



WET SMEAR CANCER DETECTION TEST—Gastric fluid is extracted for later analysis by the smear technique. On the right, technicians fix and stain the smear slides while Dr. Papanicolaou who devised the technique watches.

MEDICINE

Cancer Prevention by Test

Dr. George N. Papanicolaou received a 1950 Lasker award for his diagnostic test for cancer. Cancers of internal organs may be diagnosed by this test.

➤ MORE practical cancer prevention is foreseen as a result of the famous Papanicolaou cancer diagnostic test for which its discoverer, Dr. George N. Papanicolaou of Cornell University Medical College, received one of the 1950 \$1000 Lasker Awards of the American Public Health Association.

Dr. George Wells Beadle, professor of biology and chairman of the biology division, California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Eugene Lindsay Bishop, director of health and safety for the Tennessee Valley Authority, also each received one of the awards. The group award was conferred on the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Papanicolaou cancer diagnostic test depends on the fact that cancers of internal organs and body structures such as the uterus, urinary tract, stomach and lungs shed superficial cells which can be obtained for examination almost as easily as if the cancers were located on the outside of the body.

Valuable as the test is now for diagnostic purposes, it is considered to have even greater potential value for the future.

"It seems not impossible that repeated observations using this cytological (cell study) method will reveal the earliest changes of cancer," is the opinion embodied in the Award citation.

When the changes in cells revealed by

the test can be regularly shown, scientists think they may have an index to the effectiveness of methods designed to restore pre-cancer cells to normal.

Science News Letter, October 14, 1950

AERONAUTICS

International Air Trip Delays To Be Eliminated

➤ MANY of the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization designed to reduce or eliminate obstacles and delays in international air travel are proving effective in the United States, the Civil Aeronautics Administration revealed in Washington.

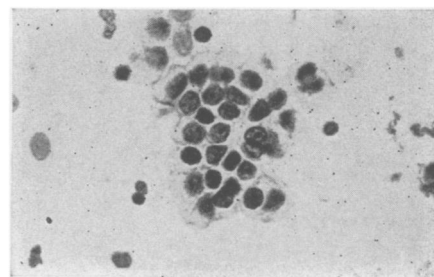
The international body, which includes representatives of more than 50 nations, has been for several years studying possible ways for cutting out red tape and other obstacles which delay the passage of travelers, mail and cargo on international routes.

To implement the work of the international group and make aviation-promotion recommendations of its own, an American committee was appointed by CAA in 1945. It consists of representatives of 10 government agencies and two air transport associations. It is known as the Subcommittee on Facilitation of International Civil Aviation, and is dubbed FAL for short.

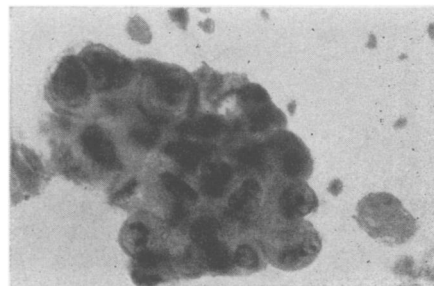
A report of this committee reveals that solid accomplishments in reducing or eliminating obstacles and delays in international air travel were made during the past fiscal year. The committee report lists 29 accomplishments in facilitating air travel and movements of aircraft and goods across United States borders.

The greatest single accomplishment, according to the report, has been the approval and almost complete implementation of recommendations of the international group relative to national boundary-crossing obstacles.

Examples of smoothing the way for travelers in international air travel include



Non-Cancerous Cells



Cancerous Cells