

Bulk of March of Dimes Money Assists Patients, Report Shows

New York — Sixty-nine cents out of every March of Dimes dollar used in the fight against polio goes for the treatment of children and adults stricken with the disease.

This was revealed today in the 15th Annual Report of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis — which traced scientific progress toward a polio vaccine against a background of the worst epidemic of infantile paralysis in the nation's history.

While scientists were consolidating their gains in 1952—the report for the year ended last Dec. 31 pointed out—the National Foundation was spending almost \$25,000,000 for treatment of 80,000 persons stricken with polio in 1952 and before.

Unpaid Bills for Fifth Year
This represented an expenditure of 69 cents out of every March of Dimes dollar and left the organization, at year's end, with unpaid bills for the fifth year in a row.

Research and professional education, meanwhile, used almost 19 cents of the same dollar. The remaining 12 cents went for chapter and medical department services, state office operations, public information and administration.

The report told a story of "an anxious year in the fight against polio . . . the year of the greatest threat and the greatest promise." In a foreword, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation, paid homage to those who helped make the "promise" possible.

"It is to the volunteer," he said, "that the nation must pay tribute for the fight against polio in the year of the nation's worst epidemic. To the hundreds of thousands of selfless men and women who met that challenge . . . this report is especially dedicated."

Paths Opened
In 1952, the report declared, "science was beginning to exploit to good advantage the paths opened by the removal of three key roadblocks":

No. 1—Before scientists could hope to produce a vaccine, serum or drug that would prevent paralysis, they first had to know exactly how many different types of virus they were fighting. The National Foundation undertook the removal of this roadblock as part of its extensive research program. When the project was completed, investigators had identified three separate and distinct types of polio virus, each capable of causing paralysis in human beings. Scientists also determined that although clinical symptoms caused by all three virus types are identical, infection by one does not result in immunity to either of the other two. Investigators then knew that any future polio preventive would have to protect against all three virus types.

No. 2 — Scientists long since had protected laboratory animals by stimulating the production of antibodies in their blood. But in 1952, the relationship of antibodies to protection of the body against paralytic polio was clarified through the mass inoculation of children with gamma globulin — a blood derivative containing disease-fighting antibodies. This gave substantial support to the theory that protection against paralytic polio could be attained by the presence of a small amount of antibodies in the blood. Thus vaccination against polio became a practical goal.

Escape From Monkey Era
No. 3 — Elimination of roadblock No. 3 marked the escape of science from the so-called "monkey era." Experimentation on animals, with emphasis on the monkey, not only was tremendously expensive and time-consuming but could not yield virus in quantities sufficient for preparation of a polio vaccine. Nor could it produce a virus pure enough for safety. A whole new era was born when a March of Dimes grantee developed a method for growing all three types of polio virus in test tubes containing bits of non-nervous tissue. "The significance of this remarkable discovery," the report disclosed, "was felt almost immediately throughout the entire broad field of virus research. It gave the green light to studies

long held up by the 'monkey bottleneck.'" The way was thus opened for production of large quantities of sufficiently pure virus for experimental vaccine studies.

Meanwhile, the extent of last year's record polio epidemic and its economic effect on the National Foundation found reflection in the number of states that required assistance from national March of Dimes headquarters; 47 states were forced to call for such help in coping with polio outbreaks in 1952.

The national total of 57,628 cases reported by the end of 1952 was more than double the annual average for the previous five years. Nineteen states suffered their worst polio outbreaks in history.

Nebraska was hardest hit with a rate of 170.1 cases per 100,000 population. Then followed South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Michigan, Idaho and Kentucky. California leads.

In numbers of cases, California led with 4,151 victims, followed by Minnesota with 4,112; Illinois, 4,015; and Texas, 3,989. The National Foundation countered the record epidemic with record shipments of supplies: 2,530 respirators, 292 rocking beds (used to wean patients from iron lungs) and 541 hot pack machines, used in physical therapy.

On the personnel front, the

National Foundation financed the emergency recruitment in 1952 of 1,463 nurses, 128 physical therapists, 16 medical social workers and 26 resident physicians.

The report also revealed that the National Foundation had awarded its 3,000th scholarship for professional training in 1952. Of 5,000 qualified physical therapists in the nation, it pointed out, almost 2,000 were trained with financial support from the March of Dimes.

