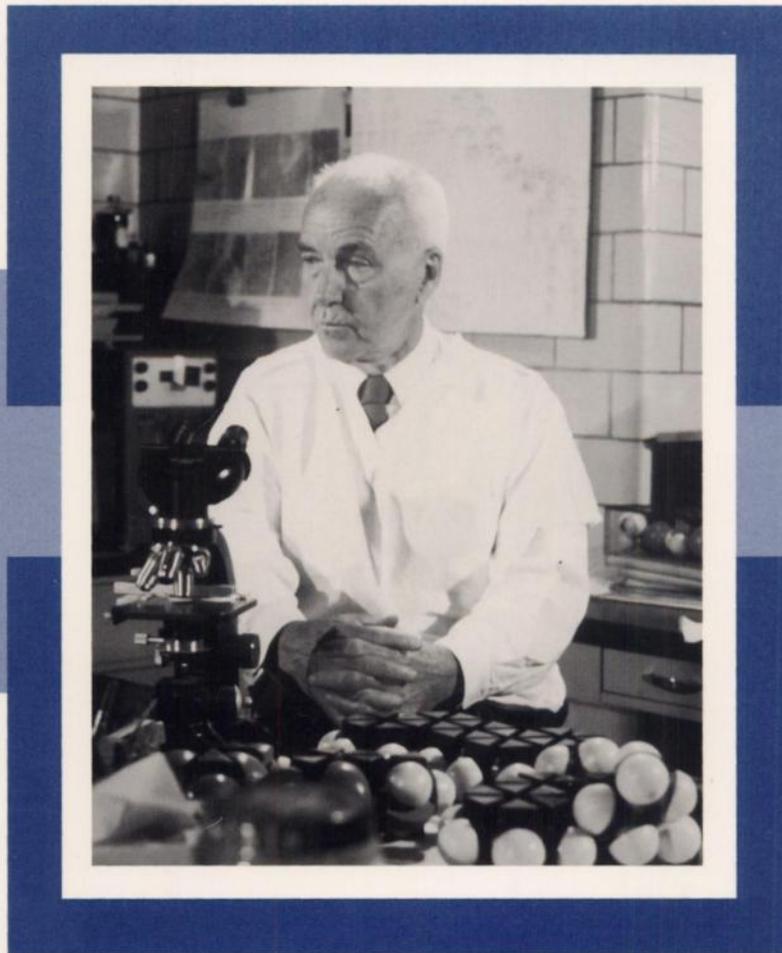




Cancer Research

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1998 AACR-Pezcoller International Award for Cancer Research US\$100,000



Fondazione
PEZCOLLER
Trento - Italy

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The AACR-Pezcoller International Award for Cancer Research is given biennially to a scientist who has made a major scientific discovery in the field of cancer. The Pezcoller Foundation was established in 1982 by Professor Alessio Pezcoller, a dedicated Italian surgeon who has made important contributions to medicine during his career and who, through his foresight, vision, and generous gift in support of the formation of the Foundation, stimulated others to make significant advances in cancer research. Over the past decade the Pezcoller Foundation has given a major award for outstanding contributions to cancer and cancer-related biomedical science.

The American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) was founded in 1907 by eleven physicians and scientists dedicated to the conquest of cancer and now has over 13,000 members in more than 60 countries who are experts in basic, clinical, and translational cancer research. The AACR fulfills its mission - the communication of important scientific results - in a variety of forums including publications, meetings, and training and educational programs. Because of their joint commitment to scientific excellence in cancer research, the Foundation and the AACR have now agreed to collaborate on the presentation of this award. This will strengthen their already well-established relationship and facilitate international collaborations and interactions.

The awardee will be selected by an international committee of AACR members appointed by the AACR President with the agreement of the Council of the Pezcoller Foundation. While normally the Award will be presented to a single investigator, in exceptional cases two individuals may be selected to share the award when their investigations have resulted in related prizeworthy work. The committee will make its selection solely on the basis of the awardee's scientific accomplishments without regard to race, gender, nationality, or religious or political views. The candidate will give an award lecture during the AACR Annual Meeting in New Orleans, USA (March 28-April 1, 1998) and will receive the award in a ceremony at the Foundation's headquarters in Trento, Italy, right after the annual meeting. The award consists of an honorarium of US\$100,000 and a commemorative plaque.

