Toward Control of CANCER

Immunologist
Robert Good
CANCER, mankind’s most feared disease, has been stubbornly resisting the onslaught of medicine since the days of Hippocrates. It is today the second leading cause of death in the U.S. (after heart disease) and a subject of intensive study by researchers around the world. One of the foremost of these is this week’s cover subject, Dr. Robert Good, director of New York’s Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research. Dr. Good specializes in immunology, using the body’s own natural defenses to fight cancer. In recent weeks, he has been sharing his experiences with Medicine Writer Peter Scluter who, aided by Reporter-Researcher Andrea Chambers, wrote and did much of the reporting for this week’s cover story.

Stoler and Good, it turned out, have more in common than their interest in immunology. The scientist, a sometime country boy, and the reporter, an incurable morning jogger, are both early risers. Their initial meeting was over lunch, but they subsequently had most of their discussions in Good’s office from 6 a.m. to 8 or 9 a.m. Last month both attended a Florida conference on immunology, and while fellow conference-sleepers slept, Stoler and Good continued their talks over chilled orange juice, watching the sun rise over St. Petersburg.

One of Stoler’s sources greeted the day at dawn, however, and during more civilized hours he interviewed cancer researchers from the University of Wisconsin, the University of California and the National Institutes of Health, as well as representatives from a number of cancer treatment centers. What began to emerge was solid evidence that immunology might well lead to a successful control of cancer. "The problem now," cautions Stoler, "is that doctors can’t make it work all the time or with everybody. There’s no ‘magic bullet’ yet for cancer, but this seems to be one of the most encouraging developments in years."

A former newspaper reporter and radio-documentary writer, Stoler began writing TIME’s Medicine section 3½ years ago and now cuts his way through eight to ten medical journals a week. "I reduce things to terms that I can understand, and I figure if I can understand them, I can make the reader understand them," he says. "The challenge is to take a fairly complex procedure and explain it in simple, everyday language without losing any accuracy."

His early interviews with Good behind him, Stoler is back to running two miles before breakfast each weekday morning, sometimes seven or eight miles on the weekends. "I suppose everyone has got his hang up," he says a trifle defensively. "I’m hooked on exercise."

And on early mornings.

Ralph P. Dowden
That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Menthol or Regular

Cleaning Out the Fold

Sir / We already live in an overwhelming Christian environment and are bombarded with its message day and night. To heighten that bombardment, however, and well, the destruction of the Jewish faith is a negation of this country's basic beliefs.

Key 73 will not succeed.

STACY MACKLIN
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sir / Why not blame the thugs who try to overthrow democracy, the men who try to overthrow the middle class? We have tried to stay in the public school system and we are not integrated neighborhoods. Instead we were pulled out of the public school system and may well be pulled out of our neighborhood some day. Thank you.

JOSEPH VINC
North Dartmouth, Mass.

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MR. DOUGLAS W. KIRKLAND
Dallas

The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan 48121

Barbara Ann Shelton
Peoria, Ill.

Sir / The Christian evangelical movement exists not to force-feed those who do not wish to be fed, but to share the joy of our faith with those who are hungry.

EDWARD GRIMSHAW
Dallas

Sir / If Christians ever are successful in converting the Jews, they will rule the day.

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Throughout the rest of the day, squad cars and ambulances chased through the city, evacuating buildings and trying to deal with a rash of hoaxes; the rumored targets included Windsor Castle and the Royal Opera House. Police blocked off Trafalgar Square for several hours and, taking no chances, exploded four locked suitcases that were found on the steps of the National Gallery; the suitcases, as it turned out, contained old clothing.

The explosions brought out the city’s best blitz spirit. Medical workers suspended their strike and returned to St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, which treated most of the casualties.

“Yeah, it’s one way to go free,” reflected one man, grinning despite a swollen lip, a cut nose and two loosened teeth. At the time of the explosion, he had been on trial at the Old Bailey for receiving stolen goods. He added: “Maybe they’ll give me good conduct for this.”

Most IRA leaders in recent years have strongly opposed the opening of a new campaign of terror in London. The rebels are far more isolated there than they are in Northern Ireland, and the damage they can cause is not so great. Last year’s IRA attack on a paratrooper base at Aldershot, 35 miles from London, backfired humiliatingly; of the seven people killed when a bomb went off in a mess hall, all were civilians, five were women and one was a Catholic priest. Both bombers were caught and convicted. Last week’s terrorists seemed to fare no better. Within hours, seven men and three women were arrested at London airport as they tried to board planes for Belfast and Dublin.

