists was twice that among fathers. Essen-Möller was able to explain this phenomenon as follows: at the time of marriage, mothers are generally younger than fathers, and, on the average, women become schizophrenic at a later age than men; accordingly, in statistical terms the danger of mothers becoming schizophrenic must be greater.
A word must be said regarding his lifelong devotion to his teacher, Sjöbring, an original theoretician and observer who exerted an extraordinary influence on his students and collaborators. Sjöbring can be likened somewhat to Adolf Meyer, the USA. The writings of both were rather obscure and incomprehensible to most, but despite this barrier they made themselves felt through their students. Essen-Møller interpreted Sjöbring, collected and edited his

He has served on the WHO panel of experts from 1959-67 and again from 1981 to the present, and has traveled far and wide on the European and American continents, is a corresponding member of the Danish Society of Psychiatry, honorary member of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association and of the Gesellschaft für forensische Blutgruppenkunde. His bibliography extends to more than 80 articles, 11 books and has averaged 1½ publications per annum since receiving his M.D.

In honoring Essen-Møller today we are recognizing his tremendous contributions to psychopathology. In a sense, he honors us too by accepting the award, adding lustre to those who preceded him on the list of Nobel Award recipients.

In looking for a suitable phrase for ending his Laudatio, one which would give you a feeling for his humaneness, I found the following. When Tzu Chang asked Confucius the meaning of the word "virtue" the sage said: "Five things constitute virtue. They are courtesy, magnanimity, sincerity, earnestness, and kindness. With courtesy, you avoid insult. With magnanimity you win all. With sincerity men will come to trust you. With earnestness and kindness you can achieve success."

Erik Essen-Møller truly embodies these virtues.
SECTION II

FINDINGS FROM EARLIER COMMUNITY SURVEYS:

THE LUNDBY AND STIRLING COUNTY STUDIES

RETURNED TO: J. Fred

P. Fred

Charge: 10/4/85