

Russians Putting Live Polio Virus Into Candy Successfully

Washington (Science Service)—Russian scientists and confectioners are making batches of candy that contain live viruses.

This medical bon-bon not only tastes like candy, but, more important, the viruses so far have produced safe levels of polio antibodies. Dr. Albert Sabin, a researcher in the field of live virus vaccine at the University of Cincinnati, told Science Service.

The Russian confectionery industry is currently working on this project, Dr. Sabin learned from a recent trip to that country. The candy vaccine is not available for general distribution yet.

International Year

Dr. Sabin will be one of 50 specialists attending a World Health Conference on the live polio virus vaccine in Washington. He refers to 1959 as the "ILPVVY," International Live Polio Virus Vaccine Year, comparable in scope to the recent IGY (International Geophysical Year).

Scientists from throughout the world will pool information and results of studies to date concerning the practice

ability and safety of using live virus vaccine. Conditions all over the world are different in regard to polio. Dr. Sabin, developer of one of the three strains of live virus vaccines being tested, pointed out. For instance, the tropical and subtropical climates of South America affect outbreaks and control of polio in a different manner than would be found in the Soviet Union.

Experimental Dose

Dr. Sabin sent live virus vaccine to Russia where 3,800,000 Soviets received an experimental dose. An additional 143,000 Czechoslovaks, 200,000 citizens of Singapore and 2,500,000 Mexicans also received the vaccine. Results seem to be good, Dr. Sabin said.

Another mass inoculation program was conducted in the Belgian Congo where an epidemic of polio had broken out. Dr. Hilary Koprowski of the Wistar Institute of Philadelphia, developer of another strain, reported favorable results from that program. Institute scientists are just completing inoculation of 75,000, bringing the total of those

vaccinated in the Belgian Congo to 320,000.

Most of these Africans received type one vaccine only since that type is most prevalent in the Congo.

Live Vaccine Reasons

The reasons why scientists favor live vaccine are as follows:

The attenuated, or live, virus vaccine is preferable to the Salk killed virus because it produces longer lasting immunity. Furthermore, the killed vaccine protects only against paralyzation. The live virus on the other hand, protects from both paralyzation and infection. Thus a person who has received the live virus cannot be a "carrier" or spreader of the disease. Persons immunized by a live virus vaccine also pass the immunity to others within the family. This results in a protective antibody level for some members of the family who would not receive shots.

Despite all of this favorable evidence, however, the United States Public Health Service has taken a position of conservatism on the live virus vaccine question. Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney has pointed out the advantages of this vaccine—lower cost, longer immunity and ease of administration. (The vaccine can be given in syrup, spray or pill form.)

But, many questions remain unanswered. First, does the live virus invade and damage the nervous system? Second, how successful or harmless is the spread of the virus from one member of a family to another? Can all three types of polio virus be combined into one effective dose? How valid is the data from those countries that have used the live vaccine?

Dr. Herald Cox of the Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., the researcher of the third strain of live vaccines, will also be on hand to add to the information that will help the USPHS set up criteria for the eventual use of the vaccine. The vaccine has not been tried on a mass scale in the United States because a great percentage of this population has become immune through the use of the Salk killed vaccine. These three American researchers plus 47 other specialists around the world will attempt to establish a program to eliminate polio throughout the world.

Burma Objects To Asylum for Soviet Diplomat

Rangoon, Burma (UPI)—The Burmese government has announced it does not recognize the American embassy's right to grant asylum to Soviet Diplomat Alexander U. Kaznachev, who took refuge there June 24.

The government statement came after U.S. Ambassador Walter P. McCaughy called on Burmese Foreign Minister U Chan Htoon Aung to notify him of the Russian diplomat's position.

"Since the government . . . does not recognize the right of any embassy or legation in Rangoon to afford a asylum which covers protection," the government statement said, Kaznachev's presence in the U.S. Embassy is "being considered."

Asylum Granted

Kaznachev, information officer in the Soviet embassy here, applied for asylum June 23 and it was granted the next day. McCaughy Friday told the foreign ministry he would be moved "to another country," U.S. Embassy sources said.

The Russian diplomat issued a statement in which he said "the Soviet government uses terror, subversion and police-state methods to achieve its aims . . ."

"I desire a life of freedom, which is not possible for citizens of the USSR, and request asylum."

Tyranny Denounced

He denounced the "cruel and oppressive tyranny of Communism," and said he had been forced to "spy on my fellow Russians as well as my Burmese friends."

Raznachev was the second Russian diplomat here who has turned against the Kremlin in the past two months.

Col. Mikhail I. Stryguine, the Soviet military attache, was hustled off to Russia under guard after he took an overdose of sleeping pills and later tried to escape from the hospital where he was being treated.

