



Amsterdam, 14 April 2010

### **Six new Heineken Prize laureates**

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) will today announce the names of the recipients of the 2010 Heineken Prizes. The Heineken Prizes are presented to five internationally acclaimed scientists and scholars (USD 150,000 each), and one highly talented Dutch artist (EUR 50,000). The prizes are funded by the Dr H.P. Heineken Foundation and the Alfred Heineken Fondsen Foundation. The Academy selects the laureates in science and scholarship, and the art prize is awarded by an independent jury. The laureates receive the Heineken Prizes for their great merits to science, Dutch art and society.

The Heineken Prize laureates for 2010 are:

**Franz-Ulrich Hartl**, managing director of the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry in Martinsried, Germany. He is receiving the Dr H.P. Heineken Prize for Biochemistry and Biophysics for his contribution to the discovery of the role of “chaperones” in protein folding.

**Ralph Steinman**, professor at The Rockefeller University in New York. He is receiving the Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Medicine for his discovery of the role of dendritic cells in the immune system.

**David Tilman**, professor at the University of Minnesota, United States. He is receiving the Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Environmental Sciences for the way in which he combines mathematical theories, laboratory research and field experiments to make a fundamental contribution to the science of ecology.

**Rosamond McKitterick**, professor at Cambridge University, United Kingdom. She is receiving the Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for History because her research has fundamentally changed how we view the Carolingians and the interplay of politics, religion and scholarship in their time.

**Michael Tomasello**, co-director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany. He is receiving the Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Cognitive Science because his multidisciplinary research has given us a much deeper understanding of cognitive processes in primates in general, and language acquisition processes in humans in particular.



**Mark Manders**, artist working in Arnhem, the Netherlands, and Ronse, Belgium. He is receiving the Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Art for his consistent use of imagery in creating an intriguing world of his own, one that leaves ample scope for free association and plants itself deep in the memory.

### **Presentation**

The six 2010 Heineken Prizes will be presented on Thursday 23 September 2010 during an extraordinary meeting of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences at the Beurs van Berlage Building in Amsterdam.

### **More information**

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## **Dr H.P. Heineken Prize for Biochemistry and Biophysics 2010 awarded to Franz-Ulrich Hartl**

### **Chaperones help proteins acquire and maintain their shape**

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences has awarded the 2010 Dr H.P. Heineken Prize for Biochemistry and Biophysics (USD 150,000) to Professor Franz-Ulrich Hartl, managing director of the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry in Martinsried, Germany. He is receiving the prize for his contribution to the discovery of the role of “chaperones” in protein folding.

### **Research**

Proteins can only guide cellular processes after they have become three-dimensional in shape. One of the key questions in biochemistry is how an amino acid chain folds itself into a three-dimensional shape, thereby becoming a protein, and how the resulting protein avoids becoming unfolded again and losing its function. It is because of Franz-Ulrich Hartl that we now understand the significance of “chaperone” molecules in this process. Chaperones are proteins that help other proteins fold themselves into the proper shape and remain that way. It was long assumed that proteins acquired their shape through a process of self-assembly, but Hartl discovered that many of the thousands of different proteins in cellular fluid in fact depend on chaperones to guide them. He developed a series of ingenious experiments, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, to explain in detail how chaperone-assisted protein folding works. In the first half of the 1990s, his publications in *Nature* led to a drastic overhaul of the basic principles of protein biogenesis, the fast-growing discipline that investigates protein formation.

Understanding the process of protein folding and unfolding has major implications. For example, a disruption in the folding mechanism leads to neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson’s and Huntington’s. Hartl and his research group are attempting to decipher these mechanisms.

Ultimately, they hope to use the power of chaperones to combat disease and to assemble proteins in biotechnology.

