Miracle Of Spontaneous Regression Studied In Search For Cancer Cure

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a four-part series on "The Fourth Front Against Can-cer." In this article written at the request of the American Cancer Society, a distinguished scientist describes Spontaneous

By DR. WARREN H. COLE Professor of Surgery, University of Illinois College of Medicine (Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

CHICAGO, III. - (NEA) - A reported the most awesome and practice-a spontaneous regres-

patient with cancer, which somecine's ability to cure or control tely well. All evidence of cancer will disappear. The patient may live many years without recur rence of the cancer and die of an entirely unrelated cause. Most, however, have a recurrence after months or years of good health.

Dr. Tilden C. Everson and 1 the world medical literature, corresponding with scientists and doctors and reviewing the slides make certain each case was Indeed cancer.

We have verified to our sat-Infaction 119 cases of spontane-1900. Considering the millions who have died of cancer during that time, 119 cases are not very

No patient should depend on er hope for spontaneous regresalon to cure his cancer.

Nevertheless, that this prenomenon-or miracle, if you will -takes place at all persuades us of curing cancer are possible. Perhaps all we have to do is find out how nature did it in these

The most frequent spontaneous regressions occur in nerve tissue ors called neuroblastoma Next to leukemia, this is the commonest kind of cancer in youngsters. If children can live these tumors 14 months or longer, they stand almost a onein-three chance of having a spontaneous regression. It may be that the hormone changes of early childhood enhance resis-

The most common sponiuneous regressions in adults occur in cancers of the kidney, of the ering which is left in the womb following delivery) and in melanoma, or "black cancer," of the

skin and other tissues. Spontaneous remissions are also recorded for cancers of the breast, bladder, bone, uterus, colon, rectum, stomach, ovary, atic tissue, thyroid, lung and a few other sites.

Sometimes, following removal or even partial removal of the original tumor, cancer colonies throughout the body disappear. It is as though the original umer produces something which ties the hands of the body's in munity machinery. Or as though the body's defenses against the rapidly growing cancer are overmor is done away with.

Have you noticed how everything is up these days?-spacemen, the stock market, national interest rates, and Jones family (the tribe that neighbors attempt to keep up with) And with these spring days the grass is trying to jump . little higher.



DR. COLE in his laboratory at the University of Illinois College

In some cases, the cancer disappears following an acute infection which in some manner mobilizes all the body's natural de-

fenses. On the basis of these observa tions, we felt that if the body's defenses could be helped along by artificial means, they might be able to overcome cancer.

We undertook an experiment n which half the advanced breast cancer patients, randomly selected, were given convention-al surgery, while the other half were given conventional surgery plus a cancer-killing drug, nitr ogen mustard, during and fol-lowing their operation.

Now, five years after starting the procedure, we find that less than half as many patients have died in the group given surgery plus the drug as in the group of patients who were given surgery aly. It may be that surgery and drugs get rid of most of the cancer, and the body's defenses are able to do the rest of the job. We do not know yet how many more patients actually have been cured by this method

than by surgery alone. Even better results have been achieved on breast cancer using surgery plus another drug called TSPA or Thio-Tepa. A report at last year's annual meeting of the American College of Surgeons

"At present there is a strong indication that . . . Thio-Tepa significantly decreases the probability of recurrence. Of the pre-menopausal patients who had received this therapy, 95 per cent showed no recurrence 26 months postoperatively, compared with 46 per cent for the controls. Cancer-free rates for postmenfor those receiving the drug, compared with 66 per cent for the controls."

If these results continue to stand up, the combination of drugs plus surgery may reduce substantially the number of women (now about 23,000 a year in the United States) who die of breast cancer.

Comparable results have not been achieved so far in cancers of any other site.