Almost forgotten in the turmoil was the referendum in Northern Ireland, which for once seemed almost tranquil in comparison with London. Ulster managed to get through its first polling day in seven years with only eleven explosions, two people injured, and one soldier killed by a sniper.

The Lollipop Budget

First the gas workers walked out, cutting service to 4,000,000 homes. About 3,500 business firms, 1,700 schools and 400 hospitals were shut down—either because of lack of heat or because their own employees were also on strike. Some hospitals even had to burn their soiled bed sheets because their laundries were closed. As the strike for higher wages spread, stoppages and slowdowns seemed to succeed one another almost at random. The customs inspectors at London’s Heathrow Airport returned to duty within 24 hours, but the rail strike that was supposed to last one day dragged on for four. Queen Elizabeth II herself had to rearrange a train trip to Wales (she went by plane instead). Scotland Yard warned travelers: “Do not come into London unless your presence is absolutely essential.”
Sport

often beat the boys in climbing, skiing, even schoolyard brawling.
That spirit carried her through her one major setback so far: failure to win in the 1972 Winter Olympics at Sapporo. The Austrians went into that competition confident of success, and Annemarie was expected to pick up a gold medal or two with little trouble. The team's morale was destroyed, however, by the controversial disqualification of Star Skier Karl Schranz (TIME, Feb. 14, 1972), and Annemarie had to settle for a pair of silver medals. After that setback, she thought of giving up skiing, but the mood lasted only a short time. Then she threw herself into her harsh training regime, modeled after that of a prizefighter—long-distance runs, shadow boxing and rope jumping—and had a metal plaque made for the dashboard of her car: NEVER FORGET SAPPORO.

Said Proell to a friend: "When I'm second, I see red."

Kid Sisters.
If anything ever lures Proell away from skiing, auto racing might do it. Romance for the moment runs a poor third. Her current car is a hopped-up Ford Capri, painted black and gold in the colors of Brazil's World Champion Emerson Fittipaldi. She is renowned for flogging it along slippery Alpine roads at speeds of up to 160 m.p.h. Whenever her training schedule permits, she flies off to Grand Prix races to watch the progress of such motor racing pals as Fittipaldi, Jackie Stewart and Jackie Ickx.

But her skiing days seem far from ended. Last week she was racing in World Cup competitions in Alaska, after a painful fall that knocked her out of a cup weekend in Quebec. Beyond the current North American tour there is next year's World Cup and, in 1976, the Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria. How long will she continue to ski? "I don't know," she says, "but there will be Proells on the slopes for years to come. Wait until you see my kid sisters—they'll be the best yet."

Designated Success

Score one for the American League and its "designated hitter" experiment (TIME, Jan. 22). In the first game of the 1973 exhibition season last week, which matched the American League's Minnesota Twins and the National's Pittsburgh Pirates, each team played according to the rules of its own league. Thus the Twins had the advantage of putting a batter in the pitcher's batting-order spot without removing the pitcher from the game. The Twins' designated Outfielder Larry Dale, drove home seven runs with a pair of homers as Minnesota won 12-4.

"It's a wonderful rule," said Haile, whose career batting average is a modest .236. Pirates' Manager Bill Vito, who will not have to contend with the innovation once the regular season begins, had a different view: "It's not fair, playing nine men against ten."
You're going to spend a lot of nice days and nights...and dollars.

You can spend less...and get master charge...quickly.

Look for the Master Charge sign or the Interbank symbol.
Making of a Nonperson

At the wedding three years ago of Journalist Peter Niesewand and Nonie Fogarty in Salisbury, Rhodesia, one of the guests quipped to the bride: "If he doesn't look after you, my dear, I'll have him restricted." The peculiar threat came from Desmond Larder-Burke, Minister of Justice, Law and Order. Niesewand has looked after his wife well enough, but for the past month he has been in jail under an order signed by Larder-Burke. The vague grounds: the "prevention of acts prejudicial to public safety or public order." Free translation: the white-supremacist government of Ian Smith did not like what Niesewand had been writing, and has the dictatorial powers to squelch him.