### **Researcher**

Franz-Ulrich Hartl was born in 1957 in Essen, Germany. He studied medicine at Heidelberg University, graduating *summa cum laude* in 1985. He also received his doctoral degree there for his dissertation on the role of hormones in the rat liver. In 1990, Hartl obtained his Dr. Med. Habil. from the University of Munich for his dissertation on protein assembly processes. Hartl went to the United States in 1989 as a postdoctoral fellow at the University of California (UCLA). In 1991, he moved to the Graduate School of Medical Sciences at Cornell University, where he worked as an



instructor and researcher. From 1994 to 1997, he also worked as an associate investigator at the prestigious Howard Hughes Medical Institute for biomedical research. Hartl returned to Europe in 1997 after accepting an appointment as professor of physiological chemistry and managing director of the [Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry](#) in Martinsried, Germany.

Hartl has won many international awards and honours and is a member of the [German Academy of Sciences](#), a foreign honorary member of the [American Academy of Arts and Sciences](#) and an honorary member of the Japanese Biochemical Society.

### **Key publications**

- Cheng M.Y., Hartl F.U., Martin J., et al. 1989. 'Mitochondrial heat-shock protein HSP60 is essential for assembly of proteins imported into yeast mitochondria.' In: *Nature* 337: 620-625
- Hartl F.U. 1996. 'Molecular chaperones in cellular protein folding.' In: *Nature* 381: 571-580
- Hartl F.U. & Hayer-Hartl M. 2002. 'Molecular chaperones in the cytosol: from nascent chain to folded protein.' In: *Science* 295: 1852-1858
- Tang Y.C., Chang H.C., Roeben A., et al. 2006. 'Structural features of the GroEL-GroES nano-cage required for rapid folding of encapsulated protein.' In: *Cell* 125: 903-914
- Liu C.M., Young A.L., Starling-Windhof A., et al. 2010. 'Coupled chaperone action in folding and assembly of hexadecameric Rubisco.' In: *Nature* 463: 197-202

### **Prize**

The Dr H.P. Heineken Prize for Biochemistry and Biophysics is named after Henry Pierre Heineken, Alfred Heineken's father, who was himself a biochemist. It is the oldest of the six Heineken Prizes and was first awarded in 1964. Previous laureates include Christian de Duve (later a recipient of the Nobel Prize in Medicine), [Piet Borst](#), Michael Berridge, [Paul Nurse](#) (Nobel Prize in Medicine) Andrew Fire (Nobel Prize in Medicine), [Alec Jeffreys](#) and [Jack Szostak](#) (Nobel Prize in Medicine). The jury for this prize was chaired by [Ben Feringa](#).

### **Presentation**

The Heineken Prizes will be presented on Thursday 23 September 2010 during an extraordinary meeting of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.



## **Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Medicine awarded to Ralph Steinman**

### **Dendritic cells as the conductors of the immune system**

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences has awarded the 2010 Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Medicine (USD 150,000) to Professor Ralph Steinman of The Rockefeller University in New York, USA, for his discovery of the dendritic cell and its role in the immune response.

### **Research**

When pathogenic bacteria or viruses enter our bodies, our killer T cells rush out to attack these antigens while our B cells produce antibodies. For a long time, however, we did not know how this immune response got under way. Then, in 1973, Ralph Steinman and cellular biologist Zanvil Cohn discovered an entirely new kind of cell: the dendritic cell, so called because of its tree-like structure (Greek, *dendron*, tree). Dendritic cells are found where antigens are most likely to enter the body, for example in the skin and the mucous membranes of the nose, lungs and intestines. This small but powerful group of cells act as sentinels; as soon as they detect antigens in the body, they destroy them and show the broken fragments to other cells, which recognise them for what they are and spring into action. Dendritic cells are so sensitive that they register precisely what is happening in the organs in which they reside. They then conduct the T cell and B cell response, determining whether it should be increased, reduced or modified. After all, although cells that threaten the body must be repulsed, the immune response system should not react to something harmless, and especially not to the body's own tissue or, for example, a foetus inside a pregnant woman.

Since Steinman's discovery of dendritic cells, their crucial role as conductors of the immune system has become clearer. This insight is extremely important in medical research, for example in combating infectious diseases, cancer, auto-immune diseases, allergies, and the rejection of organ transplants.

