

MDs Seek Cause, Cure Of 3 Types Of Arthritis

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Scientists are conducting a multi-million dollar research project to relieve worldwide suffering caused by arthritis, the mysterious crippling which afflicts Secretary of State Herter.

Research at the Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases in Bethesda, Md., under Director Dr. Floyd S. Daff, includes work to develop new pain-killing drugs, improved diagnostic tests and studies which may someday reveal a cure for the ailment.

Arthritis has plagued humans since the days of the caveman, but its basic causes remain a mystery.

Arthritis is an ailment of the joints. There are three principal types—osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and gout.

Secretary Herter, along with half the U.S. population over the age of 50, has osteoarthritis. This is a breaking down of the cartilage around the ends of connecting bones. Wearing away of the protective covering causes the joint to stiffen. A victim may experience considerable pain when he tries to move the afflicted limb.

Doctors view osteoarthritis as a normal wear and tear condition resulting from every day movements. They are mystified about why some persons develop it while others don't.

Heredity and metabolism, the body process that converts food into energy, are believed to be involved. Several research projects are underway to find out what role, if any, they play in producing the affliction. Other studies are being made on cartilage to learn why it weakens to the extent that joint movement can cause it to wear away.

Although doctors are mystified about the basic causes, they do know that factors that place added weight or strain on a joint can hasten the ailment. Some of these factors are overweight, physical strain, injury and poor posture.

Herter's physician, Dr. Theodore Bayles of Boston, blames poor posture for the secretary's arthritis. He explains that Herter has a curvature of the spine caused by his excessively rapid growth as a boy. Herter is 6 feet 6 inches tall.

Poor posture caused by the curvature produced abnormal pressure on Herter's hips when he walked. This helped hasten the breakdown of the hip joint cartilage.

Treatment for osteoarthritis has improved in recent years so that victims can retain considerable movement in their afflicted joints. Also pain can be effectively reduced and further cartilage degeneration stopped. Heat, rest and certain drugs are used to relieve pain while special therapeutic exercises have been developed to keep joints operating.

Osteoarthritis produces no damaging effects on victims' general health. Except in some cases involving the hips, seldom causes deformities or crippling. Herter doesn't experience pain or disability unless he stands for as long as a half hour or walks several blocks. On such occasions, he uses crutches to help relieve pressure.

More serious than osteoarthritis is rheumatoid arthritis, an inflammation of a thin membrane that lines joints. It eats away both the membrane and bone cartilage and often results in severe pain and stiffening. In extreme cases, the exposed bones may grow together and cause the joint to lock. Unlike osteoarthritis, the rheumatoid kind may spread from one joint to another.

The number of Americans afflicted with this disease is estimated to be four million. Anyone between 18 and 45 is a potential victim.

In recent years several steroid drugs have been developed that reduce inflammation and pain.

A steroid is a chemical compound that's produced in the body by the adrenal glands. The compounds used in the drugs are concocted by special laboratory techniques.

Drugs, however, cannot cure the mysterious inflammation. Occasionally the inflammation will disappear. In such cases victims can stop taking the drugs indefinitely. But usually the inflammation returns and medication must be renewed immediately. Many cases are so severe that victims must take the drugs for life.

The main drawback to the steroids is that they can produce side effects such as peptic ulcers, brittle bones and mental ailments.

Improved synthetic steroids, the newest of which is dexamethosone, are more potent and have fewer side effects than the old drugs.

Recently scientists discovered that a drug used as a muscle relaxant is highly effective in treating gout. This type of arthritis is produced by a large accumulation of uric acid in the blood stream. The acid deposits in the joints in a solid form and causes severe pain and swelling.

The new drug, zoxazolamine, helps eliminate the acid from the body by increasing its excretion in the urine.



LEON ADREON, right, repairman for Pacific Telephone, is shown here as he reviews the operation and repair of the new 756A PBX which he has been studying in Portland. John Crayne, instructor, has been teaching the 160-hour course in the company's special school in Portland.

No Telling What'll Happen When Man Alters Climate

By RAY CROMLEY
NEA Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA)—No telling what's going to happen to man when we start changing the climate.

That thought has scientists worried. Some of them have been discussing the problem informally in and out of meetings of the National Academy of Sciences.

They note that man is delicately adjusted to the weather:

That men—husbands and bachelors both—get more emotional at certain periods of the month and in different seasons of the year.

That reports from Europe indicate periods of warm and dry southern winds are always associated with increases in death rates, in automobile accidents, in mental disorders.

That climatic changes "have probably been influential" in determining the growth and decay of civilizations all over the world.

That many physicians are convinced that "certain types of weather disturbances are associated with particular illnesses."

Diseases—even diabetes—ebb and flow with the seasons. So do outbreaks of crime.

Scientists note that any changes from the narrow range of environment man is used to—are likely to cause serious disturbances.

Some scientists are apparently concerned about the effects of air conditioning on man—as they are about space travel or about tampering with the weather itself.

What happens to a man, questions Rene J. Dubos, of the Rockefeller Institute at New York, who makes "sudden and repeated shifts from the hot, humid atmosphere of the street to the cool and dry environment indoors? Comfort of the moment may have to be paid in the future in the form of new respiratory and circulatory disorders."

Worse yet, the scientists worry, air conditioning "may interfere with" some of man's "seasonal cycles."

What that might eventually do to his emotions makes some scientists click their tongues. Of course, for all the scientists know, it could change man for the better.

There were several things besides weather that worried the scientists looking into man's fragility. There was new research information on animals which suggested that men might possibly be more easily killed by atomic radiation than women.

There were reports that large atomic or hydrogen bombs exploded at the right heights hundreds of miles in the atmosphere would kill by radiation men living in satellites long distances away.

The scientists looked to animals to determine more new ideas on what climate changes might do to man.

