

Scientists Set Sights On Curing Common Cold

LONDON (UPI) — The management of Britain's most exclusive hotel is delighted to be able to report that it can now guarantee most of its guests a stream of cold.

And this little announcement, extracted from a scientific paper, should be good news all around the world for it means that British scientists are at last in sight of a breakthrough in the cure of the common cold.

This breakthrough could come in 1963—although research workers at the Harvard Hospital in Salisbury have long since learned that to underestimate the baffling virus which is apparently responsible for our watering eyes and plugged noses.

—AH-CHOO!—

Happily sneezing away today in isolation huts on the grounds of the hospital are the volunteers who in relays since 1946 have acted as human guinea pigs in one of the most intensive attacks ever launched against any malady of man.

More than 7,500 of them have offered their respiratory tracts to science in return for 10 days of good hotel-like accommodation at Salisbury with three good square meals served in the rooms and three shillings a day (42 cents) pocket money.

The intrepid British came forward in their thousands 16 years ago when the Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health, in a joint appeal, stated that science could learn nothing further about colds from the guinea pig or the chimpanzee and needed human subjects.

—AH-CHOO!—

Many guests, until this past year or two, went home well-rested, without a single symptom of cold, because of the cussedness of the offending virus which refused to act in any predictable manner.

One old wives' tale after another was shattered. Men and women sat in drafts, were drenched with water and allowed to dry off in the chill air, chummed around with people who had colds and even had fluid from cold sufferers transferred to their own noses.

Far fewer of them got colds than the disappointed scientists hoped would be the case. Obviously the old wives—and the rest of humanity—got their colds from something else. And only in the past year or so have the scientists at Salisbury begun to find out from what.

—AH-CHOO!—

In a summary of the work of Harvard Hospital, its director, Dr. M. L. Bynoe, reported that the common cold research unit had discovered a new group of viruses known as "rhinoviruses" and that volunteers infected with these definitely caught colds.

In science, learning how a thing happens is only one step away from learning how to keep it from happening. So Dr. Bynoe's paper was greeted by the medical periodical "The Practitioner" with the words: "It now looks as if a breakthrough were in sight."

"How soon this will occur is unpredictable," the practitioner said editorially, "but the mere fact that it is even in sight is a notable tribute to the patience and ingenuity of the common cold research unit."

Harvard Hospital was a wartime gift to Britain by Harvard University and the American Red Cross. It is situated not far from the great stone circle of Stonehenge built by prehistoric Britons who undoubtedly had one thing in common with their present-day descendants:

—AH-CHOO!—

Pioneer Spirit Needed To Carve Town In Wilds

CHICAGO (UPI) — A group of Americans with the pioneering spirit of the early settlers will attempt to carve a community out of the British Columbian wilderness this spring.

Their "wagon master" is Robert H. Van Schoick, 31, a native Chicagoan who said he has thought about homesteading in wilderness country ever since he was a boy.

The former florist is sifting through 500 applications to choose 50 settlers of a valley he locates "somewhere in northern British Columbia," but which he won't pinpoint because arrangements with Canada are not yet completed. The valley is part of 5,000 acres the Canadian government has leased to the group for 21 years with provisions for a renewable lease.

"We want the kind of people who will help us build," said Van Schoick. "The area will be an empire some day."

Seven or eight feet of black, slick soil covers the land and "cabbages grow bigger than basketballs," according to Van Schoick. Game is abundant, he said.

Picks Cold Spot

The temperature can get down 50 degrees below zero but the average is zero to 14 above, he said.

Van Schoick said his group is not composed of "some kind of religious nuts."

"We just feel we can realize far more out of life up there," he said. "I get more disgusted every year with the materialistic life here."

Van Schoick said he tells applicants life will be very difficult in the settlement. "We'll catch our own game, grow our own food, build our cabins out of logs from the forest, make many of our clothes, and it probably will be years before we have electricity."