### **Researcher**

[Ralph Marvin Steinman](#) was born in Montreal in 1943 and received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1968. After completing an internship and residency at Massachusetts General Hospital, he joined The Rockefeller University in 1970 as a postdoctoral fellow in the Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Immunology, where he began the research that led to the discovery of dendritic cells. In 1988 Steinman was appointed professor at The Rockefeller University. Ten years later he was named Director of the [Christopher H. Browne Center for Immunology and Immune Diseases](#),



where he is now – almost thirty years after his discovery – studying how dendritic cells can be used for therapeutic purposes, for example to develop vaccines for tumours and the HIV virus.

Steinman has published numerous frequently-cited articles in prominent journals, evidence of his status as one of the most prestigious medical researchers in the world. Among other awards and honours, he is a recipient of the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award and the Mayor's Award for Excellence in Science and Technology (New York City).

### **Key publications**

- Steinman R.M. & Cohn Z.A. 1973. 'Identification of a novel cell type in peripheral lymphoid organs of mice. I. Morphology, quantitation, tissue distribution'. In: *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 137: 1142-1162
- Steinman R.M. & Cohn, Z.A. 1974. 'Identification of a novel cell type in peripheral lymphoid organs of mice. II. Functional properties in vitro'. In: *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 139: 380-397
- Steinman R.M., Lustig D.S. & Cohn Z.A. 1974. 'Identification of a novel cell type in peripheral lymphoid organs of mice III. Functional properties in vivo.' In: *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 139: 1431-1445
- Steinman R.M., Gutchinov B., Witmer M.D. & Nussenzweig M.C. 1978. 'Dendritic cells are the principal stimulators of the primary mixed leukocyte reaction in mice.' In: *Journal of Experimental Medicine* 157: 613-627, 1983
- Nchinda G., Kuroiwa J., Oks M., Trumpfheller C., Park C.G., Huang Y., Hannaman D., Schlesinger S.J., Minezina O., Nussenzweig M.C., Uberla K. & Steinman R.M. 2008. 'The efficacy of DNA vaccination is enhanced in mice by targeting the encoded protein to dendritic cells.' In: *Journal of Clinical Investigation* 118: 1427-1436

### **Prize**

The Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Medicine was established in 1989. Previous laureates include [Richard Peto](#), [Paul Lauterbur](#) (Nobel Prize in Medicine), [David de Wied](#), Eric Kandel (Nobel Prize in Medicine), [Elizabeth Blackburn](#) (Nobel Prize in Medicine) and [Mary-Claire King](#). The jury was chaired by [Jos van der Meer](#).

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## **Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Environmental Sciences 2010 awarded to David Tilman**

### **Revolutionary discoveries in grasslands**

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences has awarded the 2010 Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Environmental Sciences (USD 150,000) to Professor David Tilman of the University of Minnesota, United States. He is receiving the prize because by combining mathematical theories, laboratory research and field experiments, he has made a fundamental contribution to the science of ecology, a branch of biology that studies the interplay between organisms and their environment.

### **Research**

When species in an ecosystem compete for a limited amount of food, which ones will survive and which ones will not? Resource competition theory uses a mathematical model to predict the winners and losers. David Tilman did much to develop this theory, which has been an essential part of virtually every textbook on ecology since the early 1980s. Tilman himself applied the theory to plants and came to a revolutionary discovery. He spent twenty years observing more than two hundred plots of grassland and kept precise species diversity and abundance records on each plot. He discovered that the plots where a wide variety of species co-habited clearly did much better under difficult circumstances – such as a period of drought – than plots with just a few species. He had shown for the first time that biodiversity makes an ecosystem more stable, demonstrating that protecting endangered species is important for the survival of earth's ecosystems.

