their record flying over Meridian, Miss. They took off on June 1, 1935, and landed July 4.

This 34-day flight was not a scientific or military test. It was a stunt, tops among such endurance flights made at the time.

Secrecy cost the "Lucky Lady II" a formal world record on its non-stop flight.

The flight is not a record, formally in the more or less official eyes of the world governing body for sporting aviation, the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. The first non-stop round-world flight did not meet the rules set up for globe-circling flights.

C. S. Logdson, director of the contest division of the FAI's U. S. representative, the National Aeronautic Association, explained that he had tried. One of the few persons outside of the Air Force who knew of the flight, Mr. Logdson some weeks ago asked Air Force officials to plan the venture according to the "Hoyle" of aviation, the FAI's rules.

This would have involved some changes in the route. It would also have required certified observers at several points to witness the flight. Air Force officials balked because it would have been letting too many people know about the planned flight, Mr. Logdson said.

The rules call for check-ins at New York, San Francisco, Karachi, (Pakistan) Tokyo and any one of London, Paris, Berlin or Rome.

But, Mr. Logdson admitted, no one ever has followed these rules, so there is no formal FAI record for circling the globe.

Science News Letter, March 12, 1949

MEDICINE

Isotopes Without Charge

➤ RADIOACTIVE varieties, or isotopes, of chemical elements, which can be used to help unlock some of the deadly secrets of cancer will go to qualified scientists without charge henceforth.

This policy for encouraging cancer research was announced by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. All but three of the more than 50 radioactive isotopes now available to scientists from the atomic furnace at Oak Ridge, Tenn., had previously been sold to scientists at prices based on production costs.

The new rule applies only to scientists doing three types of research, all related directly to investigation and treatment of cancer. These are: cancer experiments with animals; studies of basic cellular metabolism of cancer cells; and evaluations of therapeutic uses of radioactive isotopes. Scientists working in other fields will still have to pay the list prices for the isotopes.

Among the isotopes now being made available without charge to cancer researchers is the promising variety of the element cobalt with an atomic weight of 60. Cobalt 60 is expected to be an effective substitute for rare and expensive radium in cancer treatment.

The Commission said that $450,000 has been set aside to cover the cost of the new cancer-aid isotope program in its first year. Scientists who qualify for the free isotopes will pay a $10 handling charge and shipping costs, but there will be no charge for the isotopes.

To be eligible, a researcher must be associated with an institution with facilities for radioactive research, must have the approval of local superiors and must be a physician experienced in radioactive research or working with experienced physicians to make clinical studies.

Chemical compounds with radioactive isotopes in them will be made up for cancer investigations, but scientists will be charged for the additional cost of preparing the isotopes in compounds.

Other phases of the Atomic Energy Commission's cancer-fighting program include support of selected research projects, facilities at Commission installations for use of short-lived isotopes which cannot be shipped to laboratories at a distance and continuing investigation of cancer among survivors at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Distribution of isotopes is administered by the Commission's Isotopes Division at Oak Ridge.

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