It was also announced that detailed national statistics on the care of polio patients were available for the first time last year, the result of a new service established by the National Foundation.

These statistics disclosed that 77.9 per cent of all polio patients admitted for acute care were less than 20 years of age; 22.1 per cent were 20 or older. Polio hit comparatively few persons aged 40 or older.

Another survey reported on an analysis of 1,113 patients who had used iron lungs or other respiratory aids for one month or longer.

Fifty-four per cent of these patients were spending 17 to 24 hours daily in their respirators; 26 per cent were in nine to 16 hours a day; and 20 per cent were in one to eight hours daily. Half of all these patients were 15 to 29 years of age.

Dr. Astin Resumes Duties As Permanent Director of National Standards Bureau



REINSTATED—Dr. Allen V. Astin is shown back in his office at the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, reinstated by Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks. His ouster last March as director of the Bureau touched off nationwide controversy and congressional investigation.

Information Sought On Brilliant Meteor

Oregon's leading astronomer has asked for information concerning a brilliant meteor which was reported over Oregon at about 8 p.m. Friday.

Dr. J. Hugh Pruett, extension astronomer for the University of Oregon, Eugene, is also Pacific regional director of the American Meteor society, and as such makes a point of collecting data concerning larger meteors.

The information he needs include the time the meteor was sighted, in which direction it was going, its estimated speed and height, and a description of its relative brilliance.

A BIT PREMATURE

Danbury, Conn.—(U.P.)—Seven of 49 calves were killed when a truck that was carrying them crashed into a tree. However their brothers didn't fare any better. They ended up in the Danbury slaughter house where the truck was taking them.

Washington—(U.P.)—Dr. Allen V. Astin has resumed permanent directorship of the National Bureau of Standards under new reforms stripping him of some of his former powers.

In a complete about-face, Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks announced Friday that he had dropped his plan to fire Astin "because I am convinced that it is in the best interests of the bureau and the public."

Forced Resignation

Weeks forced Astin's resignation last spring in a row over the battery chemical, AD-X2, but later reinstated him temporarily after scientific groups raised a storm of protest.

He acknowledged that the permanent reinstatement is "contrary to my previous views." But he said Astin had "expressed his willingness and desire" to continue as a key official in the new administration and "as such he is from here on a member of my team."

Taking Responsibility

At the same time, Weeks announced that he was assuming personal responsibility for non-technical aspects of tests on commercial products, like AD-X2. In the future, he said, the bureau director's responsibility would be "limited to the technical area."

Astin, nationally-known scientist who helped develop the proximity fuse of World War II, said he was "very pleased" at the secretary's action, and that he "naturally will stay for awhile." There were no strings attached to his agreement to remain, he said.

Weeks acted 24 hours after the Post Office Department cancelled a previous "fraud" order issued against AD-X2 on the basis of the bureau's findings that it was worthless.

TV CAMERAS STOLEN

Hollywood—(U.P.)—The American Broadcasting Company reported an 85-pound television camera stolen from its Hollywood TV studios. Engineer Marvin Headrick said the camera cost \$8,000. But in order to operate the camera \$80,000 worth of additional equipment is necessary.

WEATHER

By United Press
Northern California: Fair today, tonight and Tuesday except showers extreme northern mountains.



HOT DOG—Telephone company worker Jo Feeney cools her aching feet in front of telephone office in downtown Dallas, Tex. Her union, Communications Workers of America, is getting set for what may be their longest walk-out for higher wages.

STORK TOO FAST

Toronto, Ont.—(U.P.)—Police chased a truck at 90-mile-an-hour speeds until it crashed into a ditch. Mrs. Peter Dryiw crawled unhurt from the wreckage. She said she had been hurrying to the hospital to have a baby. Police put her and her husband into their patrol car and headed again for the hospital. But the stork delivered the baby before they arrived.

Back Stairs: Brownell Stranger

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press Correspondent
Denver—(U.P.)—Backstairs at the summer White House:

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. finished his conference with President Eisenhower at Lowry Air Force Base here last week and called the Air Force motor pool for a car to take him to his plane.

"Brownell!" asked the careful airman at the other end of the telephone. "Is he a brigadier or a major general?"

"If I had any sense, I wouldn't turn my back on those bushes." This from the President after snarling a dry fly line in the streamside undergrowth at Bal Swan's ranch outside Pince, Colo. This was his only tangle in several hours of casting—and in a relatively narrow stream.

