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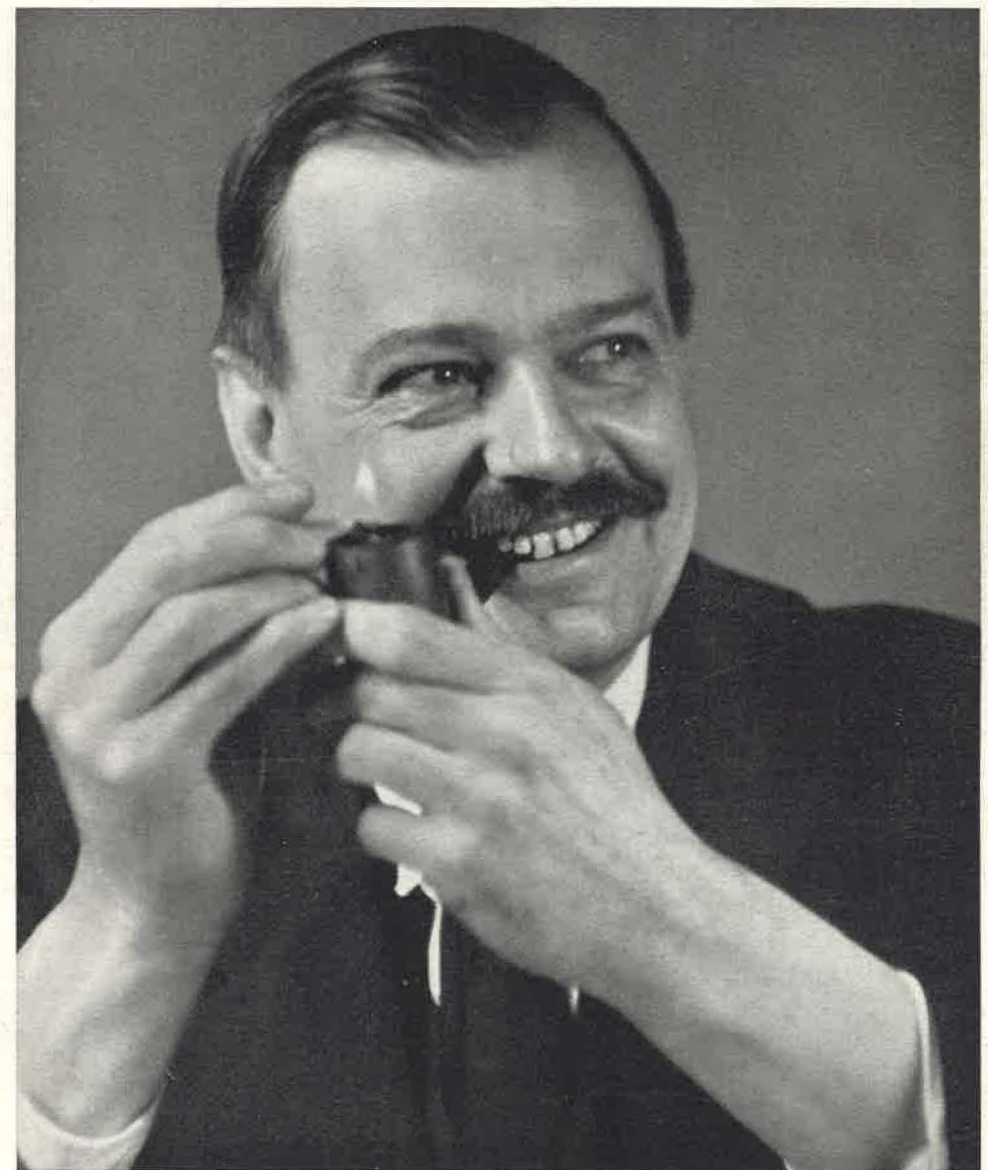
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FIFTEEN CENTS

March 22, 1937

TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine



R. H. Hoffmann

Volume XXIX

DR. CLARENCE COOK ("PETE") LITTLE

"If we can get all the women talking about Cancer. . .?"
(See MEDICINE)

Number 12

Circulation Office, 350 East 22nd Street, Chicago.