Last week Tim Inc. proposed a "shield" statute for its newsroom to protect newsmen and their sources and unpublished material. "I regularly employed in investigative reporting will be gathered to assure unfettered news gathering, it is crucial that the law be made sufficiently strong to protect the confidentiality of confidential information would be disclosed," said Tim Inc. lawyer Peter Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Register, who has won a Pulitzer Prize for investigative work. Tim Inc. argues that journalists should fight subpoenas on an individual basis, relying on the Constitution for their defense. A law giving absolute protection, it said, could impede law-enforcement agencies and would give newsmen privileges "beyond anything enjoyed today by anyone except absolute monarchs."

Anyone could get protection, Mollenhoff said, from a subpoena for a reporter's testimony and material only if it is established beforehand that there is imminent danger of loss of life if he does not disclose such information, or that the information is so important that the court hearing must decide whether it should be withheld from public exposure. In both instances, Mollenhoff said, the information must be so important that it cannot be obtained from any other source.

The eroding of confidentiality will make investigative reporting much more difficult, Mollenhoff added, by compelling journalists to release their sources and unpublished material. "I think the law should be designed to protect the confidentiality of confidential information unless there is imminent danger of loss of life if he does not disclose such information, or that the information is so important that the court hearing must decide whether it should be withheld from public exposure."
COVER STORY
had her first bout with breast cancer seven years ago, her doctors knew exactly what to do. Following the accepted procedure, her to intensive radiotherapy. But when she was told later that the X-ray bombardment would also do serious damage to the underlying muscle, the therapy was stopped. Surgery was out of the question; the lumps were too small. Mrs. Brown's treatment was one of the most dramatic applications of the rapidly expanding science of self-immunology—the study of the body's natural defenses against disease. That shield is one of the most promising weapons yet developed by doctors, and the long fight against cancer, which a day earlier would have averted an estimated 650,000 Americans and kill more than 350. The older techniques—surgery, radiation and chemotherapy (drug treatments)—have been used successfully in bringing some cancers under control. But surgery usually results in unattractive and disfiguring involutions. Either the cancer is too deep to reach, or it has spread to healthy tissue. When cancer recurs at the operation site two years later, and even red blood cells have been used to boost the patient's energy. Dr. John E. Morton of U.C.L.A. has used BCG to improve the body's resistance to the challenge of cancer. In the words of one patient in whom something wasn't found that all cancer patients suffer from some impairment of their ability to resist disease. "In order for cancer to occur and persist, there must be a failure of the immunological process," says Good. "We've never found a cancer patient in whom something wasn't screwed up immunologically.

Other research tends to support Good's theory. A study conducted at the University of California at Los Angeles showed that only one out of three patients about to undergo surgery for cancer was able to respond to a skin test used to determine if normal immune reactions occur. Kidney-transplant patients, whose immune systems are suppressed by drugs to prevent rejection of the new organ, are more susceptible to certain malignancies than others in the same age groups. The American College of Surgeons/National Institutes of Health's Population Registry study found that 8,000 transplant patients and found 77 cases of cancer, 17 of which were bone-marrow malignancies called reticulum cell sarcoma. Significantly, that disease occurs in only 100 times more frequently in transplant patients than it does in members of the general population, according to a report by doctors at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

In the 1940s, doctors finally recognized that a bad functioning immune system, or the presence of the body virtually defenseless against infection from then to 1950 that Sir Frank MacFarlane Burnet, an Australian, theorized that the body manages to cope with the enormous range of disease organisms by being able to recognize itself and to reject everything that is different. A few years later, Burnet and Dr. Lewis Thomas, who has just been appointed president of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, suggested a relationship between the immune system and cancer growth. They postulated that the body from invaders, the immune system has the duty to police cell growth and prevent the spread of cancerous cells. That system recognizes abnormal and "outlaw" cells.