In recent years,, Tilman has also devoted himself to studying sustainable farming methods, which are needed to meet the rapidly growing demand for food and energy. For example, he studied the advantages and disadvantages of different types of biofuels, demonstrating that native high-diversity grasslands could provide more energy per hectare than corn grain ethanol or soybean biodiesel. Not only is it economically more profitable to make biofuel from prairie grasses, but it is also more sustainable: grass absorbs more CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and is not food crop for humans, unlike corn grain and soybeans.

### **Researcher**

[G. David Tilman](#) was born in Aurora, Illinois in 1949 and studied zoology at the University of Michigan. It was during his doctoral research on algae that he began to work on a mathematical model to predict the outcome of resource competition. He continued to work on his model, with success, after receiving his appointment at the University of Minnesota. In 1992, Tilman became director of University's [Cedar Creek Ecosystem Science Reserve](#), a nature preserve intended for



ecological research, where he has been conducting his celebrated experiments since the early 1980s.

Tilman's work has inspired many thousands of scientists around the world. The renowned Institute for Scientific Information has twice designated him the most highly cited environmental scientist of the decade (1990-2000 and 1996-2006). Tilman has been on dozens of boards, including for the [National Science Foundation](#), the [National Research Council](#) and the United States' President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology.

### **Key publications**

- Tilman D. 1982. *Resource Competition and Community Structure*. Princeton University Press, Princeton
- Tilman D. 1988. *Plant Strategies and the Dynamics and Structure of Plant Communities*. Princeton University Press, Princeton
- Tilman D. & Downing J. 1994. 'Biodiversity and stability in grasslands'. In: *Nature* 367: 363-365
- Tilman D., Cassman K.G., Matson P.A., Naylor R. & Polasky S. 2002. 'Agricultural sustainability and intensive production practices'. In: *Nature* 418: 671-677
- Tilman D., Hill J. & Lehman C. 2006. 'Carbon-negative biofuels from low-input high-diversity grassland biomass'. *Science* 314: 1598-1600

### **Prize**

The Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Environmental Sciences was established in 1990 and is awarded every two years. Previous laureates include [James Lovelock](#), [Paul Ehrlich](#), [Lonnie Thompson](#), [Stuart Pimm](#) and [Bert Brunekreef](#). The jury was chaired by [Marian Joëls](#).

### **Presentation**

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## **Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for History 2010 awarded to Rosamond McKitterick**

### **Literacy among the Carolingians**

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences has awarded the 2010 Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for History (USD 150,000) to Professor Rosamond McKitterick of Cambridge University in Cambridge, United Kingdom. She is receiving the prize because she has fundamentally changed how we view the Carolingians and the interplay of politics, religion and scholarship in their time.

### **Research**

Historians long assumed that - following a lengthy period in which very few northern Europeans could read or write and ideas were transmitted orally - literacy began to revive once again in the eleventh century. Rosamond McKitterick upended this image completely with research that was initially considered highly controversial. Her method combines meticulous analysis of original manuscripts - not only the text itself, but also how it was created and to which other texts it refers - and a wide-ranging view of history. Based on this method, she has argued that literacy in fact revived some three centuries earlier than assumed, during Charlemagne's reign.

McKitterick has presented plausible evidence showing that many children went to school in Carolingian times and that literacy had infiltrated far down the social pyramid. Princes issued written orders, noblemen gifted libraries to monasteries, and former slaves were given a written document as evidence that they were freemen. Contrary to earlier notions, it appears that the written word was crucially important in both ecclesiastical and secular society as far back as the eighth century.

In her later work, McKitterick fleshed out this new image of the Carolingians. Drawing on meagre source material, she has managed to sketch a surprisingly complete picture of Charlemagne and his empire, of how people then regarded their own past, and of how politics, religion and scholarship were interrelated.