Van Schoick said the 33 people he has selected so far have a "high caliber" of varied skills. They include a doctor, and carpenters and others with manual skills.

Because of the physical work and stamina required to settle the wilderness, Van Schoick has set the age requirements at 18 to 35 years.

Van Schoick said the group is composed of many religions and no one will be rejected because of color or creed.

Will Have Law

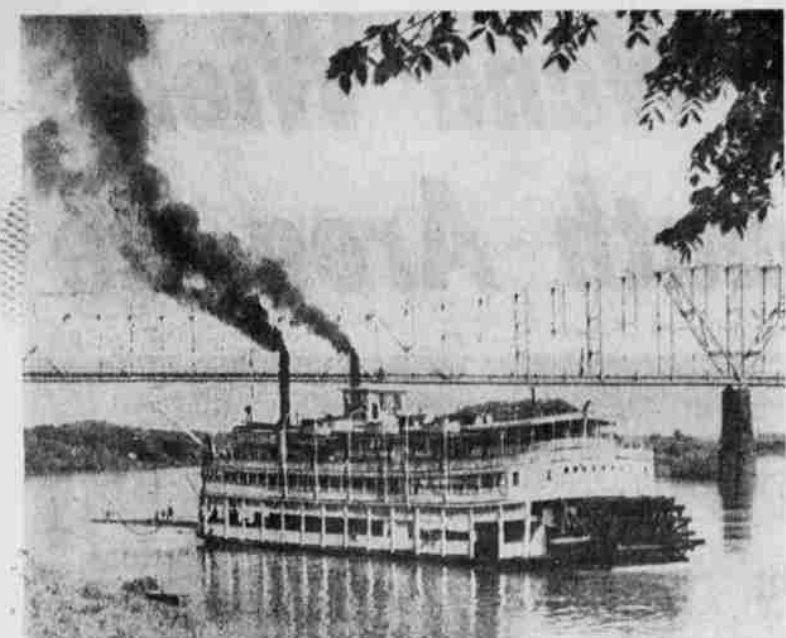
As for law, he said the settlement will be under the jurisdiction of British Columbia.

Some rules already have been established. One is that there will be no liquor. "We will have enough problems to conquer without that one," he said.

Another is that hunting will be only for food, not for sport.

The group will bring basic equipment with them, including tools, fishing tackle, sleeping equipment, gas-powered saws and a small tractor.

Van Schoick gives his plans a 50-50 chance of success and frankly acknowledges the risk involved. "But," he said, "man has always had the instinct to face the challenge of adventure."



SHADES OF THE PAST — The riverboat, "Belle of Louisville," steams along in the Upper Ohio River. — UPI Telephoto

Old River Boat Renovated To Travel Ohio Once Again

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI) — A community project has given an old lady of the rivers a paint job and a future as the "Belle of Louisville," a symbol of this city's past during the romantic era of steamboats.

When the excursion steamer Avalon was purchased last summer for \$34,000 by Jefferson County Judge Marlow Cook at an auction in Cincinnati, she bore little resemblance to the riverboat launched at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1914, and christened the Idlewild.

The weatherbeaten and rusty sternwheeler was towed down the Ohio River and put in dry dock here. Cost of renovating the boat, renamed the Belle of Louisville, is expected to total \$17,000 by the time the project is completed next spring.

A legal hurdle was removed when a suit challenging purchase of the steamer by Cook with taxpayers' money was dismissed.

But community response to the Belle has surprised even some steamboat buffs here. More than 60 firms and organizations have contributed materials, equipment and workmen. Painting parties have drawn volunteers, including high school sorority girls.

A local businessman even donated a calliope, operated electrically, for the Texas roof to replace one sold separately when the steamer was purchased.

Allen L. Bates, a long-time student of steamboating and architect of the project, said every effort will be made to recreate the original condition of the steamer.

With the exception of an engine room telegraph system installed in the 1920's, the pilot house wheel and other equipment is much the same as that aboard steamboats in the days of Mark Twain.