Outside the President's Lowry Field offices is a sign-in register where Air Force officers report for temporary duty.

White House staff members had quite a start the other day when they looked at the register and saw that "Truman" was on hand.

Turned out to be Capt. Simon Truman on a five-day mission from Ft. Riley, Kan.

DIDN'T WANT TO GO

Philadelphia—(U.P.)—Clay Brook, 31, was in custody today because he was picked up in connection with a case he knew nothing about. Brook broke the wrists of both policemen who sought to question him and then bit one of them.

Mr. Eisenhower thinks that deep sea fishing is fine for those who like it. But he doesn't. And why? Not enough scenery.

He thinks that tracking trout through a mountain stream beats the tar out of sitting in the stern of a bobbing deep sea cruiser. "Up here," he said the other

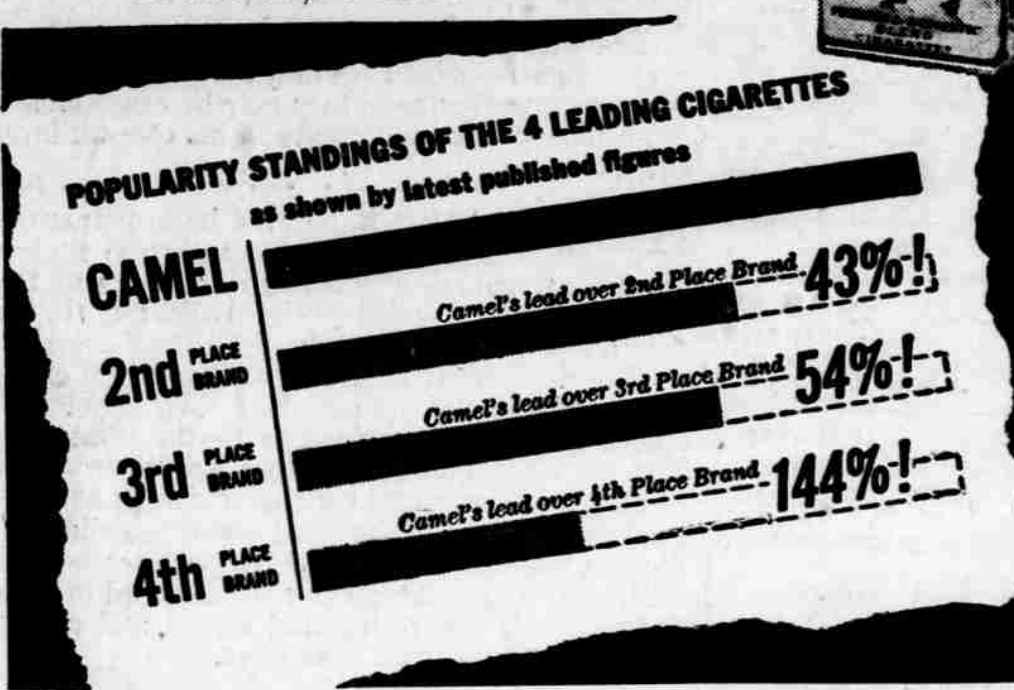
day in the mountains, "if the trout aren't biting, you can look up at these majestic mountains and it makes you want to take a picture or paint a picture."

He is itching to get his painting kit out and go to work on the snowcapped mountains ringing the ranch at Frazer.

About 70 per cent of the milk produced in the U.S. is used for the manufacture of various dairy products.

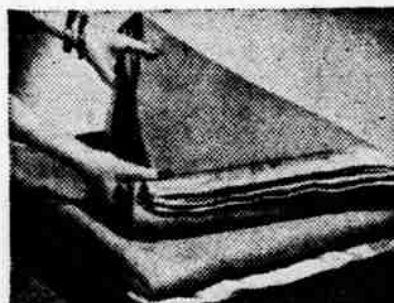


SMOKE CAMELS See for yourself why CAMELS lead all other brands!



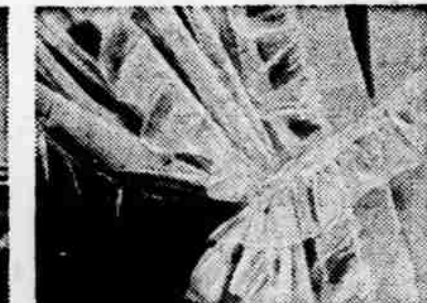
Soap or Detergent? Facts you can trust—from Rinso

These helpful directions explain for the first time which to use for every job. Presented by Rinso, the only brand to offer you both—wonderful Rinso Soap and sensational new Rinso Detergent.