Back around the turn of the century, Dr. W. B. Coley reported that a sizable number of caneer patients who developed erysipelas (a severe and dangerous inflammatory infection) had shown dramatic spontaneous remissions of their cancers. Erysipelas is almost extinct in the United States. But for many

ing various to ic fractions of bacteria and testing them for anti-cancer effect on laboratory In one laboratory, one bacterial toxin has cured about one-third of mice with transplanted

cancers. But curative doses have to be high, and for every mouse cured another mouse dies of drug toxicity. Bacterial toxins during the last decade have been used cau-

tiously on a few cancer patients. They do not cure human cancer. In a few cases they have given a passing remission. Strong doses are risky. far in vain-to separate the poi-

therapeutic parts of the toxins. apeutic fractions are the same. number of research centers, scientists are seeking to learn the secrets of spontaneous remission. When they reduce to laboratory and clinical procedures the presently mysterious me-chanisms of this miracle, cancer will lose some of its dreadful

(NEXT: Antigens-the basis for cancer vaccins.)



CRASH-IFIED ADVERTISEMENT - This general store in Lawrenceville, Ill., makes people believe it when it says "Drive in." which appears to have crashed through the side of the store, has been cut in half and placed against the building with pieies of "debris" piled on it. Clay Childress. operator of the store, says it's a secret how he obtained the 000-000

TABLE TALKS
Jane Andrews.

recipe down to small amounts.

This one gives ounces for several

ingredients, but it will not be

difficult to figure ounces of

sugar into cups, for instance: 8

BUTTERMILK

CHIFFON PIE

14 pint milk 14 pint egg whites (about 8)

Combine buttermilk, butter.

and the 6 ounces of sugar and

bring to boiling point; add the

rnstarch which has been mixed

with the 1/4 pint milk. Beat egg

whites stiff, beating in the 8 ounces of sugar. Blend in the

boiling mixture. Pour into pie

shells. When cool, top with whip-

When summer comes, you may

want an ice cream pie for your

makes an 8-inch pie shell.

Her Whipped Cream

Was The Real Thing

sidered it fit for almost all des

of this vapid stuff that is

cream in supermarkets.

snow in a new snowdrift.

egg beater in hand, whipping the

the work table in the pantry.

grew and grew till it resembled

blue sky, and was thick enough

Under the whipped cream one

plump with dates or raisins, or a fruit salad of bananas, apples,

peaches, and grapes. Perhaps the

of feather-light white cake, or

gingerbreads, or there could be several scoops of homemade ice

cream under the heap of whip-

CHOCOLATE PIE SHELL

. . .

unces equals 1 cup.

1 quart buttermilk

21/2 ounces cornstarch

8 ounces sugar 3 baked pie shells

Whipped Cream

11/2 ounces butter

6 ounces sugar

In the lemon-pie recipe that | great favour when cutting follows the butter-rich crumble serves as both top and bottom lavers for the fresh lemon filling. This dessert is inexpensive and will add a touch of glamour to any meal. LEMON FILLING 114 cups sugar

6 tablespoons cornstarch ½ teaspoon salt 2 cups hot water 1 egg, beaten 1/3 cup fresh lemon juice 1 teaspoon grated lemon peel 2 tablespoons butter

Combine sugar, cornstarch and salt. Add hot water gradu ally and cook over direct heat stirring constantly for 6-8 min-utes, or until thick and clear. Gradually stir hot mixture into beaten egg. Pour back into pan. Cook at low heat 6 minutes longer, stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Remove from heat; stir in lemon juice, grated peel, and butter. Cool. LEMON CRUMBLE

1/4 cup crushed cornflakes 4 cup brown sugar 34 cup flour 34 cup flaked cocoanut ½ teaspoon soda ½ cup melted butter l teaspoon grated lemon Lemon filling Whipped cream

Fresh lemon slices Mix cornflakes, sugar, flour cocoanut, and soda together, blending well. Stir in melted butter and lemon peel. Cover bottom of 9-inch round cake pan with 3/3 of crumble mixture. Pour in lemon filling. Sprinkle remaining crumble mixture on top. Bake at 350 degrees F. oven for 20-30 minutes, or until mixture bubbles up. Cool. Garnish with whipped cream and lemon

CHOCOLATE MERINGUE 1 9-inch baked pie shell 2 cups milk

2 squares chocolate cup sugar 3 tablespoons cornstarch 4 teaspoon salt 3 egg yolks, slightly beater 1 tablespoon butter 1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald milk and chocolate top of double boiler. Blend sugar, cornstarch, and salt togetner. Add to milk and chocolate. Cook over boiling water until thick (about 15 minutes), stirring constantly. Cover and let cook for 10 minutes. Add part of hot mixture to egg yolks and blend quickly. Return to double boiler and stir over hot water for 4-5 minutes. Add butter and vanilla; pour into pie shell and cover with meringue.

