

ing are living in a world which has ceased to exist. In this context, I believe that the report of the Senate committee is correct in that the scientists are evading their responsibility—responsibility not so much to government as to themselves and to other scientists.

And here we come to the crux of the matter; who is going to assume control and direction of scientific research in this country? The men assembled in the "Parliament of Science" are living in a dream world if they think that the old system concerning the government cornucopia is going to last much longer. At this moment, I would say that in general no one has control over the means and methods of research; this control has never been lost, it just hasn't existed. The existence of this lack of control is certainly not apparent from the deliberations of the "Parliament of Science"; conversely, it is all the Senate committee spoke about. It is clear to me that unless the so-called leaders and spokesmen of science cease their ostrich-like attitude concerning this matter, they and the rest of us scientists will find ourselves on the outside, working on projects whether we want to or not, over whose direction we have no say-so, and being subjected to the rules of nonscientific political officers, and having no opportunity to influence these men or the laws by which they govern.

My own feeling on what to do rests upon the assumption that only by going into political action, by working with political officers, and by trying to see to it that correct laws are passed and correct officials are instigated to do the correct things—correct by our scientific standards—can we avoid any resemblance to "Lysenkoism" in this country.

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### Prepublication

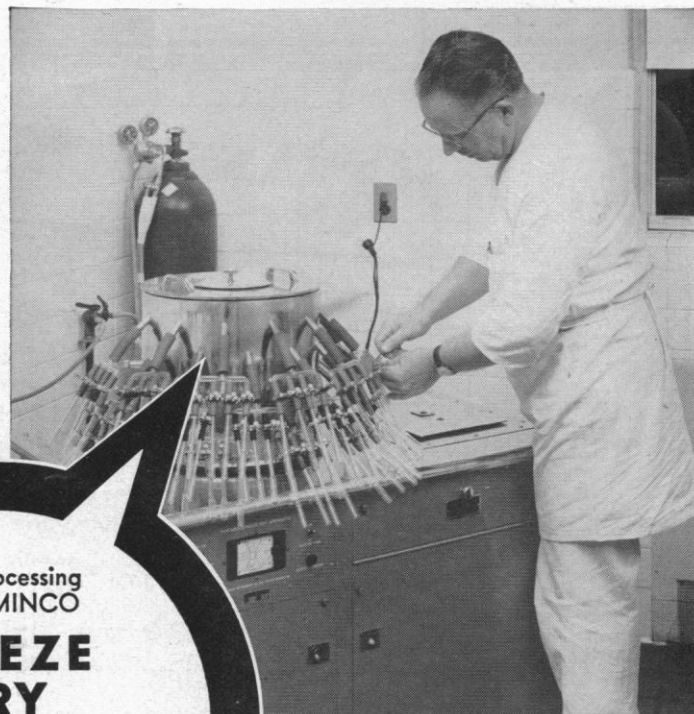
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## Meetings

### Experimental "Allergic"

#### Encephalomyelitis

Since the development of Freund's adjuvants, much work has been done in experimental animals with nervous system antigens in attempts to elucidate the etiology and pathogenesis of various neurological disorders encountered in clinical and veterinary medicine. Many different disciplines have been involved—biochemistry, immunology, pathology, microbiology, and so on—so that the published reports are widely scattered in the world literature, in journals as well as in books. Much information pertaining to "allergic" encephalomyelitis has been published under titles which might not be recognized by either indexer or researcher as being related to this important experimental disease. In an attempt to assemble this large mass of pertinent data in a unified form, a symposium was held on "Experimental 'Allergic' Encephalomyelitis and Its Relation to Other Diseases of Man and Animals," 19 and 20 Oct. 1957, under the auspices of the National Advisory Council of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Sixty scientists from many parts of the United States, Canada, England, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan met at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, to discuss histologic, immunologic, and chemical aspects of these disorders. A brief summary of the data presented at this symposium may be of interest.

Experimental "allergic" encephalomyelitis can be produced in many species by the injection of vaccines containing brain and adjuvants, following which various clinical neurological signs develop, especially paralysis. A perivascular inflammation, often with demyelination, is seen histologically scattered through the central nervous system. Definition of the experimental disease requires consideration of (i) genetic and nutritional factors in the test animals; (ii) the use of "priming" injections of suspensions of *Hemophilus pertussis*; (iii) adjuvant factors and the route of inoculation; (iv) the chemical and immunologic nature of encephalitogenic materials isolated from neural or other tissues; (v) local and general reactions produced in the test animal; and (vi) the nature of the reaction within the nervous system.

H. A. Schneider (New York) summarized data obtained in mice which indicate that susceptibility to the experimental disease is inherited through a recessive gene. Susceptibility is influenced by other factors, however, and can be abolished by feeding genetically susceptible mice a synthetic diet which

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