BLANKETS: Use the Soap

Blankets shouldn't stay in your washer more than a minute: agitation while wet shrinks them. Rinso Soap removes a lot of dirt fast—and leaves your blankets soft and fluffy! Yet you now pay about 5¢ less for it than for detergents.



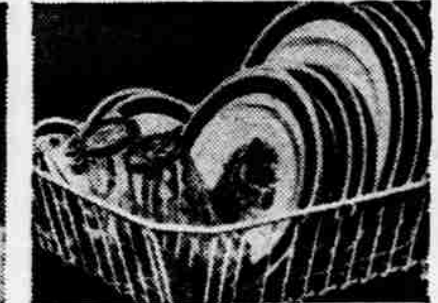
CURTAINS: Use either

As long as you make plenty of suds, either product will do a beautiful job of washing your curtains. Both Rinso Soap and Rinso Detergent get curtains dazzling white—for an interesting reason. Both Rinsos contain SOLIUM.



DIAPERS: Use the Soap

One sure way to be careful of baby's tender skin is to use only soap for washing diapers and all baby clothes. The mild, gentle soap in Rinso Soap leaves diapers extra soft and non-irritating. The SOLIUM leaves them white as snow!



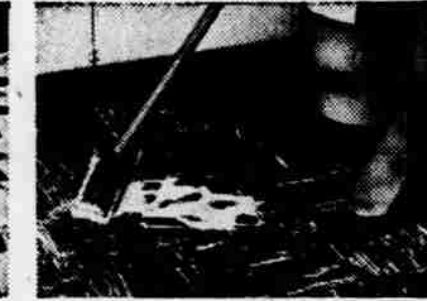
DISHES, GLASSWARE: Use Detergent

Everybody knows detergents do a better job on your dishes than soap. But this new Rinso Detergent does even more—it washes up to twice as many dishes as the most popular detergent, and is wonderfully gentle to your hands.



DRESSES: Use either

Your white dresses look whiter than new, print dresses brighter than new, washed in Rinso Soap or Rinso Detergent—thanks to the SOLIUM. Rinso's rich suds remove dirt so efficiently that most stains need hardly any pre-scrubbing.



LINOLEUM: Use the Detergent

If the linoleum is really dirty, use a detergent to get it clean before you wash. Rinso Detergent suds are particularly good for removing greasy or sticky stains from your kitchen linoleum. Use as little water as possible.



WORK CLOTHES: Use either

Choose either Rinso for doing work clothes. Rinso Detergent is exceptionally good in hard water, and you don't have to rinse unless you want to. Rinso Soap gets out slightly more dirt, and you now pay about 5¢ less for the Soap.



SHIRTS: Use either

Your husband's shirts will turn out gloriously clean and white, washed with Rinso Soap or new Rinso Detergent. We guarantee he'll be delighted. The SOLIUM in these two extraordinary Rinsos will give him the whitest shirts ever.



SYNTHETIC FABRICS: Use either

You can safely wash almost any fabric in the friendly suds of Rinso Soap or Rinso Detergent. Not only your cottons, but also the new synthetic fabrics. They'll all be perfectly at home in gentle, thorough-cleansing Rinso.



TOWELS: Use either

Your white towels will be whiter than new—and wonderfully fluffy—if you wash them in either the Soap or the Detergent. Why? Because both Rinsos are perfect beavers for getting out dirt. What's more, both Rinsos contain SOLIUM.



WOOL SWEATERS & SOCKS: Use Soap

If you want your wool sweaters and socks to stay soft, wash them in soap suds. Home economists tell you that washing with Rinso Soap removes less of the natural oil from the wool, and this helps keep it soft and fluffy.



SHEETS: Use either

The truth is that either the Soap or the Detergent will do your sheets to perfection. Both Rinsos contain SOLIUM, to leave your sheets white as can be. And both leave sheets so soft and smooth, you only have to iron the top quarter.



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Rinso Soap comes in the familiar green box. Rinso Detergent comes in a new green and yellow box. (The soap will cost you about 5 cents less.)

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RINSO SOAP and RINSO DETERGENT