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OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

"CHURCHWARDEN" PIPES

DAD - SEE THE FINE 'CHURCHWARDEN' PIPE TED'S UNCLE GAVE HIM - HE SMOKES IT WHILE STUDYING

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THIS ORGANIZATION CONSISTED OF FOUR WARDENS AND 24 ASSISTANTS. IT HAD ON ITS COAT OF ARMS THREE FLOWERING TOBACCO PLANTS AND EXISTED UPWARDS OF 250 YEARS

THE 'CHURCHWARDEN' HAD LONG SINCE BECOME A POPULAR PIPE FOR LEISURELY INDOOR SMOKING - THE LONG STEM MADE FOR A COOL SMOKE -

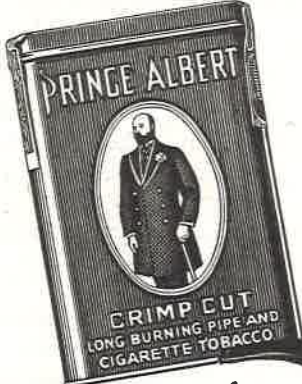
THANKS, JUDGE! YOU REALLY INTRODUCED ME TO COOL SMOKING LONG AGO WHEN YOU TOLD ME ABOUT PRINCE ALBERT

YES, I REMEMBER HOW INTERESTED YOU WERE IN ITS 'CRIMP CUT'

AND THAT WAS ONLY THE BEGINNING OF WHAT INTERESTS ME NOW IN P.A. RIGHT DOWN THE LIST-COOLNESS, MILDNESS, TASTINESS, AND 'BITE-LESS-NESS'. P.A. SCORES HIGH

AND, SPEAKING FOR THE LADIES, IT HAS A GRAND AROMA

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the 11 mm. Vickers-Maxim machine gun, which heaved incendiary slugs of impressive size in a rapid, reliable manner, even more useful on pedestrians than on hostile pilots, practical in disposing of Spanish natives.

GEORGE DOCK JR.

Scarsdale, N. Y.

No Ransom

Sirs:

In your issue of March 8, Foreign News section, and under the heading "Golden Frame" you give various figures regarding the prices in force for seats from which to view the Coronation Procession in London next May.

Whilst the range of prices that you quote—from a minimum of \$94.50 up to a maximum of \$262.50—are no doubt correct as being those offered by the company whose name you mention, the impression given to the casual reader is that the minimum rates quoted are the lowest in force anywhere. As such, they are likely to appall the person of moderate means who is contemplating a visit to England at this time.

My company, acting in conjunction with the Anchor Line, has an excellent range of first-class seating accommodation, ranging originally from \$17.50 up to \$105, of which, however, only seats from \$46 upwards now remain. Whilst these seats are primarily designed to meet the needs of passengers traveling to Glasgow in the Anchor Line vessels, a certain surplus is available for the public.

A further impression created by your article is that hotel accommodation in London is virtually unobtainable, and that conditions are chaotic. Here again I beg to correct you, as my company has a good supply of medium-class space available at prices not ridiculously high. Figures are above normal admittedly, but there is no reason whatsoever why the American desiring moderate accommodation should be stampeded into paying fantastic figures, either for hotel space or seats.

Admittedly, accommodation is unobtainable at the first-class or de luxe hotels in London, but I have found little difficulty in accommodating the type of passenger desiring this grade of hotel, in service apartments where he will find an equivalent degree of comfort at rates within comparatively reasonable limits.

The impression that I wish to correct is that the American of fairly modest means desiring to view the Coronation must first possess himself of a king's ransom, and then be satisfied to sleep on a billiard table, and I am sure that you will be willing to co-operate with me in removing any such impression that your article may have tended to create.

G. H. YOUNG

New York Representative

Roxburgh, Colin Scott & Cox, Ltd.
New York City

DeVine Predicament

Sirs:

No! No! A thousand times No! to the suggestion of Roland Moncreu [TIME, Feb. 22]

TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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ALL FOR \$1.00

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Planets from Nova?

Proxima Centauri, the sun's nearest neighbor among the stars, is 25 trillion miles away from Earth. Even if it had a family of planets, no telescope could reveal them. According to Sir James Jeans, a star which has a brood of planets must be an exceedingly rare thing in the sky; the solar system may be unique among the billions of stars which constitute the Milky Way galaxy. To Sir James it is a simple matter of mathematical probability. He has done much to propagate the "tidal theory" of the solar system's origin which is probably more widely accepted among astronomers than any other. In this view, some 2,000,000,000 years ago, a wandering star happened to swing close to the sun, from which, by its gravitational pull it drew out a long filament of hot matter which subsequently broke up and condensed to form the planets. The energy of motion which enabled the planets to assume orbits of revolution around the sun originated in the sidewise pull of the wandering star on the parent filament. The stars are separated by such unimaginably vast reaches of space that the chance of another such near-collision is almost zero.