The Foundation and the AACR are now soliciting nominations for the 1998 Award. Nominations can be made by any scientist who is now or has been affiliated with an institution engaged in cancer research. Institutions or organizations are not eligible for this award, and candidates may not nominate themselves.

There is no official application form for this award. The nomination package should consist of the following:

- the candidate's curriculum vitae
- an indication of the most important references in the candidate's curriculum vitae and list of publications
- a letter of recommendation in English (500 words, maximum) describing the candidate's major scientific achievements and explaining the impact of these achievements on progress in cancer research

Nominators are asked to maintain the confidentiality of the nomination process and to refrain from informing the candidate about the nomination.

The deadline for receipt of nominations by the AACR is **September 30, 1997**, for consideration for the 1998 Award. Questions about the nomination process should be directed to the AACR Office via FAX at (215) 440-9313 or Email at aacr@aacr.org. Nominators should submit the original plus 12 copies of their nominations to

Carlo M. Croce, M.D., Chairperson, Selection Committee
AACR-Pezcoller International Award for Cancer Research
c/o American Association for Cancer Research, Inc.
Public Ledger Building, Suite 826
150 S. Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3483
USA



AACR MINORITY SCHOLAR AWARDS IN CANCER RESEARCH
*Supported by a generous grant from the Comprehensive Minority Biomedical Program
of the National Cancer Institute (NCI)*

AACR Minority Scholar Awards in Cancer Research are offered to eligible minority scientists wishing to attend the Annual Meeting and Special Conferences of the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR). The awards are supported by a generous grant from the Comprehensive Minority Biomedical Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). Those eligible for these awards are graduate and medical students, physicians-in-training, and postdoctoral students from minority groups considered underrepresented in cancer research by the NCI, *i.e.*, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Native Pacific Islanders, and Alaskan Americans. Please contact the AACR for an application form. ***The deadline for receipt of applications for participation in the 89th AACR Annual Meeting, March 28 - April 1, in New Orleans, LA, is December 1, 1997.*** Applications for Special Conference awards are due approximately two months before the date of the meeting. For Special Conferences only, minority faculty at the level of Instructor, Lecturer, or Assistant Professor are also eligible.

For Further Information:

Ms. Robin E. Felder, Membership Development Coordinator
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH

Public Ledger Building, Suite 826
150 South Independence Mall West

Philadelphia, PA 19106-3483

Telephone: (215) 440-9300

FAX: (215) 440-9313

Email: felder@aacr.org

<http://www.aacr.org>

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO THE PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS, AND THERAPY OF CANCER



Fourth Joint Conference of the American Association for Cancer Research and the Japanese Cancer Association

Maui Marriott Hotel, Maui, Hawaii

February 16-21, 1998

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM COMMITTEE

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM

Keynote Addresses

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Growth Factors, Cytokines, and Signal Transduction

***KUMAO TOYOSHIMA** / Osaka
***HAROLD L. MOSES** / Nashville
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JEFFREY L. WRANA / Toronto
TADATSUGU TANIGUCHI / Tokyo

Cell Cycle Control and Transcriptional Regulation

***ROBERT A. WEINBERG** / Cambridge
***YOJI IKAWA** / Tokyo
TETSU AKIYAMA / Osaka
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YOICHI TAYA / Tokyo
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Apoptosis

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SHIGEKAZU NAGATA / Osaka
DOUGLAS HANAHAN / San Francisco
YOSHIHIDE TSUJIMOTO / Osaka
CRAIG B. THOMPSON / Chicago

* designates Session Chairperson

Scientists are encouraged to submit abstracts of papers for consideration for poster sessions.

