The Journal of Neurophysiology was founded by John F. Fulton and the Charles C. Thomas family.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Albert Szent-Györgyi "for his discoveries in connection with the biological combustion processes, with special reference to vitamin C and the catalysis of haluronic acid."

Dorothy Andersen characterized "cystic fibrosis of the pancreas" as resulting in the destruction of the pancreas accompanied by infection of and damage to arteries in the lungs.

APS begins publishing the Journal of Neurophysiology.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Corneille Heymans "for the discovery of the role played by the pituitary gland in the production of renin." Her invention of an antihypertensive agent led to the development of 

Declaration of United Nations is signed in Washington.

Russell Marker discovers a way to make synthetic progesterone with Mexican wild yams, making progesterone production affordable and serving as the basis for hormonal oral contraceptive birth control pills.

Werner Kuhn and K. Ryffel demonstrated how countercurrent flows could multiply small osmotic differences and suggested that the same could occur in the kidney to produce concentrated urine.

Horace W. Davenport elucidated the role of carbonic anhydrase in gastric acid secretion.

The US government establishes the Manhattan Project, led by Robert Oppenheimer, to coordinate ongoing American efforts to design and build the atom bomb.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike opens, the first multilane US superhighway.

The dirigible "Hindenburg" explodes at Lakehurst, NJ.

Austria proclaimed.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Adolf Wienhard and Max Ascoli for their discovery of the mechanism of concentrated and dilute urine in the kidney.

The US Army accepts the first atomic bomb.

Horace W. Davenport in 1954, John C. Eccles named these neurons "Renshaw cells."