### **Researcher**

[Rosamond Deborah McKitterick](#) was born Rosamond Pierce in Chesterfield, UK, in 1949. She spent part of her youth in Australia and completed an honours degree at the University of Western Australia in Perth. She then returned to the UK, where she received the degrees of M.A., Ph.D., and Litt.D. from the University of Cambridge. After a year in Munich, she became a lecturer and then received a Chair in Medieval History at Cambridge University. She is also Professorial Fellow at



[Sidney Sussex College](#) and a Fellow of the Medieval Academy of America, Monumenta Germaniae Historica, and the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

Rosamond McKitterick is regarded as a brilliant but also accessible researcher and teacher. Young medievalists flock to work with her and, after obtaining their degrees, many of them find academic posts all around the world. This has given rise to a “McKitterick school” in historical research, an approach that, far from being uniform, manifests itself in publications exploring a variety of different subjects and methods. Alongside her own impressive list of publications, these works attest to the inspiring example set by this original historian, who is now at the height of her career.

### **Key publications**

- McKitterick R.D. 1983. *The Frankish Kingdoms under the Carolingians*. Longman Publishing Group, London
- McKitterick R.D. 1989. *The Carolingians and the Written Word*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- McKitterick R.D. 2004. *History and Memory in the Carolingian World*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- McKitterick R.D. 2006. *Perceptions of the Past in the Early Middle Ages*. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame
- McKitterick R.D. 2008. *Charlemagne: the Formation of a European Identity*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

### **Prize**

The Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for History was established in 1990. It was initially intended for European history alone, but in 2006 eligibility was extended to all areas of the discipline. Previous laureates include [Jonathan Israel](#), Peter Gay, Heiko Oberman, Jacques le Goff and en [Joel Mokyr](#). The jury was chaired by [Douwe Yntema](#).

### **Presentation**

The Heineken Prizes will be presented on Thursday 23 September 2010 during an extraordinary meeting of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.



## **Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Cognitive Science 2010 awarded to Michael Tomasello**

### **The basic difference between humans and apes**

The Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences has awarded the Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Cognitive Science (USD 150,000) to Professor Michael Tomasello of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany. He is receiving the prize because his multidisciplinary research has given us a much deeper understanding of cognitive processes in primates in general, and language acquisition processes in humans in particular.

### **Research**

According to Michael Tomasello, joint attention, or two individuals consciously focusing on one and the same action, is the structuring principle underlying many aspects of human communication and learning. Tomasello based this conclusion on extensive research. He is one of the few scientists worldwide who is acknowledged as an expert in multiple disciplines; his research interests range from cognitive processes in apes to developmental psychology and language acquisition in children. In Tomasello's view, the basic difference between human beings and apes is that from infancy, humans are capable of something that apes are not, or in any event do less well: putting themselves in another's position and knowing what the other is observing and thinking. Thanks to this unique ability, he argues, humans were able to develop a culture as part of their evolutionary process. The principle that people understand one another's intentions also provides the basis for language acquisition, according to Tomasello. Children slowly learn the rules of grammar by communicating with the adults around them every day. Tomasello's theory of usage-based linguistics rejects the theory of generative grammar, which assumes that children learn language owing to an innate universal grammar.

Although the jury is still out concerning the distinction between humans and apes and the way in which children learn language – and Tomasello would be the first to stress this – his original ideas, which are solidly grounded both theoretically and empirically, are generally considered to have made a major and innovative contribution to our understanding of cognitive processes.

### **Researcher**

[Michael Tomasello](#) was born in Bartow, Florida, in 1950 and studied psychology at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. He received his doctorate in experimental psychology from the University of Georgia in Athens. He became professor of psychology and then of anthropology at Emory University in Atlanta. At the same time, Tomasello conducted psychobiological research at



the [Yerkes National Primate Research Center](#). In 1998, he was appointed researcher and co-director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany. Three years later he became co-director of the [Wolfgang Köhler Primate Research Center](#), which cooperates with the Leipzig Zoo. Tomasello is an honorary professor in psychology at the universities of Leipzig and Manchester, UK. He has authored an impressive list of publications and has been a visiting scholar, professor and instructor at Harvard University, the University of Rome, Stanford University and UC Berkeley. His awards and distinctions include a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1997 and the Hegel Prize in 2009. In addition to his research achievements, Tomasello has reached out to a wider public in publications, lectures and television programs to explain how humans and apes (or dogs) are similar and how they differ.