Information and application forms (outside Japan):

American Association for Cancer Research
Public Ledger Building, Suite 826
150 South Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3483 USA
215-440-9300 215-440-9313 (FAX)
E-mail: aacr@aacr.org
Website: <http://www.aacr.org>

Multistage Carcinogenesis

***THEA D. TLSTY** / San Francisco
***HIROSHI KOBAYASHI** / Sapporo
MOTOHARU SEIKI / Kanazawa
SETSUO HIROHASHI / Tokyo
THOMAS A. KUNKEL / Research Triangle Park
OKIO HINO / Tokyo

New Frontiers in Cancer Diagnosis

***FUMIMARO TAKAKU** / Tochigi
***DAVID SIDRANSKY** / Baltimore
YUSUKE NAKAMURA / Tokyo
JOJI INAZAWA / Tokyo
SCOTT W. LOWE / Cold Spring Harbor

Biomarkers and Cancer Prevention

***PETER GREENWALD** / Bethesda
***NOBUYUKI ITO** / Nagoya
SHOJI FUKUSHIMA / Osaka
DAVID S. ALBERTS / Tucson
MAKOTO TAKETOH / Tokyo
GARY J. KELLOFF / Bethesda
MINAKO NAGAO / Tokyo

New Approaches to Drug Resistance

***HARUO SAGANO** / Tokyo
***JOSEPH R. BERTINO** / New York
ALLEN I. OLIFF / West Point
TAKASHI TSURUO / Tokyo
ANTHONY E. PEGG / Hershey
NAGAHIRO SAJO / Tokyo

Application Deadline: September 8, 1997

Japanese scientists may contact:

Office of the Japanese Cancer Association
for the 4th Joint Conference
c/o National Cancer Center
5-1-1 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku
Tokyo, 104 JAPAN
(03) 3542-2511 ext. 2212
(03) 3542-8702 (FAX)
E-mail: kabe@ncc.go.jp

RADIATION BIOLOGY CHIEF

The Department of Radiation Oncology at the University of Maryland Medical Center is seeking a Chief of the Radiation Biology Division, at the Associate Professor/Professor level. A Ph.D. in Radiation Biology or the equivalent is required. The candidate should have several years of proven leadership, organizational abilities, and a track record of research grants and developmental projects related to modern hi-tech programs. A research background in one or more of the following areas is desired: Radiation Molecular Biology, Cell Biology, or Radiation Response Modifiers.

A primary responsibility of this position will be to develop a major funded research program. The candidate should have major grant support, but significant initial start-up funding will be available. Duties will include supervising Radiation Biology personnel, working closely with research laboratories within the institution and with national and international research laboratories, providing instruction to residents and medical students, and participation in clinical programs within the Department. The candidate must have an interest in fostering the transfer of technology between the laboratory and the clinic.

University of Maryland School of Medicine is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. A competitive salary with an appropriate faculty rank will be offered commensurate with experience.

LOCATION: Department of Radiation Oncology
University of Maryland Medical Center
Baltimore, Maryland

CONTACT: Carl M. Mansfield, M.D.
Professor and Chairman
Department of Radiation Oncology
22 South Greene Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-1595
Phone: (410) 328-2326
Fax: (410) 328-5612

PHARMACOLOGIST

RHÔNE-POULENC RORER
France

Rhône-Poulenc Rorer has an opening position for a Pharmacologist in the Oncology Programme located at Vitry-sur-Seine (south-east of Paris).

You will be responsible for coordinating a team of 4 scientists within our *in vivo* laboratory. Your mission will be to initiate new *in vivo* animal models and to evaluate experimental anti-tumoral properties of drugs.

As our successful candidate, you have a PhD in biological sciences as well as 2-3 years postdoctoral experience in the field of *in vivo* experimental Oncology. Strong interpersonal skills and an excellent publication record are required.

Basic knowledge of French is desirable.

If you are interested in this position, please send your CV with the names of 3 referees to Isabelle Amalzieu, Rhône-Poulenc Rorer S.A., Centre de Recherche de Vitry-Alfortville, 13 quai Jules-Guesde, 94403 Vitry-sur-Seine Cedex, France.