Some of the Belle's equipment recalls that golden era of steamboating. Her whistle once sounded on the old America that ran between New Orleans and Vicksburg.

Miss. The pilot house bell came from a fast Mississippi River packet boat of the 1880's.

Since the Belle's boiler deck has no cabins for overnight passengers, she will be used to carry charter parties of conventioners, club members and tourists.

The dance floor will be available for dinner parties and civic meetings.

A steamboat museum featuring historic material from the Ohio Valley will be installed on the Belle for a two-month exhibit early in 1963.

Plans call for the Louisville Orchestra to use the Belle as a floating stage for concerts next summer.

Until then the old riverboat is a big attraction for visitors to the Louisville waterfront, looking at night like a big white birthday cake.

"She's a beauty and a bargain," Bates said. "You know they don't build steamboats like her anymore."

Yanks Tighten 'Cold Endurance' Gap

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, Alaska (UPI) — Military forces of the Alaskan Command are trying to close a "cold endurance" gap between the American and Russian soldier.

According to officials, most Russians are hardened to extreme cold and thus could adapt easily to warfare in the rugged Arctic — should it come.

American soldiers, with very few exceptions, could not transform quickly into effective Polar region fighting troops. They must not only learn through hard experience the type of warfare peculiar to the brutal and frigid far north, but also how to survive against nature.

"The freezing weather in the dead of winter, as well as the savage terrain always, are enemies as dangerous as anything mechanized or human," says a leader of the Alaskan Command.

In February, battle groups of the U. S. Army, Alaska — along with strike units from the U. S. mainland and light infantry from Canada — will go on winter maneuvers in one of the two coldest regions on the continent.

Their war games will be held in an interior wilderness so remote that the range of mountains bounding the north has no name. Temperatures are about 50-60 degrees below zero.

Maj. Gen. Ned Dalton Moore, who heads the army command in Alaska, says his job is to teach 3,000 troops how to fight and live in the frigid Polar back country.

He says a successful maneuver will demonstrate that American troops can fight an Arctic campaign.

To help train American forces to meet the dangerous "weather enemy," the Air Force operates a unique Arctic Survival School at this base, attended by members of all branches of the service.

The school is commanded by 3rd Force Capt. H. M. Gibson, a wartime combat paratrooper, who says it teaches students how to survive an aircraft mishap in cold, deep snow, rugged terrain and uncharted back country. They also must face hostile animals and trap others for food.

Thousands of air crew members, from generals to privates, and even commercial airline crew members, have graduated from the school. More than 700 crew members pass the rigid tests each year.

To graduate, one must literally survive in the Arctic winter wilderness for at least 48 hours. In teams of five to six, deliberately abandoned in back country, they simulate a crew that has just bailed out or has crashed-landed.

"We are always astonished by the number of people who attend the school (which is mandatory) who have never slept out or can't



WINTER OUTDOORS — A member of the U.S. Air Force's arctic survival school at Eielson Air Force base cooks food over an open fire in the cold, snowy outdoors. — UPI Telephoto

'Religious War' Evident By Protest Of Peasants

VIENNA (UPI) — Soviet bloc experts say the Russian peasants who complained of religious persecution and sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow recently pointed up a constant campaign which Poland's Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński has described as a "religious war."

Observers said the Soviet leadership is conducting a stubborn struggle against the expansion of the Church's influence and of religious congregations.

They noted the churches remain the only organized bodies in Eastern Europe which are not directly controlled by the Communist parties and which propagate the only rival ideology to Communism.

The anti-church campaign has been carefully mapped out at party headquarters and is said to favor a two-front attack.

Persecute Church Leaders

The direct attack is carried out through legislative and administrative restrictions and includes persecution of church leaders and ordinary priests.

The indirect attack attempts to subvert the churchgoer through atheistic propaganda.