### **Key publications**

- Tomasello M., Kruger A. & Ratner H. 1993. 'Cultural Learning.' In: *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 16: 495-552
- Tomasello M. & Call J. 1997. *Primate Cognition*. Oxford University Press, Oxford
- Tomasello M. 1999. *The Cultural Origins of Human Cognition*. Harvard University Press, Harvard
- Tomasello M. 2003. *Constructing a Language: A Usage-Based Theory of Language Acquisition*. Harvard University Press, Harvard
- Tomasello M. 2008. *Origins of Human Communication*. MIT Press, Cambridge Massachusetts

### **Prize**

Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Cognitive Science was established in 2006. It is the first major international prize in the relatively new, broad field of cognitive science, which explores how human beings and animals acquire knowledge. Ms Charlene L. de Carvalho-Heineken, who succeeded her father Alfred Heineken as the chairperson of the Alfred Heineken Fondsen Foundation after his death in 2002, agreed to establish this sixth Heineken Prize because of her father's lifelong interest in the workings of the human brain. The prize is being awarded for the third time this year. Previous laureates were [Stanislas Dehaene](#) and [John Anderson](#). The jury was chaired by [Jacqueline Meulman](#).

### **Presentation**

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## **Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Art (2010) awarded to Mark Manders**

### **Art as nature in freezing cold**

The Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Art (EUR 50,000) has been awarded to Mark Manders, who works in Arnhem, the Netherlands, and Ronse, Belgium. Manders is receiving the prize for his consistent use of imagery in creating an intriguing world of his own, one that leaves ample scope for free association and plants itself deep in the memory.

### **Work**

Mark Manders is best known for his installations, for which he uses a variety of different materials, including wood, iron, plastic, rope, sand, paper and even teabags. He places familiar elements – a human figure, a chair, a table, a cat – together in mysterious compositions and leaves their interpretation to the viewer. Manders also produces drawings, sculptures, films, and writes poems. His works represent the flow of his own ideas and meditations.

Manders regards his oeuvre as a single, cohesive project, which he refers to as his “self-portrait as building”. It is not an autobiographical self-portrait, however, but a portrait of the artist as a fictional and (in his own words) “over-concentrated, neurotic, poetic person”, a “character who lives in a logically designed and constructed world which consists of thoughts that are halted or congeal at their moment of greatest intensity”. The Dutch arts magazine *Kunstbeeld* suggested that Manders’ best work “becomes art the way nature turns in freezing cold: immaculate and isolated at the same time, tranquil and full of tension”.

### **Artist**

[Mark Manders](#) was born in Volkel, the Netherlands, in 1968. He attended the School of Graphic Design in Arnhem and the Arnhem Academy of Art and Design. His work has been exhibited extensively in the Netherlands and abroad, including solo exhibitions at the Kröller-Müller Museum in Otterlo (Netherlands), the Kunsthaus Zürich Museum for Modern Art, Pinakothek der Moderne in Munich, the Berkeley Art Museum and the Art Institute of Chicago. He has exhibited at the Sao Paulo, Berlin and Venice Biennales and at *Dokumenta* in Kassel. His work has also been acquired by an impressive number of museums in Amsterdam, Eindhoven, Arnhem, Antwerp, Ghent, Munich, Dublin, Zurich, New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Los Angeles. Manders is a recipient of the *Prix de Rome* (1992) and the Philip Morris Art Prize (2002).



### **Prize**

The Dr A.H. Heineken Prize for Art was established in 1988 and is awarded every other year to a promising Dutch artist whose work merits greater attention. Previous winners included [Barbara Visser](#), [Job Koelewijn](#), [Daan van Golden](#), [Aernout Mik](#), Guido Geelen and Marrie Bot.

Various jury members for this prize are also members of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, acting here in a private capacity. The jury was chaired by [Henk van Os](#).

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