 **RHÔNE-POULENC RORER**

MEDIA SYSTEM

Faculty Position

Cancer Drug Design: Medicinal Chemistry and Pharmacology

The School of Pharmacy and USC Norris Comprehensive Cancer Center are seeking investigators with a preferred background in organic/medicinal chemistry or biochemistry for a tenure-track assistant/associate professor position. Outstanding applicants conducting research in the synthesis, design or mechanism-based development of anticancer drugs will be given the highest consideration. Teaching at the graduate and professional levels in the School of Pharmacy is required. Candidates should send the names of three references, a curriculum vitae, a brief summary of research accomplishments and future goals to **Vincent H.L. Lee, Ph.D., Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy, University of Southern California, 1985 Zonal Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90033**. Evaluation of applications will begin on September 30, 1997 and continue until the position is filled. *USC is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.*



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CANCER RESEARCH SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES

SEPTEMBER 26-30, 1997 *Tumor Suppressor Genes*

Co-Sponsored by the National Cancer Institute
of Canada

Chairpersons: Stephen H. Friend, Seattle, WA;
Philip Branton, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Victoria Conference Centre, Victoria, BC, Canada

OCTOBER 17-21, 1997

Transcriptional Control of Proliferation, Differentiation, and Development

Chairpersons: Robert N. Eisenman, Seattle, WA;
Elaine V. Fuchs, Chicago, IL
The Sagamore Resort, Bolton Landing (Lake
George), NY

DECEMBER 12-16, 1997

DNA Methylation, Imprinting, and the Epigenetics of Cancer

Chairpersons: Peter A. Jones, Los Angeles, CA;
Stephen B. Baylin, Baltimore, MD; Timothy H.
Bestor, New York, NY
El Conquistador Resort and Country Club, Las
Croabas, PR

JANUARY 9-13, 1998

Molecular Mechanisms of Apoptosis Regulation

Chairpersons: John C. Reed, La Jolla, CA;
Vishva M. Dixit, Ann Arbor, MI
Renaissance Esmeralda Resort, Indian Wells
(Palm Springs), CA

JANUARY 24-28, 1998

Angiogenesis and Cancer

Chairpersons: Judah Folkman, Boston, MA;
Michael Klagsbrun, Boston, MA
Hyatt Orlando, Orlando, FL

FEBRUARY 16-21, 1998

Innovative Molecular Biology Approaches to the Prevention, Diagnosis, and Therapy of Cancer

Joint Meeting with the Japanese Cancer
Association

Chairpersons: Edward Bresnick, Worcester, MA;
Kaoru Abe, Tokyo, Japan
Maui Marriott Resort, Maui, HI

MARCH 28-APRIL 1, 1998

89th Annual Meeting

Chairperson: Frank J. Rauscher III,
Philadelphia, PA
Morial Convention Center, New Orleans, LA
Abstract Deadline: October 28, 1997

JUNE 14-18, 1998

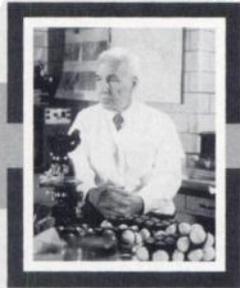
Proteases and Protease Inhibitors in Cancer

Chairpersons: Keld Dano, Copenhagen,
Denmark; Henri Rochefort, Montpellier,
France; Lynn M. Matrisian, Nashville, TN
Nyborg Strand Conference Center, Fyn,
Denmark

AACR members will receive brochures on the
above conferences as soon as they are
available. Nonmembers should call or write:

American Association for Cancer Research
Public Ledger Building, Suite 826
150 South Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3483
215-440-9300 • 215-440-9313 (FAX)
E-Mail: aacr@aacr.org

*For regular updates to this list visit the
AACR's Website, <http://www.aacr.org>*



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Charles Brenton Huggins¹
(September 22, 1901–January 12, 1997)

"In silence, in steadiness, in severe abstraction, let him hold by himself; add observation to observation, patient of neglect, patient of reproach, and bide his own time—happy enough if he can satisfy himself alone that this day he has seen something truly."

