

Science Reserve and available for call by the Government for scientific and technical work in time of national emergency. The Kilgore Bill contains no provision for the formal organization of such a reserve.

#### 4. Appropriations

Both Bills authorize "such sums as may be necessary," but the Magnuson Bill provides "that the unobligated appropriations are to remain available for four years following the expiration of the fiscal year in which appropriated."

#### V. Conclusion

Revised prints of both S.1285 and S.1297 have narrowed the differences between the two original Bills; but as stated by Senator Kilgore in opening the hearings, full and free discussion of all issues is desirable and necessary to achieve the best legislation. This is the time to introduce changes and to effect improvements. Scientists should make the most of the next two or three weeks to formulate views and to express them.

## OBITUARY

### HUGH HAMPTON YOUNG

1870-1945

AN appreciation of the life and work of Dr. Hugh Hampton Young can only be expressed here in part, otherwise it would involve the coverage of a prodigious amount of data, for the man manifested no apparent limits to his interests, ambitions and accomplishments.

Dr. Young, the only child of General William Hugh Young and Frances Kemper Young, was born on September 18, 1870, in San Antonio, Texas. There, he attended San Antonio Academy and later Staunton Academy in Virginia. At the University of Virginia, he won a \$500 scholarship, and from this institution he received his bachelor's and master's degrees, both in 1893, and doctor of medicine in 1894.

The following year was spent in graduate work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School. He became one of the members of a group of distinguished and internationally known physicians who were connected with the development and growth of these two great institutions. Among his famous colleagues were Sir William Osler, Dr. William Henry Welch, Dr. Howard Atwood Kelly and Dr. William Stewart Halsted. Dr. Halsted assigned the task of developing the Department of Genito-urinary Diseases to Dr. Young, who from then on devoted his life to the advancement of this specialty.

He became the friend of presidents, royalty and prominent citizens locally, and in many states and lands. Among his patients were President Wilson, Senator Borah of Idaho, Manuel Luis Quezon (recently deceased President of the Philippine Islands), and a host of others. One of his most renowned friends was "Diamond Jim" Brady, on whom Dr. Young performed an operation on the prostate gland in 1912. As a result, he became a very grateful patient, donating generously to the foundation that bears his name, The James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute.

Dr. Young had a keen interest in civic affairs, and was an active member of many organizations such as

the State Mental Hygiene Board, the War Memorial in Baltimore, the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Aviation Commission. As president of the Lyric Theatre from 1919-1945, he practically maintained it for the entertainment and the welfare of the people of the City of Baltimore—one of his most outstanding services to that community.

In 1901, he married Miss Bessy Mason Colston, of Catonsville, Maryland. They had one son and three daughters. At the age of forty-eight years, Mrs. Young died of septicemia (*Streptococcus viridans*). This was a crushing blow to Dr. Young, who had devoted so much effort in an attempt to find a cure for this type of illness through the use of "mercurochrome" and other forms of intravenous chemotherapy.

Upon the entry of the United States into World War I, he sailed to France with General John J. Pershing, who later appointed him Director of the Division of Urology for the American Expeditionary Force. He lowered the rate of venereal diseases far below the pre-war levels. For his accomplishments, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and later received the Distinguished Service Medal from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

His interests were ever centered around the development of urology. He was a regular attendant at urological meetings in the United States and abroad. He was president of the American Urological Association in 1909. Largely through his efforts, the *Journal of Urology* was founded in 1917. He served well in the capacity of editor-in-chief of this publication to the time of his death, making this journal one of the leading publications of its kind. His scientific achievements included the improvement of the operation of perineal prostatectomy, for which he skilfully devised special instruments, his radical operation for cancer of the prostate gland, the improvement of the cystoscope, the introduction of the Punch instrument, and an instrument for the placing of radium directly upon certain types of bladder neoplasms.

His ability to carry on his arduous research, attend to a large practice and write voluminous works on urological subjects, including "Young's Practice of Urology" (one of the most important and basic books on this specialty) were ever a marvel to his many colleagues. Perhaps as outstanding as any of his many great contributions to urology was his ability to train the men who, at present, are carrying on his ideals and teachings in many of our leading medical institutions.

He not only took an active part in the development of modern urology, but he was ever looking forward, as indicated by his prophetic statement in 1916<sup>1</sup>:

All surgery has become so perfect in technical detail that advancement in the future will come from researches

in the broader fields of chemistry, physiology and experimental medicine and surgery, but these can be very fruitful only when closely associated with the clinical work, and when the clinicians themselves become laboratory men and experimentalists. Such it has been our effort to provide for, with the belief that urology furnishes a most fertile field for research and in the full expectation that it has a most brilliant future ahead of it.

In 1942, Dr. Young became professor emeritus of urology, and in the very clinic that he had built and developed, he died suddenly of a heart attack on August 23, 1945, at the age of seventy-five years.

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## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### AWARDS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION

THE Borden Award of the American Institute of Nutrition will be given in recognition of research emphasizing the nutritive significance of the components of milk or of dairy products by investigators in the United States and Canada. The award, which may be divided between two or more investigators, will be made primarily for the publication of specific papers, but the judges may recommend that it be given for important contributions over an extended period of time. Employees of the Borden Company are not eligible for this honor.

The formal presentation will be made at the annual meeting of the institute in the spring of 1946. To be considered for the award, nominations must be in the hands of the chairman of the nominating committee, Dr. W. E. Krauss, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio, by January 15, 1946. The nominations should be accompanied by such data relative to the nominee and his research as will facilitate consideration for the award.

Nominations are solicited for the 1946 award of \$1,000 established by Mead Johnson and Company to promote researches dealing with the B-complex vitamins. The recipient will be chosen by a committee of judges of the American Institute of Nutrition and the formal presentation will be made at the annual meeting in the spring of 1946.

The award will be given to the laboratory (non-clinical) or clinical research worker in the United States or Canada who, in the opinion of the judges, had published during the previous calendar year, January 1 to December 31, the most meritorious scientific report dealing with the field of the "B-complex"

<sup>1</sup> Hugh Hampton Young, *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hospital*, 27: 331, 1916. Quoted by permission of The Johns Hopkins Press.

vitamins. While the award will be made primarily for publication of specific papers, the judges are given considerable latitude in the exercise of their function. If in their judgment circumstances and justice so dictate, it may be recommended that the prize be divided between two or more persons. It may also be recommended that the award be made to a worker for valuable contributions over an extended period but not necessarily representative of a given year. Membership in the American Institute of Nutrition is not a requisite of eligibility for the award.

To be considered by the Committee of Judges, nominations for this award for work published in 1945 must be in the hands of the secretary by January 10, 1946. The nominations should be accompanied by such data relative to the nominee and his research as will facilitate the task of the committee of judges in its consideration of the nomination. Dr. H. E. Carter, of the Noyes Laboratory of Chemistry, University of Illinois, is secretary of the American Institute of Nutrition.

### IN HONOR OF DR. ERNST A. BESSEY

AFTER thirty-five years of active service Dr. E. A. Bessey was recently retired as head of the department of botany of Michigan State College. He has been retained by the college as "distinguished professor of botany."

On September 28 a testimonial banquet was held in the Hotel Olds in Lansing which was attended by more than fifty of Dr. Bessey's former students and colleagues. Professor H. H. Bartlett, head of the department of botany of the University of Michigan, was the principal speaker and paid tribute to Dr. Bessey for his long and illustrious career as teacher, investigator and administrator. A bound volume contain-