In the hospital, Stryguine shouted denunciations of the Soviet system and appealed for asylum, but Russian guards intervened before help arrived.

About 25 per cent of the U. S. southern cotton crop is harvested mechanically.



HEADING up review of steel-union breakdown talks, United Steel Workers' President David McDonald set to make report to union. Strike deadline is June 30.

Governor's Soviet Trip Criticized

Salt Lake City (UPI)—The Utah State Democratic Central Committee has condemned the action of Gov. George D. Clyde in leaving his duties as the chief executive to spend a month touring Russia.

In a resolution, adopted at a committee meeting here, the Democrats called Clyde's trip a "one month's paid vacation."

The resolution said the people of Utah should clearly understand that they are footing part of the bill for Clyde's trip.

"The governor is being paid by the taxpayers of Utah \$1,000 per month, plus an allowance for living in his own home. These emoluments continue to be paid to him in his absence," the resolution said.

It said the governor's job is here—not in Russia.

Clyde is in Russia on a three-week tour behind the iron curtain with eight other U. S. governors. They are traveling under sponsorship of the Sloan and Rockefeller Foundations.

Ashland Students on College Honor Roll

Ashland—Frank Conley, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Conley, 477 Laurel st., and Vivienne Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo S. Murray, star route, box 72, are among 89 students at Linfield college, McMinnville, listed on the honor roll for the spring semester.

Conley is a sophomore physics major and Miss Murray is a junior history student at the college.

Students must receive at least a 3.5 grade point average out of a possible perfect grade of 4 to be on the honor roll.

Names of More Interest Than News of Robbery

Waverly, Tenn.—(UPI)—When Police Chief Floyd Hardin was told that five gunmen held up a poker game here and escaped with about \$10,000, he said:

"I think most of the people here would rather know who was in the game than the names of the bandits."

Huge Hailstones Fall in Nebraska

Grand Island, Neb.—(UPI)—Hailstones the size of baseballs hit the north edge of town Saturday night and severely damaged delicate instruments in the weather station at the municipal airport, the weather bureau reported.

The wind was clocked at 83 miles per hour before the hailstones shattered windows and destroyed the wind recording arm in the weather office. The rain gauge was also damaged and it was not possible to obtain an accurate precipitation value. Observers estimated it at .75 inches.

All of the windows on the west edge of the weather bureau were out and most of the windows along the north wall

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Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins

Some Interesting Facts About Sand

Surprising that just common sand comes in such a wide variety of species, textures, colors, degrees of hardness and grittiness.

There are more kinds than you can "shake a shovel at." The sand may be "sharp or dull." It's pretty important, too, in ways other than filling up a hole in the back yard, or in the manufacture of glass.

Even in literature, there is a great deal said about sand. The "sands of time" are constantly "running out," and the number of "footprints" that have been implanted in sand, and erased, are beyond calculation. Both "quicksand" and the "shifting" variety have a significant quality of utter instability that has become almost a legend. Houses that have been foolishly built on "restless" sand cause everlasting regret to those who build there.

Sand Trap

The golfer worries about the sand trap. The mariner is haunted by the hidden sandbar, and the small boy is always trying to elude the "sandman."

The philosopher speaks of longevity by promising a thing will last until "the sands of the desert grow cold." The scientist admits ignorance of how long a time this will be, but definitely states that individual grains of sand are constantly growing smaller, until they lose whatever shape they have, and become nothing.

Every grain of sand on a beach is being constantly, and everlastingly rolled against its neighbor by every wind that blows or wave that rolls up on the beach. Like tiny atoms, under the powerful impulse of natural forces, they are colliding forcefully with one another, or with any other obstruction. Here in the mighty cyclotron of nature, one atom of sand becomes a projectile, another a target. The never-ending force reduces the grain to dust, then to invisibility.

Rocks and the countless sea shells, which are only lime stone, are constantly crumbling. They are reduced to grains and these to smaller grains, growing progressively smaller. Other grains keep forming. The supply is ample, the process endless, the end inevitable.

Under the water's surface, the lowly mollusks are patiently extracting the dissolved minerals from sea water, solidifying them into shell to protect their soft bodies. But the "sands of time" run out for these creatures, too. The time comes when they cease to be, and their limy "homes" are cast up on some waiting beach.

Under the action of wave,

water, friction, weight and time, these hard objects lose their shape and are reduced to grains. They break again and again, from piece to grains, then to dust, and even back again to a liquid. Dissolved in sea water, it again becomes available to mollusks that will live in some future sea. Over and over is this repeated, times without end.

But as long as the sun continues to shine down in burning intensity, the "sands of time" will never grow permanently cold. For so long as the winds blow the grains will become steadily smaller into the infinity of time. "The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small."

(Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1959)

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