Two years ago Dr. Gustaf Stromberg of Mt. Wilson Observatory, an able cosmologist who wears clothes like a janitor's and plays a radio while doing telescope work, evolved a theory which would allow solar systems to be much more frequent. He believes that the whole Milky Way was once a nebulous cloud of gas in random motion, in which large clumps condensed because of differences in the gaseous viscosity. Thus a sun and its planets might be formed at the same time, and the original motion of the gas plus the forces of gravitational attraction would provide the motion for planetary revolution.

Last week another possible source for planetary systems was on the astronomical horizon. Every now & then, for no apparent reason, a star seems suddenly to blow up, throwing off shells of hot gas. Such a one was Nova Herculis, the famed "new star" of 1934. After its first brilliant flare-up, this nova dropped below naked-eye visibility, down to the 13th magnitude, then recovered to magnitude 6.7, where it remained fairly steady for months. Late in 1936, astronomer David Belorizky of the National Observatory at Marseille, France, noticed that certain lines of the nova's spectrum were double. If a source of light is approaching, its spectrum lines are shifted to one side; if receding, to the other side. Therefore the doubling of the Nova Herculis lines indicated motions both toward Earth and away from Earth. Belorizky now takes this to mean that the cloud of gas around the star is *rotating*. If the cloud broke up into condensing masses, they would continue revolving around the parent star as planets.

Novae have been spotted so frequently that astronomers believe every star must go through this spectacular performance once or more in the billions of years of its life. Hence if M. Belorizky has interpreted his findings correctly, the universe may be full of planetary systems too distant for any telescope to detect.

M E D I C I N E

Regressive Lady

The Tucker Sanatorium in Richmond, Va. occupies a mansion where President James Monroe once lived. Still flourishing is a grapevine which Monroe imported from France and planted himself. Dr. Beverley Randolph Tucker, Richmond's leading neurologist, is a descendant of several First Families of Virginia. He took over the property in 1915. Thither, four years ago, was carried a strange patient, a delicate, wistful-eyed old Richmond lady who would



Pictures Inc.

RICHMOND'S DR. TUCKER

To his sanatorium, a nice little girl of 61.

not grow old. Her body, dressed as a little girl, was 61 years of age. Her mind and behavior were not more than seven.

As a patient, eloquently reported Dr. Tucker last week on one of the strangest cases ever printed in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, "She was a nice little girl in short dresses rocking in her chair. She read simple things but rather badly; she craved attention; she laughed sometimes and at others she would cry a little. She talked childishly, pleasantly or was mischievous and delighted in trying to play jokes on or fool the doctors and nurses. She would play with objects as if they were toys. When her children came to see her she would act as if she was their child.

"In a few months she was three or four years of age. Her enunciation became less distinct, she was careless with her spoon, spilling food, and had to be assisted with her feeding, she would prattle at times and occasionally she soiled herself. She had ceased to read and would have crawled around on the floor had the nurse so permitted.

"In several months more she was in bed moving her hands and feet aimlessly, often whining and crying like a very young child and the only articulation one could understand was her frequent calling for 'Mamma, Mamma,' although her mother had passed to the 'great beyond' some thirty years before. The patient would

take a towel or any cloth, roll it up and hug it to her as if it were a rag doll. She now required liquid nourishment because she would not chew, and soon she had to be fed liquids with a spoon, taking them with a sucking movement. She also would suck the corner of her gown or sheet. She began to soil herself regularly and had to be changed without giving any assistance, the nurse using large cloths in the manner of diapers. She would eat, sleep, make peculiar noises and cry. She liked to be fondled and handled by almost anyone. Her only recognition of her family was an expression of delight when they came to see her.

"At about four months of age she left the sanatorium much to our regret for this infant had become the pet of the nurses and doctors. She had been with us six months. . . . She continued to regress until she assumed the foetal posture, breathing gently being her only movement. At this time she was sent to a State hospital where soon she was gathered into the womb of her mother earth to which we all regress soon or late."

Her environment, explained Dr. Tucker, had been the protected environment of the better class in Virginia during the period shortly after the War of Secession. "She had therefore been rather petted, spoiled, admired, waited upon and had attained a fair non-collegiate education and had acquired a few cultural parlor accomplishments. From this sheltered unmarried life she had been lovingly transferred into the strong, protective, matrimonial arms of an adoring husband. Her husband was a corporation official, intelligent, efficient, alert, but at the same time exceedingly gentle toward and proud of his rather fragile and beautiful young wife. . . .

