

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HONORS ROYAL SCIENTIST

Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, famous in scientific circles for his work in archeology, was honored by the University of Chicago. At a special convocation, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the royal scientist.

CANCER NOT HEREDITARY, STATISTICS INDICATE

That cancer does not appear to run in families is the story read in statistics gathered from over 1,200 cancer patients in two representative cities. A first report on these statistics was presented by the Committee on Cancer and Heredity before the Eugenics Research Association at its session here today.

That the investigation is still in preliminary stages and is to be continued was emphasized by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, well known statistician and chairman of the committee.

Out of 600 patients interviewed in San Francisco, he said, 20 men and 30 women knew of other cases of cancer in their families. In Buffalo, 600 patients were interviewed at a state institution, and 34 men and 4 women told of other cases in the family. In very few of these other family cases was the cancer in the same part or organ of the body as the patient's disease.

In most of the instances where other members of a family had been affected by cancer, only one other case was reported, though in four families there had been three other cases, and in one family four cases.

WHITE INDIANS SEEN IN PANAMA IN 1679

The "white" Indians of Darien that have caused so much controversy in scientific circles were observed as early as 1679 according to a reference just unearthed by Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf of Johns Hopkins University.

This early volume, published in Dutch in 1699, was the work of one Alexander Esquemeling, a buccaneer who served as opportunity offered both the English and the French and between times turned historian. In his "Buccaneers of America" he records that in 1679 his ship touched at the islands of Zambles which lie a little to the west of the River Darien where he notes that several of the Indians were "fairer than the fairest of Europe" with hair as light as flax.

Some Eskimos have as many as 20 names.
