AWARDS OF THE AMORY FUND BY THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE American Academy of Arts and Sciences announces the award of nearly $16,000 to be divided equally among four investigators for their contributions to the treatment and cure of diseases of the genito-urinary system.

The Amory Fund was established in 1912 by the will of the late Francis Amory. The income of the fund is devoted to the award of a septennial prize to be given to any individual or individuals who, in the judgment of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, shall have made notable contributions for the treatment and cure of disease and derangements of the human genito-urinary organs. The 1941 prizes are the first to be awarded from the Amory Fund and cover contributions made since 1933.

Three of the prizes of nearly $4,000 each are to Americans and the fourth is to a scientific man in Europe in a country unhappily dominated by Nazi invaders. His name will not now be made public and his prize will be held here in trust.

The names of the three American investigators, together with an outline of their work furnishing the basis for the awards, follow:

Dr. Joseph F. McCarthy, professor and director of the department of urology, New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. For thirty years Dr. McCarthy has worked intensively on the problem of developing techincal instrumental procedures for the examination, diagnosis and treatment by way of the urethra, without external incision, of certain diseases of the bladder, prostate and related organs. Working with instrumental technicians he originated a new type of electric endoscope which vastly increased the field of vision in the examination of any cavity or deep recess of the human body. He further perfected this instrument to include an electrotome or cutting device which permits the cutting away by the high-frequency current of obstructing and redundant portions of the prostate gland under actual visual inspection, and the control of resulting hemorrhage.

Dr. Carl Richard Moore, professor of zoology at the University of Chicago. The development of his investigations has led him from the study of the fertilization of the ovum—through the physiology of the spermatozoon—to the study of the physiology of the male reproductive tract of the mammal, more especially as it is influenced by the hormonal secretions of the male sex gland. It was his investigations which first demonstrated the importance of the secretion of the adult testis to the behavior of the other components of the male reproductive apparatus. His findings as to the effects of the testicular secretion on the spermatozoon, on the seminal vesicles, and on the prostate and its function have had a profound effect on subsequent investigations.

Dr. Hugh H. Young, professor of urology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. For the relief of obstruction to the outlet of the urinary bladder caused by cancer of the prostate gland, the operation of total prostatectomy by the perineal approach as devised and perfected by the intensive labors of Dr. Hugh H. Young is of the greatest value. It has been possible by this operation not only to remove the malignancy with success, but also at the same time to preserve the normal function of the bladder.

PRIZES AWARDED BY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

DR. E. L. KENNAWAY and Dr. J. W. Cook, of the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, England, have been chosen by Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, to receive its annual Katherine Berkan Judd prizes of $1,000 for outstanding contributions to knowledge of the cause and cure of cancer for 1939 and 1940. The awards are for discoveries of wide and vital importance made by the isolation from coal tar of certain chemicals which produce cancer in animals. The 1939 award was postponed to assure careful consideration of the progress and significance of various research projects in the cancer field here and abroad. Previous awards went to French and German cancer research workers.

The award was established under the will of Katherine Berkan Judd, of New York, wife of Lewis B. Judd. Mrs. Judd, who died in 1934, made Memorial Hospital the trustee of a trust fund of $30,000. From the income, an annual prize of $1,000 is given to encourage study and research in cancer, and the prize is awarded to the person contributing most to advancement in this field during the year.

Both current prizes are for a research project on which Dr. Kennaway (director of the Royal Cancer Hospital) and Dr. Cook are working together, *i.e.*, the action of specific chemical substances, particularly coal tar derivatives, in the causation of cancer. They have been seeking the origin, along chemical lines, of what is known in England as "chimney-sweep's cancer," a term originally coined by Dr. Percival Pott in 1820 when he found that some ingredient of soot (coal tar) caused an irritation from which cancer developed. In course of his investigations Dr. Kennaway established the fact that coal tar is more active at high temperatures, as it is found in chimneys. He discovered that it was the fluorescent ingredient in coal tar which was damaging. In 1929 he isolated dibenzanthracene in crystalline form and found that it was active in all animals.

Dr. Cook discovered the molecular structure, demonstrating the chemical formula of the cancer-producing agent, which was his main contribution to the work carried on by Dr. Kennaway.

The citation to Dr. Kennaway was as follows:

Dr. E. L. Kennaway, of the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, for outstanding contributions in the field of