"Her husband himself did or had done for her all the chores. He provided for her a house, servants, comforts and what luxuries he could afford. He relieved her from all responsibility, smoothed out her annoyances and managed her personal affairs even to details. She told me she had never bought a railway ticket, that her husband always procured for her a drawing room, that he escorted her on every trip, that he assisted her in picking out her hats and her dresses and that in fact he had been an ideal husband.

"Then in life's prime he died and she was faced with handling the estate and directing the three, then adolescent, children. The situation seemed appalling to her although the estate was ample and the children all that could be desired. She began to feel that she should be younger in order to better understand the children and to be more companionable with them. So, when the usual period of mourning was over, she dressed and decorated herself as a younger woman would. . . . It was not long before she gave the children considerable anxiety by becoming herself an adolescent and they had to direct her goings out and comings in, to try to persuade her that her clothes were entirely too youthful, and to induce her to converse less flippantly. But the mother continued to get younger. . . ."

Cancer Army

(See front cover)

Three hundred thousand U. S. women have cancer. Some 80,000 will die of it this year. Some 40,000 need not die of it if they take or have taken advantage of the resources which Medicine has so far marshaled against the nation's second most common cause of death. About six women get cancer to every five men. The most prevalent forms of cancer in women, however, are cancer of the breast and womb, which are the most curable. To bring this message of warning and hope to the 45,000,000 U. S. women was this week the purpose of the American Society for the Control of Cancer's "Women's



Wide World

CLUBWOMEN POOLE & ILLIG

Their 2,000,000 members are most susceptible, most curable.

Field Army" of 2,000,000 women operating in 39 States under Director Clarence Cook Little. This is the largest evangelistic movement ever loosed against a disease.

More than any other disease, cancer has horrified the imagination of mankind. It kills slowly, painfully, and science does not yet know its causes or mechanism. Justifiable, therefore, was the emotion which surcharged Dr. Little's war cry last week:

"This is merely the beginning. It will be a great fight—a war worth waging. Lives by the thousand will be prolonged or saved—some by aroused personal courage, others by the spread of knowledge to those who need it. *There is no longer need to fight cancer alone.* Hundreds of thousands will share the burden, understand the sufferings which too long have seared the very soul of men and women. At a time when our country is inclined to develop class, race or creed consciousness or hatreds the menace of a common enemy and the inspiration of fighting it together may have a sorely needed and deeply significant religious and moral force. Research, diagnosis and treatment will all reflect the increased interest and activity. Doctors will have a better chance of seeing early cancer while it is curable. It is a hard task requiring patience—trench warfare with a vengeance against a ruth-

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the
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Teacher's warmth is welcomed,

these days when cold winds bluster. It's mellow, mild and smooth.

The brisk and hearty tang of it adds zest to fellowship. Teacher's is a good companion for the times you plan to remember.

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less killer. No quarter need be given or asked."

Cancer Problem. A cancer is an abnormal growth which may occur anywhere in the body, which destroys adjoining normal tissue, and which may send portions of itself to take root and grow in distant vital organs.

Investigators have at last got a glimmering of what causes cancer. Some people inherit a susceptibility to the disease. But they do not develop cancer unless some susceptible part of the body is unduly irritated by: 1) carcinogenic chemicals, 2) physical agents (X-rays, strong sunlight, repeated abrasions as from a jagged tooth), 3) possibly, biological products produced by parasites. Carcinogenic chemicals occur in coal tar, bile acids, female sex hormone. However, no one understands the exact way in which any of these causes cancer in those individuals who are susceptible to cancer.

Few general practitioners can recognize the early signs of cancer when they see them. But they have been taught—as the Women's Field Army is out to teach women—to suspect the possibilities of cancer when a sore refuses to heal; when a lump forms in any part of the body, particularly the breast; when the uterus bleeds persistently or irregularly.

Medical Help. Specialists in the diagnosis of cancer are now within the reach of every U. S. citizen. Some are pathologists who analyze bits of tissue cut from suspected cancers. Others are X-ray specialists who interpret radiograms of suspected bones and internal organs. To extend this diagnostic knowledge, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of Columbia University's Cancer Institute, is preparing a *Diagnostic Atlas of Tumors* which should be ready next year. The International Union Against Cancer sponsored the work. The Chemical Foundation pays expenses, and will market the finished atlas for \$8.

