



HIGH-SPEED CRASH—Three persons were killed in this sports car at Nashville, Tenn., after the driver tried to outrun police at speeds of 125 miles an hour. The car roared into a downtown intersection, sideswiped a bus and

slashed off two utility poles before it caught fire. The dead were the driver, Donald Lee Coats, 17; Mrs. Elizabeth Hannah Shippe, 22, and her 14-month-old daughter, Rhonda Lee. All were from Peoria, Ill. (UPI Telephoto)

MANY WONDROUS USES

Mushroom Clouds and Radioactive Fallout Not Only Atomic Symbols

By DICK WEST

Washington — (UPI) — When I think of atomic energy, I tend to think of it in terms of mushroom clouds, radioactive fallout and other dreadful symbols.

Seldom have I thought of it in terms of the sex life of a tropical fruit fly, which shows that I have been missing a lot.

I didn't know exactly how much I had been missing until I read over some of the testimony given at recent hearings by the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy committee.

The atom, I learned, is being put to many strange and wondrous uses, including one that provides some rather racy reading. So before we get into this any further, perhaps you had better send the children from the room.

Now let us proceed. I assume that most of us are familiar with epic strug-

gle in recent years to eradicate the screw worm fly by dosing young male insects with radiation from cobalt-60. Faces Extinction

This, as you know, renders the male flies sterile and causes the females to lay infertile eggs. Thus the screw worm population goes into a decline and eventually vanishes.

If you have been stirred by this adventure, it may thrill you to know that the government now is conducting similar birth control experiments among fruit flies.

The fruit fly presents a different problem because, unlike the screw worm fly, it mates more than once. In fact, L. D. Christenson, an Agriculture Department research official, used the word "frequently."

This—shall we say "prolific"—trait on the part of the fruit fly increases the odds that a female will get together with a potent male in addition to one that has received the cobalt treatment.

You can immediately see how that would complicate

matters. Nevertheless, Christenson was able to tell the joint committee that the fruit fly program shows indications of being successful.

For Other Pests

There is hope that the same technique can be applied to such other pests as the mosquito, pink bollworm, codling moth, corn earworm, sugar cane stalk borer, tobacco budworm, sheep blowfly and tsetse fly.

The fruit flies are sterilized in Hawaii and then airlifted to Guam, whence they are taken to Rota, a small island being used as the test area.

Between Nov. 26, 1960, and March 5, 1961, 21,582,000 sterile fruit flies and 15,158,000 sterile melon flies were released on Rota. Christenson didn't say who counted them but it must have been quite a job.

It is believed that the island now has enough barren immigrants to outnumber the productive natives by about 10 to 1. This ratio should insure that a larger number of fruit flies will be fruitless.

The Medical Roundup

by

Walter Lowrey

Emeritus Consultant in Medicine
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(Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1961)

Can a Short Boy Be Made To Grow Tall?

Dr. Ralph H. Kunstadter

points out what has been well known, that the pituitary growth hormone obtained from animals does not work in the case of man. It does not make short boys grow tall.

Some physicians advised that short boys of 13 or 14 years of age be given some male hormone, perhaps with a little female hormone.

Recently a man wrote me to say that this had been tried on his boy and the lad had promptly grown three inches. That was cheering; the only trouble was that recently I saw a lad for whom, a year

ago, when he was only 5 feet 2 inches tall, I had suggested a trial of male hormone, plus Vitamin B complex. I was delighted to see that he had grown some seven inches. To show how very easy it is to be deceived when one is trying to appraise the value of a drug, I learned that the lad's family physician had refused to give him the medicine that I had suggested, so he had had no medicine at all! It is well known that some boys who, at the age of 14 seem to have stopped growing, suddenly will shoot up in the next year or two.

The Meanest Crime
Occasionally I am distressed when I see in the paper that a thief got away with all the savings of a blind woman; and then it seems to me that that's about as mean a crime as there is. But now doctors who have been working with the American Cancer Society say that one of the meanest crimes is to take four or five hundred dollars from the hard-working and perhaps poor sons or daughters of an old man or woman with inoperable and hopeless cancer, guaranteeing them a cure. I am glad to see that laws now have been passed in California, Kentucky and Nevada which will make it easier for health authorities to investigate the behavior of cancer quacks, and to find out what is in the medicines they are giving.

Incidentally, I was not at all surprised to read that at the session of the California State Legislature, the man who introduced the bill designed to protect people from rascally quacks was snowed under by the largest mass of mail received by any legislator. The letters were all from friends of the quacks who did not want them molested. Any time an ex-"con-man" or professional swindler goes into the cancer-quack racket he promptly gets the sympathy of more than half of the citizens by making out he is an under-dog, being persecuted by the American Medical Association.

Airlines Urged To Inform Customers

Washington — (UPI) — Federal Aviation Agency chief N. J. E. Halaby has urged the nation's airlines to keep their customers better informed.

"I believe they ought to give us passengers available information on which we can base a judgment on whether or not we'll fly," Halaby said in a copyrighted interview in U.S. News and World Report.

"The man about to buy a ticket ought to be able to get information about weather, and delay, and air traffic control, and other potential problems in the flight," he said. "Then he can go to the airport with a greater sense of confidence and assurance that he's going to do what he planned to do."

Halaby said about air safety: "Nothing is 'perfectly safe,' not even bathtubs."
"I don't feel particularly safe crossing Fifth ave. at 57th st. in New York or on the Los Angeles Freeway . . . I feel safe enough in the air to fly constantly myself and have my wife and children fly."

Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins
(Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1961)

The Lowly Skunk Cabbage
Bleak and bare are the winter woods. Under the snow-blanket that has covered the ground so long, strange stirrings occur; under the forest floor life begins again. Somehow the signal has been sent. Plant and animal sense the approach of spring. All living things hear the message, smell it or sense it.

Sap, the life-blood of tree and shrub, begins a sluggish movement. Melted snow-water, from the faint heat of an early sun, has seeped down triggering all kinds of activity in the mold of the earth.

Wild flowers that have slept through the past several months feel the strange force and respond. The chemistry of growth is about to resume its annual performance.

The tissues in the lowly skunk cabbage felt the impulse somewhat earlier than any of the others. This despised member of the family of plants to which the jack-in-the-pulpit belongs, is al-

ways in a hurry to become the first to reap the benefit of early flying insects.

Odorous Signal

Almost as soon as this plant gets its first leaves out of the cold ground, it sends out its odorous signal. To the sense of smell of animals the odor is obnoxious; a pungent scent closely resembling putrid meat, or to most people who detect it, an odor combining the very worst of spoiled meat, garlic and the scent left by a skunk that has been disturbed to the point of retaliation.

Even the color of the skunk cabbage resembles spoiled meat, a sickening purplish color with conspicuous, yellowish veins. The plant aspires to attract insects to itself by both sight and smell. The more insects that come the better the plant's chance of satisfactory pollination. Various species of flies as well as beetles find the odor a delicious invitation to come and dine.

The actual flowers of the plant are very small and hidden wit'in a swollen horn-like object called a spathe. The blossom is usually close to

the forest floor. The plant has a large crown of leaves somewhat like a cabbage. The plant thrives in wet, soggy ground; in swamps or damp woodlands.

In the grooved leaf stalks, the water from spring rains or melted snow collects. In the little water-filled reservoirs hundreds of small insects lose their lives. They came to help but drowned in what, to them, is a deep pool. Their decaying bodies help to feed the plant that lured them to their eventual death.

But Nature's plan has many angles, for to the horn-like spathe of the skunk cabbage, later in the spring, comes frequently a saucy little bird, the Maryland Yellow-throat. She builds her nest in the open spathe and there she raises her family secure in the knowledge that the objectionable odor of the plant will keep her enemies at a safe distance.

Fortunate, indeed, that the little bird has no sense of smell. To her the skunk cabbage has no odor. The chemistry of spring, of growing plant, of nesting bird is closely linked; all a part of the complex mystery of creation and continuing life.

3,824 Students Enroll At Portland State

Portland — (UPI) — Spring term enrollment at growing Portland State College reached 3,824 Monday. Last spring it was 3,242.

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Dr. Earl Johnson
SP 3-3873

Remember when your budget winced at the prospect of calling long distance?



(Today it takes just pin-money to call across the country)

This little drawing-room drama took place a long, long time ago. Grandma has just received a newsy, question-filled letter from her grandchildren. She's delighted—and anxious to hear their voices—but she just can't bear to pick up the phone and call them.

You really couldn't blame her. Thirty-five years ago, a Long Distance call took a generous bite out of the family budget, and a few nibbles out of the nervous system too. For example, if Granny wanted to call person-to-person to Philadelphia, it would cost her nearly \$20 for 3 minutes—or about 12¢ a second! She might have to wait hours for "Central" to make the connection. Then, while she shouted to make herself heard and wondered what to say next, the other half of her mind was thinking: "Goodness gracious—time's up—what have I done?"

Happily, this kind of nonsense went out with kerosene lamps and Hitching Old Dobbin to the Shay.

Today, talk is cheap and calling Long Distance is easy. For example, person-to-person to Philadelphia is \$3 plus tax, and only \$1.75 plus tax for a station-to-station call during the off-hours. You can call between Portland and Seattle for 50¢ plus tax.

Modern grandmothers know how wonderful it is to call their grandchildren often, to share their laughter, to learn what they are doing. 1961's low rates make Long Distance a convenient, personal way to keep in touch—a pin-money way to have a family reunion.

If you haven't called Long Distance in the last thirty-five years, you're in for a surprise. Now, it takes 66 seconds or less to reach anywhere in the U.S. (Even faster with Direct Distance Dialing.) There's no need to shout (or even talk loud). It's less expensive than you think, and you'll get more than your money's worth. Why don't you call your grandchildren—or someone else's—right now?

LONG DISTANCE RATES ARE LOW

Here are some examples:

Klamath Falls to Phoenix	\$1.20
Astoria to Minneapolis	1.40
Portland to Chicago	1.50
Eugene to Ann Arbor	1.65
Medford to Atlanta	1.65
Salem to Washington, D.C.	1.75

Station-to-station rates for the first 3 minutes, after 6 PM and all day, Sat. day. (Add the 1967 World War II Federal Excise Tax still in effect!)



There's no getting around it, machines have pretty much taken over our plant where we make Boyd's Coffee. Machines blend the green coffees together, they roast and grind the beans, they weigh and pack the coffee. All very modern. Just one thing—the flavor of green coffees can vary from day to day, but no machine takes this into account. Well, we wouldn't trust it, anyway. The good taste of Boyd's is our department, so science be hanged, we step in and do what we've done for half a century. We brew up test pots of coffee each day and we taste and taste, and the machines keep their electronic controls out of it. It works out fine. Four thousand restaurants prove it—they serve a million cups of Boyd's every day.

P.S. If there isn't progress here, there is pleasure. We do this testing in the morning—just about coffee-break time.



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