Trying To Discour Why Babies Die

"Female, age 4 months. Condition: Excellent, well-fed, vigorous. Cause of death: Unknown, found dead in crib."

These stark words, neatly penned on a death report on Dr. Renate Dische's desk at New York's Medical Examiner's building recently, reiterated a ques-tion that has disturbed pediatrichild, put to bed in good health n the evening, be found lying dead the next morning?

To Dr. Dische, these deaths are more than simply puzzling. Since some 25,000 of them occur annually in the U.S., they now pose a threat as serious as polio from recognized diseases in inthe New York University-Belle vue Medical Center pathologist points out, "crib deaths have remained at a high level." Despite the size of the prob-

done in the field, and all theories to explain sudden deaths in infancy have, up to now, been disproved. During the 1920s and 1930s, for example, the deaths were widely blamed on sudden enlargement of a small gland in squeezed the baby's windpipe and led to asphyxiation. After this idea was laid to rest, doctors mothering; today most pediatri baby, small as he is, can struggle out of a tangle of bedclothes. Recently, prompted by the thalidomide tragedy, a Philadelphia gynecologist suggested that drugs taken during pregnancy might be a cause of sudden infant deaths.

The trouble with most of the

theories, explains Dr. Dische (who dismisses as "extremely remote" the idea that prenatal use of drugs causes crib deaths), is that they were based on the usually cursory investigations conducted by medical examiners. But now, with financial support from New York's Health Research Council and co-operation from the city's chief medical examiner. Dr. Milton Helpern, Dr. Dische is beginning the most exhaustive study ever into the causes of sudden crib deaths. From now on, each of the 200 anwill be closely studied by Dr. Dische and Dr. Weiner Leblanc,

Bellevue pediatrician.

Dr. Dische will perform the medical examiner's function of "certifying" the death at the scene, then — as in all deaths of unknown cause — take the infant's body to Bellevue for a thorough postmortem. Meanwhile. Dr. Leblanc will question the parents extens bout the health of the baby and,

How Well Do You Know SOUTHEAST ASIA?



perhaps more important, of every other family member. They will make laboratory studies of blood and urine specimens and throat cultures from every-one in the household. "Ninety per cent of our information will probably come from sources other than the autopsy," said Dr. Hel

terest in the family's health: The possible role infection may play in crib deaths. A recent study by pediatricians at Cleveland's Western Reserve University Medical School disclosed the presence of respiratory viruses in tissues from twelve of 48 suddendeath victims. Some investigators believe an ordinarily mild virus may flare up in a child, cause death, and subside without producing enough tissue damage to be detected at autopsy. One aspect of Dr. Dische's study will be to determine what makes an infant unusually vulnerable to viruses or germs. Significantly, most crib deaths occur at 3 or 4 months, when most of the child's inherited antibodies have disappeared, and his own antioody-producing tissues are not

yet functioning fully. But Drs. Dische and Helpern are keeping their eyes open to other possible causes. Yet to be investigated is a new theory suggesting that a baby allergic to cow's milk may, during sleep, regurgitate some milk into his breathing passages, producing a shock reaction in the delicate respiratory tissues.

"We have no preconceived no tions," said Dr. Helpern recently. "In any successful investigation, you must proceed with the idea that you don't already know the answer." From NEEWSWEEK.

## Jackie Gleason Throws A Party!

John C. Gleason served as the gracious host recently at a charming party on board a seven-car private train which was taking Mr. Gleason and 40 guests by easy stages from Los Angeles to New York, Mr. Gleason was also the guest of honor at the party, which celebrated his forthcoming CBS series, "Jackie Gleason's American Scene Magazine."

"Nobody's going to catch us!" Mr. Gleason announced to his guests. "We'll go until the food and water run out. When this train gets through the Mojave Desert, it'll never be dry again.' The train, which cost \$90,000,

was tastefully decorated with multicolored balloons, and the guests wore demure badges of yellow bunting reading "The Great Gleason." Mr. Gleason wore a gray suit, red vest, red hankerchief, and red carnation. Also present were Miss Sue Ann Langdon, Mr. Gleason's leading lady; Miss June Taylor, choreographer, and five Gleason Girls; a number of friends and writers; and Mr. Max Kaminsky and his six-piece orchestra. The affair got under way with

erator?"

a cocktail party in the Los Angerailroad station at 3 p.m. When the train departed, it was discovered that Mr. George Marshall, a movie director, who had planned to stay behind in Los Angeles, had been locked in a bedroom by the guest of honor. Ir Marshall summoned a conductor, and was let off. One of the guests was heard to remark later: "By the time we left, some ing."

of the passengers were as oiled as the engine.' En route, Mr. Gleason, mingling with the guests, danced the twist. "Whatever it is," he remarked, admiring his partner's ability, "I hope it keeps moving." This is Mr. Gleason's first such trip. No one else ever did it exactly this way, either.



