

and his need for a higher spiritual life of love, worship and self-sacrifice. Among men who have been unable to find an adult solution to this inner conflict—who have never discovered how to “render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s and unto God the things that are God’s” a powerful need to still the voice of conscience results in mass attacks upon all existing religions.

But beyond the need for destroying religion is the need for a scapegoat.

When men are hungry, when they are bound on every side by laws and rules and military discipline, when “verboten” signs obstruct every desire for freedom of speech and movement, and when their futures hold no promise of security, then are built up tremendous forces of hate, resentment, and aggression.

Such feelings of hostility must find an outlet just as mountain torrents must break through the strongest dams. Forces of hate can be diverted from one object to another; if an angry man cannot punch the bully who insults him he will kick his own dog.

Usually some weak group is the victim, the scapegoat in such a situation. Any sort of minority group might be thus picked upon, but in Germany today the Jew serves two purposes. As a scapegoat, he allows the hate-filled suppressed masses to vent their warring spirit; as a symbol of religion he permits them to attempt to annihilate all conscience.

The rulers of a totalitarian state in which individual freedom is severely restricted must encourage such outbreaks or else the destroying forces of antagonism will turn on the dictators themselves. If the angry man is not permitted to kick the dog he will at last be driven to shoot the bully.

Hitler must have war. The present outbreaks may serve temporarily as an outlet for the anger of German mobs, but eventually they must face an enemy or they will destroy the intolerable con-

ditions that are creating such hostility.

It is impossible to overlook in Hitler’s provocative actions and speeches the purpose, conscious or unconscious, of goading the United States and Great Britain into war.

#### MEDICINE

## Sex Gland Hormones Seem to Influence Cancer Resistance

### One Hormone Stimulated Tumor Growth in Male Mice, Another in Females, Two More Inhibited Their Growth

**T**HE probability that hormones secreted by the sex glands can influence the susceptibility of resistance to the growth of a transplanted cancer of the ovary in mice is reported by four members of the Department of Anatomy of the Yale Medical School (*Genetics*, November) Drs. L. C. Strong, R. T. Hill, C. A. Pfeiffer and W. U. Gardner demonstrated this influence by tests involving several hundred mice in which the genetic constitution had been stabilized by generations of brother-sister breeding.

The ovarian carcinoma studied was maintained for three years by generation-to-generation transplantations in a genetically known strain of mice. All the males tested grew large tumors soon after receiving the cancerous tissue, but the females developed tumors, at a much slower rate than the males, only in a limited number of cases. This same sex difference was observed when the strain was outcrossed to another of different genetic background. Hence it is believed that a non-genic, sex-limited factor determines the difference in response between males and females identical in their heredity.

Further crosses, however, indicated that the actual susceptibility within one

Here again the Jew serves a purpose, for it is understood that Jewish protests against such incredible persecution will have a profound influence in both England and America.

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sex is determined by four heritable factors, or true genes, which act in accordance with the Mendelian laws of inheritance.

That hormones might affect the response of the individual to the inoculated cancer was suggested by the fact that castrated male mice of the susceptible strain only occasionally grew the tumors, and then at a much slower rate than did the males in which the sex glands were retained.

Hormones derived from the sex glands or from the serum of pregnant animals were accordingly injected into inoculated mice. One of the hormones stimulated tumor growth in the males, another in the females, and two more inhibited the growth of the implanted cancer. Since these effects were never observed in castrated individuals, it seems that the action of the injected hormones is on the sex glands of the host.

These data show, according to the authors, that hormone therapy can make up for defects or variations in the inherited system that determines the response of a mouse to an inoculation of cancerous ovarian tissue.

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