In the Soviet Union and Bul-

Fireplace Troubles Can Be Cured

By MR. FIX
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

A fireplace is attractive in any home. There's nothing quite so charming as a bright, cheery fire. All too often the homeowner will neglect to use his fireplace. It may be that it once smoked him out of the house. Or the danger of sparks popping out on the rug or on clothing may be his big concern.

Most troubles and hazards of using a fireplace can be cured with little trouble.

Smoking Problem

If smoke is the trouble it may mean only that the damper has fallen shut. If that isn't the trouble see if the chimney needs cleaning.

If you decide to clean the chimney, be sure to cover the opening. Use a straw filled bag weight with stones or chain and lowered and raised several times to clear out soot.

Very often the trouble is due to faulty fireplace design. The fireplace may be too big for the flue that has been provided. While you cannot easily increase the size of the flue, you can decrease the fireplace opening which will have the same effect.

The recommended ratio of flue to fireplace is generally about one to 12. But don't bother with measurements and slide rules. Next time you have a fire going experiment with boards, sliding them down from the top of the opening until the smoke seems to lessen.

Take Action

Once you've determined by how much you must decrease the opening, there are several methods of doing it. You can lay a course of bricks across the bottom. Or you can install a piece of sheet metal across the top. There are fireplace hoods which are decorative as well as useful for this purpose.

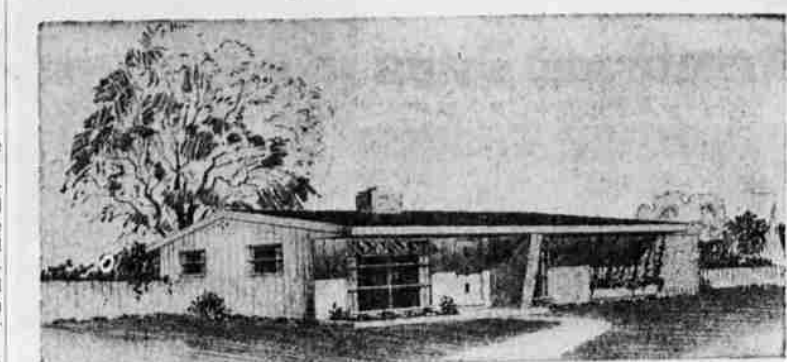
The chimney may not be high enough—it should be higher than the roof ridge. Increasing the height of the chimney is needed in this case.

Gusts of wind often create downdraft problems. A chimney cap will prevent these.

Some flues are built straight up and down and downdrafts will blow smoke right in your face. A smoke shelf exists in a good fireplace, a gentle sloping of the rear wall into the flue so that smoke coming back down the chimney will bounce off of it. You may need professional help for lack of this feature, but often a chimney cap will help.



Family Homes



DESIGN 254
House 1,024 Sq. Ft.
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There is something very appealing in the simple, clean cut lines of this home. Although it is nearly square-shaped, it appears to be longer because of the low horizontal lines at front.

All three bedrooms are at the rear for privacy and quiet. Kitchen is placed in front. Instead of the usual dining area adjacent to living room, this plan provides a nook in the kitchen for table and chairs, with large picture window.

The designers have attempted to use every inch of space to best advantage. The structural system calls for standard widths of lumber and standard window units, reduction keynotes. The exterior combines vertical wood siding and brick veneer.

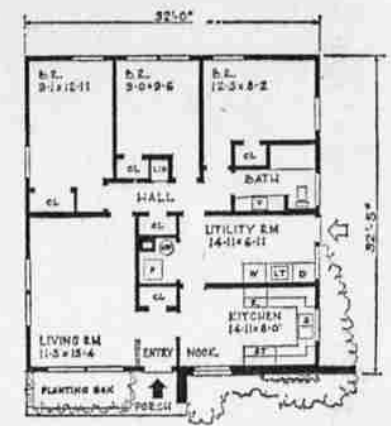
An angled brick wall next to front door juts out from front of the house, providing an attractive entry and separating the kitchen and living areas.

To balance the living room picture window, there is a recessed "picture frame" for vines or flowers on the other side of front of the house. This is formed in the brick wall, just over the flower box.