CLOSE CALL — This car crashed through a guard rail of a Baltimore, Md., bridge. It climbed the raised bridge 12 feet, then slid back to this precarious position 30 feet above the water. The two male occupants got out safely.

TABLE TALKS
Jane Andrews.

There seems to be a question desirability of freezing sandwiches, and here is an answer from no less an authority than the American Institute of Baking. In answer to the question, "Can I freeze sandwiches and sandwich loaves?" the institute says: "Yes, but at a sacrifice to pala-

tability. Even after three days of freezing storage, frozen sandwiches cannot compare with freshly made ones. Although all breads freeze satisfactorily, few fillings recover favorably from the frozen state. Some ingredients used alone can be recombutter, and bleu cheese. However, when mayonnaise or salad dressing is used, freezing is fatal to these fillings. Chopped, sliced or grated fresh vegetables do not freeze satisfactorily. Sandwiches for freezing should be wrapped singly, in moisture-proof vaporproof paper, tightly sealed, and

Here is a sandwich filling sug-gested by the institute that does reeze satisfactorily. For filling 12 sandwiches, combine 11/2 cups (or 1 12-ounce can) chopped ham, ground; % cup (or 1 9ounce can) drained crushed pineapple. 1/4 cup brown sugar, and radish. Spread between slices of buttered bread of any variety (a protective coating of butter prevents filling from soaking into bread). . . .

labeled as to variety.

This is a question-answering day, so here is another: "Can bread be stored in the refrig-

"Yes, but it is well to be aware of both advantages and disadvantages. Refrigerating bread retards mold growth, especially in hot weather. But the longer the refrigeration period, the firmer the bread becomes. Refrigeration

in a bread box, in the refrigerator, or in the freezer, keep wraporiginal wrappers. Bread bought unwrapped should be wrapped fore storing, with the exception of hard or crisp crusted breads. These are best when eaten fresh, writes Eleanor Richey Johnston

in many households about the in the Christian Science Monitor. question, "What is the best way to keep a bread box clean?" Answer: It should be thoroughly washed weekly. Baking soda dissolved in warm water is best for such odorless cleaning. Dry well, even all joinings, before putting

> Here are a few more sandwich fillings that are well suited to freezing: Cream Cheese Olive Nut -Combine 2 3-oz. packages cream cheese, 3 tablespoons sliced stuf-fed olives, 3 tablespoons chopped nuts, 1/4 teaspoon salt, and 1/4 cup

bread into it.

Peanut Butter Marmalade Filling: Combine 1/2 cup peanut butter, 1/3 cup grated sharp cheese, 2 teaspoons lemon juice, 1/4 cup orange juice, and 1 tablespoon hot water.

Frankfurther Pickle Filling:

Combine 6 frankfurthers, ground or chopped fine, 1/2 cup pickle mustard, and ¼ cup chili sauce. . . . Among the eat-right-now sandwiches is one with grated prunes giving a sweet taste to a cheese-ham filling. Here is the

way to make the spread. DILLY SANDWICH SPREAD 11/4 cups cooked ground ham (about 1/2 pound) 1/3 cup grated Canadian proessed cheese ½ cup chopped dill pickle

34 cup mayonnaise 11/2 teaspoons dried dill weed 1/2 teaspoon Worcestershire 1 cup chopped uncooked prunes 6-8 hamburger buns

Toss together lightly ground ham, cheese, and pickle. Stir in mayonnaise, dill weed, hot toasted buns. Serves 6-8. If you have any meat of a

1/2 cup chopped cooked turkey

1½ tablespoons pickle relish

sandwich buns sliced in half

Combine cheese, turkey, and

relish. Place buns, cut sides up,

on a cooky sheet. Spread 1/4 the

cheese mixture on bottom half

of each bun. Bake at 400° F. for

about 5 minutes, or until bun

tops brown and cheese melts.

. . .

If you like the combination

SARDINE-SWISS CHEESE

2 cans (3¾ ounce) sardines

3 slices natural Swiss cheese

SANDWICHES

Arrange sardines on 6 slices

rye bread. Cut each slice of

cheese in half; place over sar

dines. Cut tomato into 6 thin

slices; place 1 slice over cheese

Top with remaining bread slices.

Use English-style muffins for

these corned beef sandwiches,

one half a muffin for each serv-

CORNED BEEF SANDWICH

TREAT

cups ground cooked corned

1 package (3-oz.) cream cheese 2 tablespoons milk

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of sardines and Swiss cheese,

(or chicken)

try these sandwiches.