Treatment of cancer is not so progressive. Five thousand years ago Egyptian doctors used caustic salves to destroy cancers and scalpels to excise them. Today surgeons use scalpels and electric cauteries to excise cancers. And radiologists use X-rays and radium to destroy them. An occasional patient recovers after treatment with colloidal lead or the germ of erysipelas, or with this or that substance. But so do some patients who get no treatment whatsoever.

There are seven hospitals in the U. S. which specialize only in cancer cases. These are: in Manhattan, Memorial, and N. Y. City Cancer Institute; in St. Louis, Barnard Free Skin and Cancer; in Buffalo, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease; in Philadelphia, Oncologic; in Boston, Huntington Memorial; in Wrentham, Mass., Pondville. In addition there are 200 hospitals certified by the American College of Surgeons as having excellent cancer clinics.

In preparation is the very first treatise on the *Treatment of Cancer & Allied Diseases*. Editors George Thomas Pack and Edward M. Livingston, both of Manhattan, started the work two years ago, required the help of 140 international authorities, are filling 1,600 to 2,000 printed pages, may get through this autumn and give publisher Paul B. Hoeber

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HATS



of Manhattan opportunity to market the volume for about \$20.

Control of Cancer began in a small way in 1913 when a few doctors organized the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Campaigns to teach people that cancer was not a "shameful" disease and to teach doctors to look for cancers gradually spread over the country under direction of Dr. George Albert Soper, sanitary engineer. Then Mrs. Robert G. Mead, Manhattan socialite, raised an endowment of \$1,000,000 and Dr. Little, a geneticist who had recently resigned from the presidency of the University of Michigan, took charge in 1929.

Dr. Little saw that before he set out to propagandize laymen on cancer control, more doctors would have to be persuaded that an informed layman was a good patient. He also had to encourage more doctors to learn more about a disease whose treatment was plagued with tragic and humiliating failures. Three years ago, after many an appearance on the rostrum of many a medical and biological society, Dr. Little felt he had the doctors back of him. Logically, his next attack was on that group of cancer sufferers which is most numerous and amenable to treatment: "If we can get all the women talking about cancer," said he three years ago and again last week, "we will be in a fair way of controlling this tremendous cause of suffering and death."

Women's Field Army. The biggest organization of U. S. women is the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Accordingly, Dr. Little sought out Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., long a prominent clubwoman and president of the Federation in 1932. She was glad to interrupt her work as dean of progressive Stoneleigh College at Rye, N. H., where she trains girls to become businesswomen, to join Dr. Little's crusade. Because she is magnetic and persuasive (Republicans used her to campaign in New Hampshire for Landon), Mrs. Poole has been invaluable in overcoming the not inconsiderable opposition of cancerphobes, getting club leaders to co-operate with leaders of medical societies in sponsoring a forthcoming series of lectures about cancer.

To be Field Representative of the Field Army, Dr. Little chose Mrs. Marjorie B. Illig of Onset, Mass., wife of a General Motors executive and before her marriage a trained radiologist working for cancer specialists in Massachusetts. Mrs. Illig has the advantage of being not only a clubwoman in charge of the Federation's division of health, but a qualified speaker on cancer prevention.

Organized by states and counties shoulder-to-shoulder with the state and county medical societies, the American Society for the Control of Cancer's women's army is first going to collect \$1 from at least 2,000,000 U. S. women. With this \$2,000,000 the army will finance mass meetings, lectures, radio broadcasts, newspaper and magazine articles, print and distribute tons of literature urging all U. S. women to be on the alert for unusual lumps, sores, bleeding, and telling them what to do about these symptoms if they occur.

Cancer Control. So eager was the U. S. medical profession to co-operate in this anti-cancer campaign that last week the four important U. S. organizations



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dealing with cancer—the American College of Surgeons, the American Roentgen Ray Society, the American Association for Cancer Research, and the American Society for the Control of Cancer—formed a Cancer Council, which will answer any reasonable question about cancer sent by doctor or layman to headquarters at No. 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Members of this Cancer Council are:

Dr. Frank E. Adair, Memorial Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Karl Kornblum, Graduate Hospital, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James B. Murphy, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.

Dr. James Ewing, Memorial Hospital, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Burton T. Simpson, State Institute for the Study of Malignant Disease, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. C. C. Little, Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me.