The wall then continues out beyond the corner of the house, providing privacy for side rear yard and adding an illusion of greater width to the home.

Next to U-shaped kitchen is a 120 square foot utility room. This provides plenty of space for laundry and furnace equipment. Sliding doors are used between the entrance and breakfast nook, on both utility room doors and between living room and the hall.

This plan conforms to general FHA, VA and Building Code requirements. You can obtain the building plans and specifications with material list—see order coupon.



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Good Books

United Press International

Anatomy of Spying, by Ronald Seth (Dutton, \$5.95): As its title suggests, this is an exploration of the nature and methods of espionage illuminated by examples drawn from about 2,400 years of history. Seth was a British spy during World War II. He has drawn on his own experience for examples of espionage, but this is not a memoir. He has covered his own career at some length in earlier books. His "Anatomy" covers the exploits of a number of notable historic spies, like Karl Schmeisser, the fantastic operative who contrived to become director of Austrian intelligence while he was spying on Austria for Napoleon. Women whose names stand out in the history of espionage receive their share of attention, including Germany's "Fraulein Doktor" and Mata Hari of World War I. Curiously, no mention is made of Edith Cavell. Seth hits the high points of espionage and sabotage from Alexander the Great's censorship of his soldiers' mail 300-plus years B.C. to the U2. He notes the growing importance of such spy devices as satellites, but doubts they will ever entirely replace men.

Call Out the Malicia, by John Anthony West (Dutton \$3.95): Ten sharply angled short stories reflecting various moods and conditions. These run the gamut from horror and tragedy to satire and humor. All are fascinating.

Best Sellers

(Compiled by Publishers' Weekly)

Fiction

Fall Safe—Eugene Burdick and Harvey Wheeler.

Seven Days in May—Fletcher Knebel and Charles W. Bailey II.

A Shade of Difference—Allen Drury.

Genius—Patrick Dennis.

Ship of Fools—Katherine Anne Porter.

The Thin Red Line—James Jones.

One Hundred Dollar Misunderstanding—Robert Gover.

Nonfiction

Travels with Charley—John Steinbeck.

Silent Spring—Rachel Carson.

Happiness Is a Warm Puppy—Charles M. Schulz.

O Ye Jigs & Juleps!—Virginia Cary Hudson.

Letters from the Earth—Mark Twain. Edited by Bernard de Voto.

The Points of My Compass—E. R. White.

Sex and the Single Girl—Helen Gurley Brown.

Desert Dry Air Moaned

CHICAGO (UPI) — The air in most American homes during the winter "is drier than in the Sahara Desert," reports an engineer-researcher.

Burton Shaffer, engineer and vice president of Hamilton Humidity, Inc., said, "The air in 85 per cent of our homes contains 10 to 15 per cent relative humidity during the winter, compared with recommended levels of 35 to 45 per cent. The Sahara Desert has an average relative humidity of 20 per cent."

Shaffer said some medical authorities believe that a lack of proper humidity dries out throat and nasal passages and paves the way for colds.

He also said that furniture manufacturers report the winter combination of more inside heat and less humidity causes chairs, tables and chests to loosen at the joints.

Proper humidity levels may call for the addition of up to 70 gallons of water to the air during an extremely cold day, the engineer said.

"Ordinary household activities—washing dishes, cooking, laundry and bathing will contribute about 3.5 gallons," he said. "But this leaves much to be desired."

Shaffer recommends a furnace humidifier that will adjust to the various percentages of humidity in the air and provide the difference. "These devices work automatically," he said. "On a warm day the humidifier may work only 20 minutes out of an hour. On an extremely cold day it may work for six or seven hours, providing the needed moisture."

Shaffer said his firm is studying the design of humidifiers that can be used as coffee tables.

The Colonial, by John Sykes (Coward McCann \$3.95): In these days when the nations emerging from colonialism are much in the news, not much attention is given to the people whose personal careers and way of life were based

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