MERINGUE 3 egg whites

s teaspoon salt 6 tablespoons sugar Beat whites with salt until fluffy but not stiff. Add sugar gradually: continue beating or til meringue stands in peaks. Cover filling, spreading to edges prevent shrinkage. Bake at 425 degrees F. oven for 4-5 min utes or until peaks are browned. Cool before serving.

STATE OF A CO. When I was at The Acizona Inn in Tucson a couple of months ago, I was served buttermilk ey Johnston in the Christian Science Monitor. The chef cut his recipe down to one that makes 3 pies. Checking through about 10 standard cookbooks, I find that none of them gives a buttermilk pie recipe, so you may want this for something entirely different from other pies you serve. As you may well imagine, chefs perform a Who Started Those April Fool Jokes?

Legend blames Noah for the Feast of Folly. He is supposed to have sent a dove soaring from the Ark on a fruitless flight to look for a landing place before the Flood waters abated.

More plausible is the suggesion that it all began in France. The French were the first Christian nation to start the New Year on January 1st instead of March 25th.

Before the change, New Year nerry-making ended with a bumper feast on April 1st. On that day gifts were exchanged. When January 1st became New year's Day the French were oath to lose their April festival, o a mock feast was held on the first day of that month. Joke gifts were exchanged.

To-day, April 1st in France is alled the feast of "poisson d'Av-," which means a young fish, April fish, easily caught. The French exchange small chocolate fish on All Fools' Day.

Many people think the Feast of omfoolery is connected with the ancient Hindu Feast of Huli. This is relebrated on March 31st, when Hindus send unsuspecting people on phony errands. But theologians say that April 1st was the beginning of a mediaeval month of prayer for the feebleminded. That day was also the one day in the Middle Ages when lowed out of their cages. Prayers were offered for their

cure. The day became known as All Fool's Day. The high-jinks of April 1st are part of life almost all over the world. Spain and Germany object, however, and Russia does

ped cream. One just never knew what the cream hid.

And in season there was strawberry shortcake, rich enough to melt in one's mouth, almost hid under the crimson, juicy berries. Naturally, one was certain to find whipped cream, great quan-tities of it, spooned over the shortcake from the blue bowl. I miss the whipped cream that Grandmother used with such a lavish hand for her desserts. Desserts nowadays seem insipid. without body as it were, ever since those days in Grandmoth-

not favour the country dis-Those Racketeers Are Still Busy

This year, American chewing. gum manufacturers marketed special All Fool Candy which is made from gun cotton, spiced with pepper and coated with pink sugar. The children are supposed to use it to tempt their to make monkeys o In Turkey the Press lead the stories. Other Continental papers

A Berne newspaper housed h readers with a tale that Captain Lowenstein, the Belgian financier who disappeare ing across the English Channel had been found in Switzerland Again, a Bucharest morning a story that the city's main m

of people. Panic swept the city. It was only stilled when the paper rush ed out a special edit ing it was all a joke Rumanian aristocrats in exi who specialized in April Fool still talk of the far jokes.

the rush hour, killing hundred

note on the wood floor of an ad King Carol spotted it and was confused when he couldn't pick it up. The following year the painter drew a numb ed cigarette stubs on the floo and had quite a laugh as th aristocracy of Rumania tried to extinguish them. Good, harmless fun. But it ha

not always ended like that San Francisco police are still trying to find the "joker" who gave some workmen sandwiche Very tasty they were too . but they all contained a lethal dose of arsenic. It was pointless slaying. The

mystery killer had no link with any of his victims. He is still free to strike again. Last year, a Warsaw husband was met by a friend who tald him that his wife had run away with another man. The husband rushed home. He did not hear his friend's startled cry of '

Seconds later a shot came from within the house. The husbant had killed himself.

