## 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

cancer research, over a period of many years. During this period, as a broadly trained pathologist, he was an inspiring director of a notable institution of service and research, contributed to the knowledge of the public health relations of the cancer problem, and, by keen vision and persistent industry, demonstrated the carcinogenic action of specific chemical substances, thereby contributing a discovery of great fundamental importance and epoch-making significance in the history of our knowledge of cancer.

The citation to Dr. Cook reads:

Dr. J. W. Cook, of the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, for outstanding contributions in the field of cancer research. As a broadly trained chemist, by brilliant reasoning and refined technical methods, he penetrated one of Nature's most hidden secrets, revealing the exact molecular structure of carcinogenic chemical substances, thereby providing a new mode of attack on the problem of cancer genesis.

Previous recipients of this award have been Professor Claude Regaud, of the Curie Institute in Paris, for pioneer contributions in the field of radiophysiology and therapy, and Professor Robert Meyer, of Berlin, for his work in gynecological pathology at the University of Berlin.

## AWARD OF THE WILLARD GIBBS MEDAL TO DR. DOISY

THE Willard Gibbs Medal for 1941 has been awarded by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society to Dr. Edward A. Doisy, for the past eighteen years professor of biochemistry at the School of Medicine of the Saint Louis University.

The award, made annually by the Chicago Section to a scientist "whose work in either pure or applied chemistry has received worldwide recognition," was determined by a national jury of scientific men of which Dr. William F. Henderson was chairman of the section. The medal will be presented to Dr. Doisy at a dinner meeting in the Stevens Hotel on May 23.

Dr. Doisy was assistant in biochemistry at the Harvard Medical School from 1915 to 1917, and the following two years served in the U. S. Army. From 1919 to 1923 he was on the staff of the Washington University School of Medicine as instructor in biochemistry, associate and associate professor. He joined the faculty of the St. Louis University School of Medicine in 1923.

According to the official citation, in 1929 Dr. Doisy isolated theelin, female sex hormone, and in 1936, dihydrotheelin, another sex hormone. An investigation of vitamin K directed by him in 1939 led to the isolation from natural sources such as dried alfalfa leaf meal and putrefied sardine meal of two pure substances possessing vitamin K activity. The structures of both were determined and one was produced synthetically. This work resulted in the recognition of the antihemorrhagic potency of the chemical compounds known as 1,-4-naphthoquinones.

Earlier studies included the preparation of insulin, the analysis of nervous tissue, creatine and creatinine metabolism, purine metabolism, determination of sodium, potassium, chloride and phosphate in tissues, and carbon dioxide transportation of blood.

## RECENT DEATHS

DR. CHARLES VALUE CHAPIN, superintendent of health in Providence from 1884 to 1932, from 1886 to 1894 professor of physiology at Brown University, known for his work on sanitation and infection, died on January 31. He was eighty-five years old.

DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT, who was president of the University of Minnesota from 1911 to 1917, and of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1917 until his retirement in 1929, died on February 1. He was seventy-six years old.

WILLIAM CASPAR GRAUSTEIN, professor of mathematics and assistant dean at Harvard University, was killed on January 22 in an automobile accident.

DR. ANTON L. FROLIK, associate professor of agronomy at the University of Nebraska, died on January 27, at the age of thirty-three years, in the Army hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was serving as a major for a year's period.

DR. LEVI WALTER MENGEL, for forty years associated with the Reading, Pa., public school system, founder and director of the Reading Museum and Art Gallery, who was ornithologist for the late Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in 1891 on an expedition to the northernmost point of Greenland, died on February 3 at the age of seventy-two years.

MRS. MARY SWARTZ ROSE, since 1921 professor of nutrition at Teachers College, Columbia University, with which she had been connected since 1906, died on February 1 at the age of sixty-six years.

THE death is announced of Dr. Michel Weinberg, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, known for his work in parasitology and anaerobic bacteria.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that Dr. Carl Thore Mörner, professor of medical and physiological chemistry at Uppsala University, Sweden, died on September 7 at the age of seventy-six years.