They noted that animals living in colder climates are usually larger than those living in warmer climates.

They quoted reports that the higher the temperature, the faster ants move.

They referred to findings that whole new strains of some viruses develop when living under slight differences in temperature.

And, reported one researcher, referring to crickets: "It is said that counting the number of chirps in 14 seconds and adding 40 will give the temperature within a couple of degrees."

But they didn't go so far as to say that upping the temperature of the world would make man smaller, make him work faster—or make him sing with a quicker rhythm.

Salvation Army Gives Invitation

In connection with the observance of Salvation Army Week in Klamath Falls, Marion Grant, chairman of the advisory board, has issued an invitation to the community to view, first hand, the facilities and the work being done here.

The doors of the Salvation Army, 400 Klamath Avenue, will be open on Thursday, May 21, from 10:30 a.m. until 4:30 p.m., and in the evening for inspection by the citizens of this area.

From this building, all activities of the Army originate. These include the chapel where men and women may find spiritual comfort; the recreation center where the youth gather regularly for their organized activities; the office where over 4,000 people benefited from material assistance, and the Thrift Shop.

This invitation is extended, that the people of Klamath Falls may see how their contributions through the United Fund and individually are used to meet the needs of those who have spiritual and physical needs.

RENOVATION
DUNSMUIR—Work at the Dunsmuir elementary school this summer will be limited to routine painting and renovation, the board of trustees decided at its May meeting. In the interests of safety and appearance, the trash area will be floored and roofed. The board also authorized construction of a handball and tennis practice area.

The five acts of Eugene O'Neill's Pulitzer Prize Play, "Strange Interlude," opened on Broadway in 1928. It ran for 426 nights.



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Let's take a look...

BEHIND THE RED SHIELD



during NATIONAL SALVATION ARMY WEEK May 17 to 24, 1959

Graders Offer Oregon Show

The Altamont Elementary School presented a Centennial program to the public, May 8, in the school gym. The program was viewed by a capacity crowd. Students of all grade levels performed.

First graders in Centennial costume marched and formed the outline of Oregon and second grade students formed a three layer cake with 100 candles signifying Oregon's birthday. First and second graders sang a happy birthday song.

The third grade students depicted "Westward Ho" in song and dance from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon. The fourth graders gave a salute to Oregon statehood in songs and dances. The fifth graders portrayed missionary stories and the Oregon of today in play, dances and music.

Ramona Overson recited an opening poem "Our Great Northwest" written by Mrs. Ruth Welch. First grade music was accompanied by Reba Hummel. The entire program was performed before a screen painted by Clyde Hill.

Music was directed by Mrs. Winnie Clauson, music teacher.

GETS DEGREE
McCLOUD—A master's degree in business administration from Armstrong College in Berkeley was recently awarded to Donald P. Kersten, commercial instructor at McCloud High School, after completion of his studies.

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the Daily Newspaper gives you more for your advertising dollar

- 1. Newspaper advertising reaches more people than any other medium.** 88% of the nation's families get a newspaper every day. Over 100 million people, 82% of all people 12 years of age and over, read a newspaper on an average day. Every one of these people has the opportunity to see every ad in the daily newspaper. Only a small number of these people could be reached with any TV, radio or magazine ad.
- 2. People like advertising in newspapers better than in any other medium.** People feel friendly toward advertising in newspapers. Surveys show that far fewer people want advertising in other media. An advertiser wants his customers to like him, so it stands to reason he will benefit if he runs his ads where they please instead of annoy people.
- 3. Newspapers deliver more "ready to buy" prospects than any other medium.** Newspapers offer something for everybody—information, entertainment, editorials, advertising. And the reader is attracted to the ad that interests him. This means that readership ratings on ads represent live prospects for the advertiser. These people are easy to sell because they have a product interest. On the other hand broadcast ratings indicate people with an interest in the program, not necessarily a buying interest in the product.
- 4. Newspaper advertising gets more action than any other medium.** As a new medium, the daily newspaper gives advertising an atmosphere of action and believability. People have confidence in and believe in newspapers. This prompts action on the part of the reader.
- 5. Newspaper advertising offers more local selling flexibility than any other medium.** Advertisers can use newspapers market-by-market—to protect strong markets, to bolster weak markets, to vary advertising where potential varies, to meet competitive attacks, to get better timing with their sales and merchandising programs than is possible in any other medium.

- 6. Newspapers give more flexibility in selling copy than any other medium.** An advertiser can tell his story in the size that suits his needs. He can use a two-page spread to tell a detailed copy story, or he can tell his story in the same or smaller space with just a few words. He can run a 100-line or a 1,000-line ad, depending on his budget and strategy. A newspaper offers advertisers more physical and creative flexibility than any other medium.
- 7. Newspaper advertising offers better retail merchandising than any other advertising.** Four million U. S. retailers invest about 2½ billion dollars in the daily newspaper—more than they spend in all other media combined. No other medium has as close a relationship with retailers as the daily newspaper.
- 8. Newspaper advertising is a safer and surer investment than advertising in any other medium.** In some media a good percentage of the results are affected by the variables of the medium, and by the medium's own competition. In newspapers, the advertising stands on its own feet, unaffected by such variables. Newspaper advertising is always ready and waiting to suit the time, place and pleasure of the consumer. The daily newspaper is always selling.
- 9. Newspaper advertising produces more sales per dollar of advertising cost than do other media.** The cost of an advertising medium depends on a combination of two things: First, how much it costs to reach a person with a sales story. Second, what action that sales story causes the person to take—or, how much it costs to make a sale. The best figures available indicate that the newspaper delivers a message to a person for a typical advertiser at a cost at least as low as the cost of delivering the message through television or magazines. And the other eight points guarantee more sales action per message delivered.

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