Charles B. Huggins (cover) viewed these words of Ralph Waldo Emerson from "The American Scholar" as a mirror of the ideals and aspirations of his own life. Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, in the first year of the twentieth century, Charles Huggins grew up in the beautiful Evangeline country of the Maritime Provinces. He graduated from Acadia University at the age of 19, received his medical degree from Harvard, trained in Surgery at the University of Michigan, and joined the founding medical faculty of the University of Chicago in 1927. At the young age of only 26, he thus became part of that idealistic and unique experiment—a truly full-time academic medical faculty. He remained passionately committed to this concept. He was the last survivor of the original group of eight illustrious medical pioneers. Among these giants, he clearly achieved the greatest distinction.

But he never lost sight of his humble origins, and occasionally reminded us that "at home, bread was cut on the wooden kitchen table." He always dressed simply—a well-worn brown tweed jacket (sometimes with leather elbow patches) and gray trousers. I am not sure that he owned a suit, and the formal clothes that he wore at the Nobel ceremonies in Stockholm were obviously resurrected Victorian antiques.

For nearly 70 years, Charles Huggins lived—and for much of that time with his beloved Margaret—in what he himself described as "the shadow of the University of Chicago," where his modest stature, yet towering personality, and his incisive and sometimes outrageous comments became a legend in the community. He led an unpretentious and unencumbered life. His habits were simple, and his punctuality was legendary. Neighbors set their clocks when he walked by on his way to and from work, or on his evening walks with Mrs. Huggins through Hyde Park. Mysteriously, he never wore a watch.

"Discovery was his Business," first and foremost. Indeed, it was his only business, and he never allowed his thoughts to stray far from this central driving force of his life.

When I was a student, he ate his lunch at his desk in a laboratory that had been converted to an office. He brought an inconspicuous

small sandwich in one jacket pocket, and an apple or orange in the other, thus saving use of a brown bag. He closed his office door promptly at 12:00 noon, ate his lunch, and then slept for precisely 45 minutes in an old and terribly worn easy chair which Mrs. Huggins had bought for \$5.00 at a thrift sale. I expected that some 4-, 6-, or 8-legged beasts would emerge from the stuffing, but they never did. When he awoke, his door opened and he emerged at precisely 1:00 refreshed for another 5 hours of intensive work.

He always left work punctually at 6:00, after he had seen his patients. He passed my lab bench, put on his coat, and said, "I'll see you later, Paul." On the off-chance that he might return, I worked late into the night—but he never did. Although he did not own a briefcase and never took work home, his mind must have searched relentlessly for that crack in the seemingly impenetrable facade of the cancer problem, for he always had a new suggestion when he appeared the next day.

Scientific Discoveries

I feel sure that Charles Huggins would want us to recall in this tribute at least some of his many discoveries. He was the first to bring science and quantitative chemistry to his medical field: urology; some have called him the "first chemical urologist." He founded the field of the endocrinology of human cancer. It is his monument. In a series of classical papers published in the 1940s, Huggins reported how the intolerable lives of some men suffering from hopelessly far advanced prostatic cancer could be restored to health. These discoveries of the endocrine control of advanced prostate cancer led in 1966 to the award of the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology.

These were his crowning achievements. But perhaps the many letters he received from grateful patients around the world touched him most deeply. Given to discarding unnecessary correspondence, he saved these letters in an uncharacteristic act of sentiment. "We travel light," he used to say. Yet, I remember one letter in particular, from a Professor at the University of Michigan, who on recovering from being bedridden and in constant pain from metastatic cancer of the prostate wrote: "I feel like Lazarus, arisen from the dead." Few indeed are privileged to experience such awe-inspiring gratitude.

