

News and Views

Awards for Cancer Research

THE International Union against Cancer, of which the headquarters is in Paris, has awarded a prize for scientific work on cancer to Profs. E. L. Kennaway and J. W. Cook of the Research Institute of the Royal Cancer Hospital (Free), Fulham Road, London. The prize, which is the gift of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, the well-known Belgian firm engaged in the production of various metals including radium, consists of 50,000 francs together with 50 milligrams of radium for use in research work. The presentation was made last week in Brussels during the Second International Congress on Cancer by Dr. Jacques Bandaline, the director of the Bureau of the International Union against Cancer, in the presence of the Prime Minister of Belgium and numerous delegates to the Congress. Mr. Cecil Rowntree, senior surgeon to the Royal Cancer Hospital, and a representative of Great Britain on the International Union, read a telegram of congratulation from the Earl of Granard, the president of the Hospital. Prof. Cook, in expressing thanks for the award, paid a tribute to the essential part played in the development of the research by four colleagues, Drs. Mayneord, Hieger, Hewett and Haslewood. Prof. Kennaway was educated at University College, London, New College, Oxford, and the Middlesex Hospital. He is professor of experimental pathology in the University of London and director of the Research Institute of the Royal Cancer Hospital (Free), London, and is author of several papers on biological chemistry and cancer. Prof. Cook, who was educated at University College, London, is research chemist at the Royal Cancer Hospital, and is professor of chemistry in the University of London. He is also an honorary secretary of the Chemical Society. He has written numerous papers on organic chemistry, particularly in relation to cancer.

Bust of Kelvin for the Smithsonian Institution

THE presentation of the bronze bust of Lord Kelvin, by the late Herbert Hampton, to the Smithsonian Institution, is to take place on October 8 at Washington, D.C. The English-speaking Union has arranged a luncheon at the Hotel Willard, Washington, in honour of the occasion, at which Dr. C. G. Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian, will receive the bust. Mr. V. A. L. Mallet, counsellor of the British Embassy at Washington, will transfer the bust on behalf of the English-Speaking Union of the British Empire to the English-Speaking Union of the United States. Dr. W. F. G. Swann, of the Bartol Research Foundation, acting as the American Union's spokesman, will then officially make the presentation to the Smithsonian Museum, and Dr. Abbot will reply. The bust was dispatched from England on September 23. It is to receive a prominent position

at the Smithsonian Institution, and it is hoped that it will form the nucleus of a permanent exhibit to be collected indicative of Lord Kelvin's contributions to various branches of science on both sides of the Atlantic. The late Herbert Hampton, the famous sculptor and friend of Lord Kelvin, made this bust from life in 1902, five years before Lord Kelvin's death. It has never been cast before, although it was used as a model for the bas-relief on the Queen Victoria Memorial at Ipswich. The plaster cast was carefully preserved by the sculptor's widow, from which a bronze has now been cast for the Smithsonian. Hampton was well known for his public memorials and portrait busts of celebrated people. His works include five memorials to Queen Victoria, statues of King Edward VII and King George V, the well-known figure of the Duke of Devonshire in Whitehall, the Marquess of Salisbury (at the Foreign Office) and Lord Hardinge (at Bombay).

Wilhelm von Waldeyer (1836-1921)

OCTOBER 6 marks the centenary of the birth of the eminent anatomist, embryologist and anthropologist, Wilhelm von Waldeyer, who was born in the village of Hählen in Brunswick, and died on January 23, 1921. He first devoted his attention to natural science and mathematics, but under the influence of Henle took up medicine, which he studied at Göttingen, Greifswald and Berlin, where he qualified in 1861. After acting as von Wittich's assistant at the Königsberg Physiological Institute, he went to Breslau in 1864 where he was first assistant to Heidenhain; then he became extraordinary professor of morbid anatomy in 1865 and full professor in 1867. In 1872, he was appointed professor of normal anatomy at Strasbourg and was transferred in 1883 to the corresponding chair at Berlin, which he occupied until 1917. His literary output was considerable, as is shown by the bibliography of 269 references in Sobotta's memoir (*Anatom. Anzeiger*, 1923). His principal works were on the ovary and ovum (1872), sclerotic, cornea and conjunctiva (1874), an atlas of human and animal hairs (1884), a history of anatomical instruction in Berlin (1899) and Darwin's doctrine (1910). He also made important contributions to our knowledge of cancer, retroperitoneal hernia and pelvic viscera, and was the first to describe the neuron theory, the ring of lymphoid tissue in the pharynx and chromosomes. He was co-editor with La Vallette St. George of *Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie*, Virchow-Hirsch *Jahresbericht* and *Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie*.

"Natives" in Western Australia

UNDER the provisions of an Aborigines Bill introduced in the Legislative Council of Western Australia on September 23, it is now proposed that all people