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FASHION HINT



A New Jersey housewife

weak in mathematics, thought she sniffed a bargain when two rough-and-ready strangers rang her doorbell and offered to apply fertilizer to the lewn for "a mere" 5 cents a square foot. Stunned by the bill - \$200 for her modest 40 by 100-foot plotshe waited too long to stop pay ment on her cheque, learned eventually that her lawn had been coated with little more than water and sand. In St. Louis. ravelling entrepreneurs who 'guaranteed" to make asphalt driveways as good as new were simply applying old crankease oil, collecting fat fees, and moving on leaving unimproved drives that remained sticky for weeks. A San Bruno, Calif. householder, suing a painter cecause the house paint ran off in the first rain and ruined his shrubbery, learned that the shrubbery would have withered in any case; it was virtually ungrowable, purveyed by a root-

less "nurseryman" who had since vanished. From coast to coast, the warming sun of spring was producing the annual crop of seasonal swindlers who prey on the US. homeowner in his most vulner-able moments. Bemused with thoughts of grass and gardens, uncertain about winter's ravages, housands of Americans needed only the nudge of a promised bargain to be easy pickings and the pickers came in endless

"topsoil" (impressively, if mean-

inglessly, black) from unscrupu-

While some of the rackets are

outright criminal fraud, the most costly are simply sharp business

in point involves high-pressure

salesmen of aluminum house sid-

ings who sell cheap materials

and workmanship, talk custom-

\$7,000 for a modest-size house.

often taking a second mortgage

on the house itself as security

leads with boiler-room telephone

operations or blatant TV com-

mercials. "There's no hard sell

here, folks," runs a Los Angeles version. "Just helpful advice."

Once in the door, a salesman

may offer rebates for referral

sales to other neighbors or even

offer siding free as a "demon

stration model" for the neighbor-

hood. He requires only that the householder sign a "few papers"

since it is "illegal" to give things

away. The papers, of course, are

are a complex and ultimately

expensive contract. Others offer

debts if he signs for a contract,

in that city last month. Cali-

then add these to the price.

millions of dollars."

"contractors" develop sales

ers into contracts as high as

lous merchants.

Some sharpsters promoted "home repairs," collecting exor-bitant fees for fixing nonexistent "roof damage," exterminating imaginary mice, selling cheap screens or peeling paint jobs not to virtue: unwary customers proven gimmicks. sprout, have trees mangled by quack "tree surgeons," or buy tons of worthless "fertilizer" and

How can a homeowner guard against the predators of the venal equinox? The best rules, as Better Business Bureaus have been repeating for years, are to buy supplies and services from established dealers; distrust exceptional "bargains," particularly those offered by strangers! practices that leave victims no legal remedy. A prevalent case sign nothing without reading it carefully, and never sign a blank contract. Another springtime defense, failing all others: A good sense of humus. From NEWS WEEK.

in the trunk of the tree and two other giant redwoods serve as building behind.

Atlanta's Better Business Bureau estimates that no less than 'contractors" were operating

fornia officials have started a special drive against such phonies, whose take "is running into Special "breaks" for "refer-



FLYING LOW - These young chimpanzees make their flight - in an airline bag. The chimps look concerned about how they are transferred from winter to summer quarters at the Frankfurt, Germany, 200.

whose aim is to get their mer chandise installed and then con-front the victim with accomplished fact and the small print of the contract. Taking an opposite tack, repair gyps may of pairs for a small fee, wreak real and quote a new price for a job

that "is bigger than we thought." Some other approaches: The Lawn Shark: Spreading bad seed and fertilizer (often harmful waste from chemical plants), and contrasting sharply with the slick types who sell home renovations, this operator "always dresses real dirty and acts real ignorant," according to W. C. Stewart of Atlanta's Ste wart Pet & Garden Supply Co will think he's taking advantage of some poor country man."

The Mortar Mice: Chicago "exterminators" who ask to ex amine the chimney, feign alarm, and reappear with a dead mouse whose brethren are allegedly "cating the mortar." In a Detroit variation, the strangers release live white rats to dramatize their

The Landscape Artist: Equip ped with color slides of brilliant floral scenes, this specialist sells an expensive "landscape redesign" contract that actually gives the customer little more than a few packs of cheap seeds. Others run deceptive mail-order ads for "exotic plants" such as thus, or stink-tree) and the Chrysanthemum maximum (the common daisy).