Clarence Cook Little's grandfather was James Lovell Little, a dominating Massachusetts businessman who made Father James Lovell Jr. quit studying architecture at Harvard and go into business. James Lovell Little Jr. compensated for this transfer by taking up natural sciences as a hobby. He was the first man in the U. S. to breed Scottish terriers. He also bred cocker and clumber spaniels, dachshunds. Son Clarence Cook took up the avocation, now breeds Scotties and dachshunds in his own Newcastle Kennels at Bar Harbor, and is a qualified judge of nine other breeds.

"Pete" Little was practically born a geneticist. He received a pair of pigeons when he was 3 years old. By the time he was 7 he bred a pair which won a first prize. Then he took up mice. He inbred his first pair of mice, brown brother and sister, in 1909 when he was a Harvard junior, and has been inbreeding their progeny ever since. The herd accompanied him to Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. when he became assistant director of the Carnegie Institution's Station for Experimental Evolution (1919), to Orono, Me. when he became president of the University of Maine (1922), to Ann Arbor, Mich. when he became president of the University of Michigan (1925), to Bar Harbor, where he became director of the Jackson Memorial Laboratory in 1929. At Bar Harbor, in a small building whose solid brick walls exclude stray mice, he produces 150,000 mice a year, sells 50,000 to other scientific institutions for research, anatomizes 25,000 to analyze their inherited characteristics, especially their susceptibility to cancer.

His own mice were his particular solace when he was president of the University of Michigan. After their initial enthusiasm for the youngest university president of his time, the regents of the University heckled him for his liberal views on education and student behavior, and for his refusal to let Michigan politicians dispose of University money. Disappointed, he resigned after four years. Almost immediately he divorced his wife, daughter of a Boston architect, on grounds of cruelty and technical desertion. He gave her and their two sons and daughter every dollar

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he owned (about \$100,000), and at the age of 41 started life anew.

Roscoe Bradbury Jackson Memorial Laboratory, founded at Dr. Little's suggestion, in memory of the late organizer and president of Hudson Motor Co., offered him a \$3,000-a-year job as director. Within a few weeks trustees of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, remembering that just after he got out of college he spent four years with the Harvard Cancer Commission, that he was one of the world's authorities on the inherited susceptibility to cancer and a good executive wanting an extra job, hired him as managing director. The Society pays him \$9,000 a year (out of which he must pay his traveling expenses), does not object to his work at Jackson Memorial. This renewed security enabled Dr. Little to marry a Phi Beta Kappa and Master of Arts who had been an enthusiastic laboratory assistant to him at Maine and a loyal supervisor of women students at Michigan. Mrs. Little No. 2 still takes an intense extra-mural interest in the mice at Bar Harbor, besides managing the modest house near the Bar Harbor water front in which they live with their children: Richard Warren, 5, and Laura Revere, 3.

Back in Bar Harbor last week, preparing for a big swing around the country when the Women's Field Army drive begins this week, Dr. Little resonantly declared of his new task:

"Why do I feel so deeply about it? Because I have both experienced, understood and, I am afraid, caused too much suffering, and hate it. Because my own father died as a result of cancer. Because perhaps whatever ancestral desire I have to explore the unknown is appealed to by the research work and the wish to be a 'crusader,' which almost all of us have, is given a chance to express itself. Finally, because I believe that Americans will be happier and saner if they combine in fighting a scourge like cancer than they will be if they continue to fight each other for money and power."

Isografts

A Portland, Ore. boy of 9 and a girl of 7 stripped naked last week to show a group of local doctors how new treatments for burns had saved their lives. Immediately after their accidents, both had been bathed in tannic acid and silver nitrate. This treatment, which Portland's Plastic Surgeon Adalbert G. Bettman invented (TIME, March 18, 1935), "leatherized" the burned areas and enabled healing to start.

When the leatherized skin tore, as occasionally happens, Dr. Bettman resorted to isografts. These are razor thin strips of skin (taken from a donor whose blood matches the patient's) laid over the raw surfaces. Such isografts soon disintegrate but temporarily they act as a natural dressing and, when supplemented by a preparation called "oxyquinoline sulphate scarlet r" which Dr. Bettman devised, they reduced infection and temperature, and enabled the children to gain strength. After nine days of this Dr. Bettman took autografts from healthy areas of the patients' own thighs, and after three months' hospitalization discharged them, although somewhat imperfect, nonetheless whole.