

Vaccine Helps Mice Recover From Cancer

New York - (Science Service) - The vaccine that has stimulated resistance against tuberculosis appears to be doing the same job with implanted tumors in laboratory mice.

This is one of the scientific advances appearing in the two-year report of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research here. The report was made public by Dr. Warren Weaver, chairman of the board of trustees, and Frank A. Howard, president.

Scientists at the institute have found that the body's natural defenses can be stimulated to recover 100 per cent from one form of cancer, sarcoma 180, in laboratory mice. The most effective agent for this stimulation has been BCG, bacillus calmette guerin, which has been commonly used to stimulate resistance in children exposed to tuberculosis.

Study of Animals

Studies of animals with spontaneous rather than implanted cancers are now in progress to discover whether or not these, too, have the profound effect on the defense system and if stimulation of the defenses can slow or stop their growth.

Another advance marking two years of scientific progress at the institute involves a study of possible hazards from X-ray procedures. It was found that a one-degree misalignment of a conventional X-ray cone during chest X-ray can increase threefold the dose to the ovaries. Furthermore, failure to adjust the machine to a short man can increase the dosage to the scrotum by 60.

The report opened with a memorial statement honoring the late Dr. C. P. Rhoads, director of the institute since its founding in 1945. He died suddenly Aug. 13, 1959.

Salem - (UP) - The newly-created State Board of Agriculture will hold its first meeting Thursday.

Problems Facing American Indians Said Still Unsolved

Washington - Major problems of education, health and economic development of the American Indian remain unsolved although the Federal Government has been in the Indian business for the past 185 years.

The Continental Congress declared its jurisdiction over Indian affairs in 1775, and the Federal Government began making payments to Indians in 1789.

Since then it has spent more than \$3 billion on Indian programs. Of this, \$1.1 billion has been spent during the past decade. If the present trend continues, Congress soon will be spending \$200 million a year on Indian programs.

How Many Indians?

The Federal Government estimates that there are about 535,000 Indians in the United States, of whom 360,000 are under some type of Federal jurisdiction. Collectively they have a considerable amount of assets. The Federal Government holds 52.2 million acres of trust land for Indians. The land is conservatively valued at \$279 million, and it is tax-exempt. Other assets of Federally controlled Indians are estimated at \$316 million.

Even so, the average Indian under Federal jurisdiction is usually poor, often illiterate and in poor health. The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that half of the Indians under its jurisdiction are functionally illiterate. The U.S. Public Health Service, in charge of Indian health, estimates that infant mortality is nearly four times greater among Indians than non-Indians.

In a major attempt to get Indians educated, BIA has launched several programs in recent years to get out-of-school Indian children in school and to provide vocational training to adult Indians. The U.S. Public Health Service has embarked on a big hospital and clinic construction program to improve Indian health, particularly in remote areas of the Southwest and Alaska.

Both programs have been relatively successful. But the Indian program gets bigger each year because the Indian population is increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent annually, faster than that of any other minority group in this country.

Some Federal programs and policies in recent years have been highly controversial. A relocation program begun seven years ago to relocate reservation Indians to urban areas is opposed by some Indian tribes and Indian organizations. They look upon it as an effort to force Indians into the mainstream of American life and to break up their tribes and traditions. They want the Federal Government to develop their reservation resources instead.

A number of Indian experts question whether remote Indian reservation areas can ever provide a reasonably high standard of living for the fast-growing Indian population. Chairman Richard L. Neuberger (D-Or.) of the Senate Indian Affairs Subcommittee asks:

"Was the original theft (of Indian land) so thorough that the soil will not accept the seed?"

Termination Policy

Congress in 1953 without debate adopted a resolution stating "it is the policy of Congress, as rapidly as possible . . . to end (Indians') status as wards of the United States." Indian organizations and many Indian tribes went up in smoke over this so-called "termination" program.

Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton has interpreted termination as "an objective, not an immediate goal." He claims that the Federal Government will not end its jurisdiction over any tribe unless a majority of the tribe wants to be rid of Federal controls. More than a dozen tribes and bands totalling 16,000 Indians have been or are in the process of being terminated from Federal controls since 1954.

Indian Affairs Subcommittee is more optimistic.

"By providing a sound education for every Indian child, much understanding and enlightened leadership." Uncle Sam should have the Indian problem solved in another 25 years, Haley estimates.

And Indian Commissioner Glenn L. Emmons looks ahead to a great future for the American Indian.

"As I think back over the changes that have taken place to Indians since I became Commissioner in 1953, it is hard to believe they are the same people," Emmons told Congressional Quarterly. "I am proud of what we have done and of what the Indians have done to improve their lot." He is particularly encouraged about the growing interest among Indians in the value of education.

"Once the Indians' sense of pride is restored, once they are educated and gainfully employed, the Indian problem will be virtually solved," Emmons stated.

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Corvallis - Nine students from the Medford area are listed on the fall term honor roll at Oregon State college.

Listed from Medford are Vernon L. Gleason, a senior in business and technology; Joseph M. Tector, a sophomore in business and technology; Kenneth R. Arnold, a junior in engineering; and Gerald L. Young, a graduate student in science.

From Central Point are Johanna Dobrot, a sophomore in agriculture; Sally J. Elden, a junior in education; and Herschel L. Mack, a junior in lower division of liberal arts.

Nine Area Students On OSC Honor Roll

Syracuse, N.Y. - (UP) - St. Joseph's Hospital here is trying to ease the nurse shortage by teaching secretaries how to take temperatures, read blood pressure and administer hypodermics.

A spokesman explained that many registered nurses are leaving hospital staffs to work in doctors' offices as secretaries and assistants.

The idea of St. Joseph's three-month course is to give young women with secretarial

Secretaries Taught Nurse Procedures

Syracuse, N.Y. - (UP) - Dr. Paul L. Maglione ran for the office of coroner promising he would abolish the post if elected. He called it archaic and inefficient. Maglione was defeated.

training an education in elementary medical procedures so they can replace these nurses, keeping them available for hospital staffs.



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