The Williamsons: A group of nterrelated itinerants, these hit and-run gyps make a regular spring pilgrimage through the Midwest wrecking chimneys, selling rootless shrubs, and working a dozen other time-

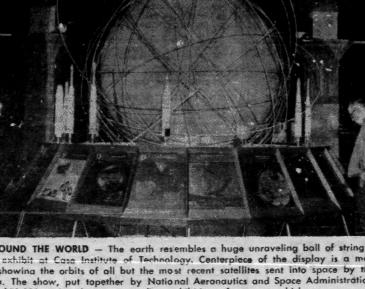
POSTAL ODDITIES

People frequently travel many miles to buy a stamp at the post office in Richardson Grove, California. Because it is inside a tree -one of America's great red-wood trees, some of which grow to a height of 300 ft. and have a circumference of up to 90 ft. The entrance is through a split

the front walls for the main The world's loneliest post office was established on Floreana Island, about six hundred miles west of Ecuador, South America. It consisted of a large barrel standing on the shore.

The islanders dropped their letters into it and passing ships called and collected them, putting back into the barrel any

Among other progressive steps in today's world we note a recently announced four-handled shovel built for ground-breaking ceremonies of companies that have an eight-handed executive



RINGS AROUND THE WORLD - The earth resembles a huge unraveling ball of string in this space aga exhibit at Case Institute of Technology. Centerpiece of the display is a model of the earth showing the orbits of all but the most recent satellites sent into space by the U.S. and Russia. The show, put topether by National Aeronautics and Space Administration, cost more than \$50,000 and is the most complete exhibition of space vehicles ever assembled



oultry farmer by night, C. R. tilated, records must be kept. And, of course, eggs have to be pson of Iowa enjoys the best of two worlds. He has provgathered, cleaned, candled (oil sprayed if they are to be put in ed that a man can manage a 10,000-chicken operation successfully and still keep his place in storage), and cased. Management can be a part-time job, as it is for Mr. Thompson, but to do the detail work full-time em-

the educational field. He was helping two young ployees are needed. girls with their shorthand when we met him in his office at the ENTON THE ALL WAS Milford Township High School. It's only after his eight or As the noon hour was approachmore hours in school administration that the superintendent turns to his hens. He finds it ing, he excused the girls and was ready to answer our questions about his unusual side line. relaxing to visit his flocks, ga-

ther eggs, plan improvements in production or distribution, How did he get into it? "Well, our family liked fried "Fascinating work," he says. chicken," he said with a twinkle When he led us into one of in his eye. "I started with a few the layer houses and we saw broilers for our own use. Then 1,350 flapping hens and a few I got interested and kept excocky roosters expressing their individual notions about the arpanding." Mr. Thompson now has a \$50,000 investment in his rival of strangers, we could un-derstand how he feels. It's easy hen houses and equipment. He took us over to see his plant at to drop problems of the day in Roland, not many miles away.

such an animated scene. In addition to some 6,000 lay-* * * ers in conventional houses, he cares for 4,000 more hens in in-Mr. Thompson is interested in the marketing problems of poul-try producers. At the present dividual cages. These are supplied him on a contract arrangeprofit margin small, he says. "An Hatchery. For each of these a extra penny per dozen in selling daily egg production record must price can mean the difference between profit and loss." By selling direct to consumer and be kept. The records enable the hatchery people to single out the best producers for breeding pureliminating some handling costs, poses. Mr. Thompson sells their he says, the farmer's profit may eggs, as the hatchery has no use be increased.

factory. But when he retires in

poultry business will be a very

nice one to have. He is referring

not only to the income it will

provide but to the demands it

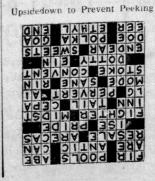
will make upon him for continu-

for them. * * * Mr. Thompson sells a cons Seeing all these vigorous redable portion of his eggs to the Iowa State University cafeteria. combed white hens (a Leghorn cross), you naturally wonder "Hatching eggs," used to produce chicks, he sells at a 10-cents-athere is a great deal of work indozen premium to the hatchery. volved, too much for a school The hatchery sells these eggs superintendent even if he is an not only in many parts of the energetic one. Mr. Thompson United States but in several countries in Europe. says he employs his brother and sister-in-law at the present time. Before his sons went to col-Which has paid better, adminlege, they did much of the work. istering an institution of nearly 200 rural youngsters from kin-