But his many (not-so-minor) minor discoveries have also left their deep mark on medical science. He introduced colored products to follow enzymatic reactions and coined the now commonplace term "chromogenic substrates." He developed the most widely used animal model for the study of mammary cancer. He devised methods for the quantitation of prostatic function. He contributed to the understanding of how chemicals cause cancer and devised methods for preventing cancer. His work on the transformation of soft tissues to bone paved the way to the production of artificial bone, potentially an enormous benefit to medicine.

Philosophy of Science and Training of Young Scientists

What was it then that drove this remarkable man to devote his life to the business of scientific discovery? He often characterized science as an artistic pursuit, likening its most glorious moments to the inspired creative acts of a Mozart or a Michelangelo. He was fond of the phrase: "Science is the Art of the Twentieth Century." He maintained that the origins of scientific creativity defied rational explanation. Indeed, he saw a divine quality in scientific discovery.

Although he did not believe that there were rules for success in science, he thought that there were guidelines. He adhered to these himself, and taught them by example to his students. Indeed, his highly successful students are scattered around the world. I cannot count how many of them became Professors and Departmental Chairmen. But most remarkably, they are prominent in many different disciplines: he has his family of urologists, of biochemists, of pathologists, of pharmacologists, and of cancer researchers.

How was it then that Charles Huggins trained so many successful scientists? How did he transmit his own restless spirit of inquiry? What was the secret of his Midas touch?

- He believed in the essential simplicity of Nature. Indeed, simplicity and clarity of thought, expressed through a wonderful economy of written words, were the secrets of his genius. He wrote: "In science one always strives for simplicity, which is the elegance of proof: *Simplex sigillum veri.*" Simplicity is the hallmark of truth.

¹ The text of this legend was taken from a Memorial Service for Dr. Huggins held at Joseph Bond Chapel, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, March 7, 1997.

- He insisted that encouragement of younger colleagues was essential to their success. “Always use the carrot, never the stick,” he insisted. I must confess that there were times when the carrot had a strong resemblance to the stick. Nevertheless, his constant encouragement and steadfast example raised our sights, and uncovered unrecognized potential, thereby permitting us to achieve more than we thought we could.
- He claimed: “I never hire anyone who is not smarter than myself.” But even elementary considerations throw doubt on this claim.
- He did all his own experiments demonstrating extraordinary discipline and personal involvement, constantly reminding us that “the laboratory bench is the scientist’s best friend.” “With blood on my hands, I have the chance to discover; at my desk, I do not.”
- He always advised: “Work on a single scientific problem with a small group of students. Do not permit distractions. Nothing can be accomplished when too many pigeons are flying about the room.”
- He had uncanny powers of observation, and often saw in the laboratory or at the bedside, clues to the secrets of nature that escaped others.
- He taught us to appreciate the basics of the scientific process: “The goal of science is not the acquisition of data, necessary though these are, but the analysis of facts. And if the methods are simple, with an ingenious twist, and the analysis is penetrating, then science becomes elegant.”
- He advised against spending too much time in the library: “You can be a reader or a writer, not both.”
- Sometimes his comments bordered on the outrageous. He would say: “Avoid administration, it attracts only inferior minds.” This did not exactly endear him to his Deans and Presidents. When he heard that I was going to assume the chairmanship of a department, he simply said, “I am sorry that you insist on ruining your life.”
- He dissected problems into their essentials. He thought clearly. He quickly identified the heart of the problem.
- He considered wasting time the greatest of sins that robbed us of our most precious asset. In this vein I well remember how he dealt with a visitor, a medical corps colonel in full dress uniform who marched into the lab while Huggins was attempting to revive an experimental rat that had received an overdose of anesthesia. “Have you seen Dr. Huggins?” the colonel asked. Huggins paused briefly from mouth-to-mouth resuscitation of the rat. “Not recently,” he said!

Lectures, Teaching, and Administration

His gift for economy of thought was also epitomized in his lectures. Among the few formal lectures to the medical students, his lectures on urology became classics. Some would justifiably claim that they were the only sessions that they remembered from medical school. The most widely remembered aphorism was: “There are five causes of hematuria.” I still remember them with the utmost clarity. Of course there were dozens of causes of hematuria, but he preferred that students learn a few important ones well, rather than forget them all.

