

## MEDICINE

# Research May Be Step Toward Anti-Cancer Vaccination

## Dream of Research Men May Be Realized or Doomed in Studies With Antigen Substance in Rabbit Tumors

**T**HE DREAM of finding a way to vaccinate against cancer is one step closer to becoming a reality or to being finally and definitely proved to be nothing but a dream. Which way the dream will turn out may be determined by studies now under way at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York.

The first step toward making the dream of anti-cancer vaccination either a glorious reality or a lost hope is reported by Dr. John G. Kidd of the Institute. (*Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Nov. 1)

One kind of cancer or tumor, the papillomas of rabbits, is known to be due to a germ of the virus type. This germ or virus, Dr. Kidd has now found, is strikingly similar, in its ability to induce resistance or immunity to itself, to other germs against which vaccination

is successful. It acts as do the classical antigens of other disease germs which call up the germ-fighters of the body known as antibodies. It is because of such antigens that vaccination or immunization against smallpox, diphtheria and a few other diseases is possible.

Discovery of such an antigen substance in rabbit papillomas means that scientists should be able to protect rabbits from these tumors by a sort of vaccination.

Whether they can do the same for other kinds of tumors, including human cancer, depends on whether they can find such antigen substances in the tumors. Search in this direction, Dr. Kidd reports, is now being made. The results of this search should provide the final word on the possibility of anti-cancer vaccination.

*Science News Letter, November 19, 1938*

stitutions have been supported by state funds, the various states have borne the responsibility of providing for basic research, upon which new industries are built.

"New industries, which create additional employment, grow out of discoveries made in the laboratory," Dr. Briggs emphasized. "The radio industry is a striking example. To provide more employment we need new facts, new discoveries, upon which new industries may be based—industries that will supply things that people will want in addition to what they already have, not industries which merely compete with those already in operation.

"Discoveries of this kind are not made overnight, but they will continue to be made, as they have been made in the past, if facilities and support are provided for basic research. A steady flow of new discoveries would stabilize economic conditions. Coordinated basic research, directed along lines that may lead to new industries, should be supported by the federal government as long-term insurance against unemployment and economic stagnation."

*Science News Letter, November 19, 1938*

## GENERAL SCIENCE

## Forced Peace Brings Disillusion to Science

**I**N BRITISH scientific circles, as elsewhere in the intellectual world, there was a surge of hope after the costly evasion of precipitate war at Munich. With removal of war's menace, mankind was free to enjoy scientific advances in the future greater than the wonders of the past. Real progress could be made in study and solution of problems at the root of the world's economic and social unrest. That was the hope.

"Disillusion has been rapid, complete and painful," to quote a leading article in the British science journal, *Nature*. "The first task to which we are now bidden to turn of necessity and at redoubled speed is armament and provision for defense. So much the more then are energies and resources withdrawn from the advancement of what we had come to realize were the essential needs of future development in human life. The sole palliation is that our aim is the preservation of the freedom of the spirit which alone consorts with the dignity of man."

If this haunting fear of having sold out science's necessary internationalism to rampant nationalistic ideology is strong in Europe, we may expect it to

## GENERAL SCIENCE

# Defense and Agriculture Take Bulk of Research Funds

## Federal Government's Research Confined Almost Entirely to Projects of Immediate Practical Value

**R**ESearch for the American farmer and engineering research, mainly for national defense, absorb over \$43,000,000 or 75 per cent. of all the \$57,700,000 research expenditures of the federal government.

This is the analysis, made by Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, after a study of the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1938. Dr. Briggs' report was made to a forum on "Invention and the Engineers' Relation to It" sponsored by the American Engineering Council.

The distribution of research funds, exclusive of statistical agencies and those engaged in social sciences looks like this:

Engineering research, mainly national defense .....	36%	—	\$21,000,000
Surveys and mapping .....	16%	—	9,400,000
Physical sciences .....	4%	—	2,200,000
Natural sciences, mainly agricultural research .....	39%	—	22,400,000
Public health .....	5%	—	2,700,000

The federal government, Dr. Briggs explained, thus confines its research activities almost exclusively to subjects having an immediate practical interest. It has not undertaken long-range research, except in the field of agriculture. Basic research in this country has in the main been carried out by our colleges and universities. In so far as these in-