Actually, it was to give them jobs that Mr. Thompson thought dergarten through high school of expanding his chicken-farmor producing eggs? Mr. Thomping operations in the first place. His boys needed something to do, and they needed to earn son says that depends upon egg market, which is variable. The school job is more stacle, money for college. The chickens whatever the return, and he reprovided answers to both regards his school income as sausquirements. . . . the near future, he thinks the

The older lad, now a sophomore at Iowa State University, is still paying his expenses with wages he saved from his chicken-farm days, his father said. Other boys in the neighbor hood who worked for Mr. Thompson also are using money they earned here to help them ugh college, writes Dorothea Kahn Jaffe in the Christian Sci ence Monitor.

Mr. Thompson has installed automatic feeders to reduce labour. They dispense feed by the clock. Still, there is much to be done. Hens must be carefully in-



ed activity. To keep up with modern farm technology requires constant effort, and this Mr. Thompson is prepared to make.

The use of black polyethylene plastic film as a mulch for strawberry beds promises to double the per acre production of berries in the South. Only about half the increase is due to the plastic itself, by reducing the number of culls, eliminating soil rot, and reducing damage by birds.

Hoeing is eliminated, and savings of up to 600 pounds of fer tilizer per acre are possible by use of the plastic.

ries into production about 10 days earlier than without it, and Mr. Brooks forecasts that its use will cause a doubling of strawberry acreage within a year or It can be used only in the

Some folks remember way

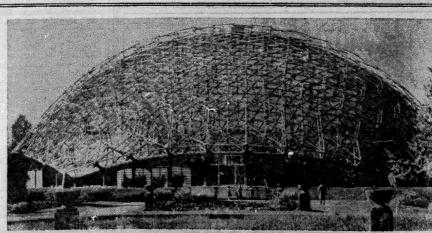
A. N. Brooks, plant patholo-gist, at Florida's Strawberry Investigations Laboratory, Plant City, says the cost of the plastic including labour to apply, runs from \$85 to \$100 an acre, about two-thirds the cost of hoeing Plastic mulch brings the ber

South or wherever else a single plant row is used rather than the matted-row system.

back when infiltration meant nothing more than flies getting through a screen door on a hot summer's day.

CROSSWORD





FOR EXCELLENCE - The largest annual international award for architectural excellence has been given to the designers of this striking structure. The firm of Murphy and Mackey will receive the 1961 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award — \$25,000 — for the "Climatron," a display greenhouse in the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis. The structure is a geodesic dome, 70 high, made of aluminum and glass.

FESTINDAY SCHOOL

Out of the Heart Proverbs 3:1-8; 4:20-23; Luke 6:43-45.

Memory Selection: Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life. Proverbs 4:23.

Jeremiah wrote, "The heart is leceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it?" It is from this evil nature of man that sin emerges. Jesus said, "For out of the heart proceed evil thought, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts,

false witness, blasphemies." In our day we inclines to excuse the individual and blame society. We lift the load off the individual and spread it out on the group and thus blame the sia of the individual on environ-ment. The fact remains that we are persons with a will of our own and 'every one of us shall

give account of himself to God." What is the remedy for man's bad heart? First, we must admit it. Then we can become really concerned about the cure. Jesus Christ, the Son of God, was manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil. We may do some reforming on our own, but we can't effect a cleansing of our heart. "If we confess ou sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteous-ness." When we repent of our sins, the Holy Spirit will guide us into faith in Jesus Christ; the living active faith that invoives our committing ourselves fully to Him. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all they ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." The memory selection exhorts

us to guard the heart. When we have been forgiven of all our sins and our heart has been puri-fied by the indwelling Spirit, (Acts 15:9), we need to watch against the wiles of the devil. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."
When there is no hostile attitude toward God's will from within, we have full access to God's power that we can overcome the evil forces without. We must keep the heart pure. As we con-tinue walking in the light the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin. (1 John 1:7).

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33. Continuance
36. Leafless
parasitic plant
38. Fail to follow
suit
40. Day's march
42. Contend
44. Longing gain

Answer elsewhree on this page