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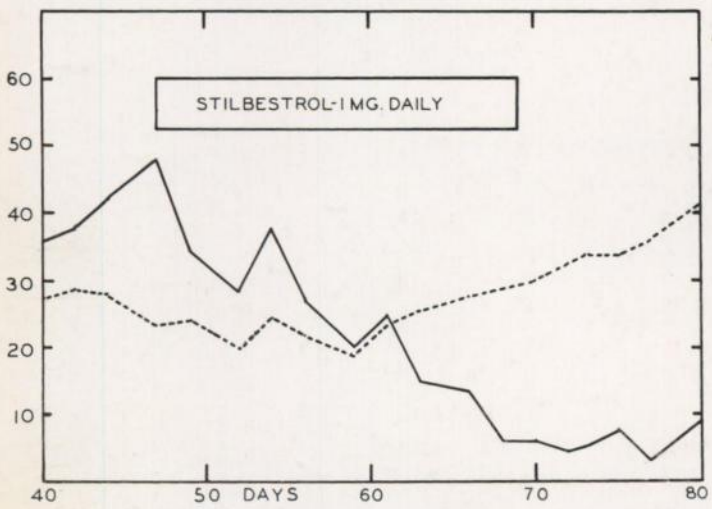
This issue consists of two parts. This is Part 1



COVER LEGEND

Charles B. Huggins (b. 1901), of the University of Chicago, discovered the therapeutic effects of castration in patients with advanced prostatic carcinoma (C. B. Huggins, R. E. Stevens, Jr., and C. V. Hodges. Studies on Prostatic Cancer. II. The Effects of Castration on Advanced Carcinoma of the Prostate Gland. Arch. Surg., *43:* 209–223, 1941). The observation of regression of prostatic carcinoma in man following administration of diethylstilbestrol, a synthetic estrogen, was a milestone of modern cancer chemotherapy. Charles Huggins shared the 1966 Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for this and other outstanding contributions to cancer research. An appreciation of his work appears in Science, *154:* 362-364, 1966. The portrait was taken in 1941.

The graph shows the effect of diethylstilbestrol, 1 mg daily for 23 days, on serum phosphatases in metastatic carcinoma of the prostate. *Solid line*, acid phosphatase; *dashed line*, alkaline phosphatase; ordinate, units per 100 ml of serum; abscissa, time in days. (C. B. Huggins and C. V. Hodges. Studies on Prostatic Cancer. I. The Effect of Castration, of Estrogen, and of Androgen Injection of Serum Phosphatases in Metastatic Carcinoma of the Prostate. Cancer Res., *1:* 293–297, 1941.)