Yet, except for the odd lab emergency, he always had time for his friends and colleagues and students. Appointments were not needed—but the discussions were brief and definitive, rarely more than 15 minutes. His typical response to a request might well be: “Let’s think about it”—and that meant a resounding “NO.” He never, to my knowledge, sat on any committees, commenting that he could sleep better in his office than in committee meetings.

Although he received honors and prizes too numerous to recall here, his crowning achievement was the awarding in 1966 of the Nobel Prize for devising the hormonal treatment of cancer of the prostate. In accepting this singular honor, Professor Huggins’ remarks eloquently epitomize his own life:

“First in my thoughts on this happy occasion is gratitude to my wife who has endured much as a Science-Widow. She did not interfere with the self-discipline which is necessary to create and which is lit by the passion for discovery. It is possible that the wife of a lab worker is never quite sure whether she or Science comes first in her husband’s affections.”

Secondly, is gratitude to the wonderful colleagues ‘with satchel and shining morning face.’ They keep the pot stirred. There is plenty of emotion in our business of discovery which is bred in the heart and in the head. Inevitably one develops affection for all of the colleagues united in the common purpose.

Thirdly, there is gratitude for the wonderful advantage I have enjoyed of a medical education. The doctor is blessed above all men in possessing the right and privilege to care for sick folks. The University provided me with a clinic where one could minister unto the cancer patients for whom little could be done.

It is awesome. It is inspiring. It is terrible. It is wonderful. The agony of cancer was expressed by Sir Thomas Browne: ‘The long habit of living makes mere men the more hardly to part with life and all to be nothing but what is to come.’

A cancer worker utters the mariner’s prayer: ‘Oh Lord, Thy sea is so vast and my bark is so small.’”

Charles and Margaret were devoted to each other, and they led a happy home life with their daughter Emily and their son Charlie, who followed in his father’s footsteps and became a clinician scientist, and was credited with developing a radically new method for preserving blood for transfusion. They made the most of simple pleasures such as their walks around Hyde Park, reading and rereading the classics (Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Dickens were favorites), listening to music (especially Mozart), and playing cribbage. When they were not traveling, they enjoyed the Michigan dunes and spent part of each summer there.

The Hugginses had multitudes of scientific friends worldwide, and were extremely generous in sharing these acquaintances with their young colleagues. An invitation to a scientific dinner at their home was much prized. Even daughter Emily was touched by these occasions. Soon after arriving at boarding school, she wrote home: “I am terribly homesick already. I miss those wonderful dinners at home when daddy and his visitors talk about cancer all evening.”

The last few years were not easy ones for Charles Huggins. In 1983, we were gathered at a memorial service in Bond chapel for his dear Margaret—whom we characterized as a “woman of valor.” She took care of everything for her husband—except science and surgery. In 1990, his son Charlie succumbed to cancer. By a cruel and ironic twist of fate, Charles Huggins was unable to save his only son from the very disease that had been the central focus of his lifelong scientific passion. But I am sure that he derived some measure of pleasure and serenity from the time spent with his daughter Emily, with his daughter-in-law Nancy, and with his seven wonderful grandchildren and eight great grandchildren. Sadly, in the last few years he was housebound but cared for with extraordinary devotion by Tommy and Lucy Altamero.

At the age of 78, when he was still working full-time in his laboratory, Charles Huggins described his philosophy of science in the Preface of his book, *Experimental Leukemia and Mammary Cancer* (University of Chicago Press, 1979), as follows:

“One works along at the lab bench without haste and without rest. Time has no meaning; every day something will be done, something will be found out. It is total commitment to the task at hand. It requires Spartan self-discipline. These are happy days, one following another, hopefully without end, so great is the delight of discovery.”

Let us say farewell to Charles Huggins: grateful for his towering discoveries; grateful for teaching us all so much about the delights of the business of discovery; and grateful for the shining example of a life that touched so many of us so deeply.

Paul Talalay
Johns Hopkins University
School of Medicine
Baltimore, MD 21205