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Dr. Georges Mathe, a leading cancer researcher at the Paul Brousse hospital in Paris, has been using BCG for some time, and is a great advocate of it as a part of a double-barreled approach to cancer. BCG, a strain of the tuberculosis bacillus, is known to boost the body's immune system against cancer cells, while radioactive isotopes of phosphorus, used by oncologists in treating bone cancer, are known to destroy cancer cells more quickly than normal ones to reduce the size of cancer in addition to 100,000 or so. Then he uses

COVER STORY

WHEN Mrs. Mary Brown, a pleasant housewife from Dallas, had her first bout with breast cancer seven years ago, her doctors knew exactly what to do. Following the accepted procedure, her to intensive radiotherapy. But when she was told later that the X-ray bombardment would also do serious damage to the underlying muscle, the therapy was stopped. Surgery was out of the question; the lumps were too small. Mrs. Brown's treatment was one of the most dramatic applications of the rapidly expanding science of self-immunology—the study of the body's natural defenses against disease. That shield is one of the most promising weapons yet developed by doctors, and the long fight against cancer, which a day earlier would have averted an estimated 650,000 Americans and kill more than 350. The older techniques—surgery, radiation and chemotherapy (drug treatments)—have been used successfully in bringing some cancers under control. But surgery usually results in unattractive and disfiguring involutions. Either the cancer is too deep to reach, or it has spread to healthy tissue. When cancer recurs at the operation site two years later, and even red blood cells have been used to boost the patient's energy. Dr. John E. Morton of U.C.L.A. has used BCG to improve the body's resistance to the challenge of cancer. In the words of one patient in whom something wasn't found that all cancer patients suffer from some impairment of their ability to resist disease. "In order for cancer to occur and persist, there must be a failure of the immunological process," says Good. "We've never found a cancer patient in whom something wasn't screwed up immunologically.

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Defending Against Disease

Many live in a sea of microorganisms; the immune system is his defense against them. A new test for susceptibility to disease-causing organisms makes it possible to identify those with multiple myelomas, or can be made to interact with a series of blood proteins called “complement,” which aids in destroying the invader and makes it even more attractive to scavenger cells. By one or a combination of these means, the intruder is broken down into chemical components that are recycled by the body or excreted as waste.

B-cells, meanwhile, are stimulated to produce antibodies, which immunologists believe can be tailor-made to react with each of the millions of different organisms a human may encounter in his lifetime. The antibodies lock onto foreign substances, making them far more susceptible to ingestion by macrophages and other scavenger cells. Once an antibody has locked onto an invading cell, it can interact with a series of blood proteins called “complement,” which aids in destroying the invader and makes it even more attractive to scavenger cells. By one or a combination of these actions, the intruder is broken down into chemical components that are recycled by the body or excreted as waste.
pressed by the thymes, was responsible for delayed hypersensitivity, or certain types of allergic responses, and the rejection of transplanted tissue. The other, involving blood-borne diseases, helped combat viral and bacterial invaders. Presented by Good and his group in the mid-1950s, the "two component" theory became the foundation of modern immunology, and led to new experiments to understand the phenomenon of immune response. It also led to another Good innovation—the first successful use of bone-marrow transplants to correct immunodeficiency disease.

Doctors had experimented with bone-marrow transplants in the mid-1950s, primarily to combat leukaemia. But these efforts proved generally unsuccessful. Immunologically sound bone marrow from a donor was rejected by the recipient as "foreign." The immune system, he says, will naturally recognize any foreign tissue or organism. Immune rejection was a major obstacle to the transplantation of organs taken from cadavers. Good was usually up by 4 and at his desk by 5 a.m. He spent the first hour reading medical journals. By 8 a.m., he assured his colleagues, "I know all the important papers of the day." Good used "transfer factor," a substance first isolated from the white cells of blood by New York University's Dr. H. Sherwood Lawrence in 1948, to transfer specific immune responses.

"Transfer factor" could prove fatal to the recipient whose immune system was either weak or absent. Given bone marrow from donors whose immune systems had rejected the gift, the recipient was declared "immunologically sound.

"It's an ancillary and occurs in several instances where the immune system is either weak or absent. It's more exact science. At present, we are running tests on every patient, exercising the various blood components, allergic reactions and response to common disease agents."

Good's most ambitious undertaking, however, was a study that could be done without animal experimentation—transplanting organs to study the immune response. "It's a study that could be done without animal experimentation—transplanting organs to study the immune response.

"We could use the patient's own immune system to reject the transplant, instead of killing it with roentgen therapy.

"I think we could do better than that, too, would survive if a good tissue match could be found.

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Good's accomplishments have made him a folk hero at home and abroad. But many are puzzled by his amiable behavior. Good is usually up by 4 a.m.

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