12 slices rye bread

Makes 6 sandwiches.

turkey, chop it and use it for turkey - cheeseburger sand-TURKEY CHEESEBURGER cup grated process Canadian

toasted

standard.

New Style Schools Among The Amish

Now the countryside takes on mellow beauty. Goldenrod in untilled spots, the zinnlas and marigolds in the garden, and even the garish salvia in so many flower beds on front lawns blend with the red, orange and crimson of blackberry vines, sumac and Virginia creeper. The pears are ripe, as hundreds of greedy yellowjackets attest, apples are turning red on the trees, and in the lanes the fox grape vines are laden with deep-mar-

oon, musky fruit. By the end of the month the big copper kettle will be brought forth and the autumn air will be filled with the spicy aroma of apple-butter making. As far back as memory goes, Amish housewives have turned out gallons of apple-butter made with sweet cider in season.

But today's homemakers are not content to stop there. Their cellar shelves are laden with peach pickles, crabapple pickles, pumpkin butter, ginger pears, trawberry jam, quince honey, elderberry butter, grape butter, damson butter, and jellies of all hues and flavors in addition to the crocks of sauerkraut and hogsheads of cucumber pickles in the teachings of which their ancestors put up And just recently Trina and

School started this month in

the one-room eight-grade build-

ing which Zauggs have attended

for generations. Amos's name is

its permanent feature an ink-

house is torn down, it is no small

Amos can remember his grand

There is no doubt whatever

that the little one-room edifices

with the antiquated methods of

imparting knowledge have been

pecially in a space age geared to

2 tablespoons salad dressing

4 cup chopped chives

a maximum education for all,

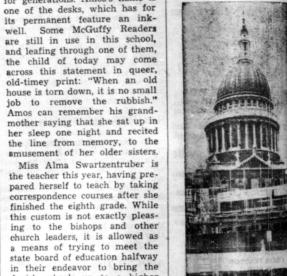
2 teaspoons prepared horseradish

carved in school boy fashion on

ed syrup.

Anna added to their shelves of dainties green-tomato mincemeat and a gourmet chutney which calls for green tomatoes, apples, nuts and raisins. And best of all, to our way of thinking, the rosy-purple Indian peaches are ready now to be pickled in heavy, spic-

The reward for saving me money is being able to pay me taxes without borrowing.









Strange Tale Of A Horse Trade

said. "I get along fine se feliows, and they let ly alone. Used to be a ing me and carrying hat they thought was but since the 19th of the year 1938 they walked a straight line and

said the stranger. "I wonder do "Eyah. "Twas ten-eighteen, exin the forencon. A lovely

"Well, they ain't much to it," he said. "I was running the store here, trying to do an honest business and putting out full ire and good quality with oper devotion to my public igations, and these fellows ved in with their garage an filling station business, and I guess they had a low opinion me or something, because if id seem they went out of their some to be mean." "Like what?" "Oh, smallish things, but ag

gravating. They was hardly worth recollecting, but at the ime they used to peeve me, and I did get r'iled at times I houldn't of, and I guess they new it. Things like that do disyou, and maybe I did

mean little things on me that

morning, I forget now just what

they was, but I was put out at

them and I admit my mind turned on some unworthy thoughts in their direction. A possibility

had crossed my mind, you might say. So I said to Buster Phil-

brick that we had just acquired

an opportunity, and I thought those fellows had built them-

selves up into a let-down, and the melon was getting ripe enough to pick. Busty was a cute little fellow, and he didn't

miss no tricks, so I could see he

took hold of this one and was

thinking about it. I kept waiting on trade, but I had one eye

on Busty, and pretty quick I

"What he done, was-he went

over to the garage laughing

away to himself, and one of the

fellows asked him what was so

funny. 'Old Larrabee,' he says.

'He got himself a sticking in a

him. You wouldn't believe the

amount of money he's got tied

up in that pore old hoss. Got caught good on him. Nobody

never took such a trimming! You know what?' says Busty.

'What you fellers ought to do

is go over and offer him fifty

dollars for that hoss, and see

"Well, they done just that. I

whelp, ofering me a paltry fif-

ty dollars for that hoss. Do you know what I got tied up in

him?' Then I got cozy, and I says, 'I don't believe you've got

fifty dollars!' He says 'I sure

have,' and he pulls out two

twenties and a ten and holds

them under my nose long enough for me to take them It

was the 19th of November, 1938, and I've had no trouble

with those fellers sence." — by John Gould in the Christian Sci-

36 37

38 39 39

42 43 44

4 47

90 10-19

Answer elsewhere on this page

see him go over to the garage.

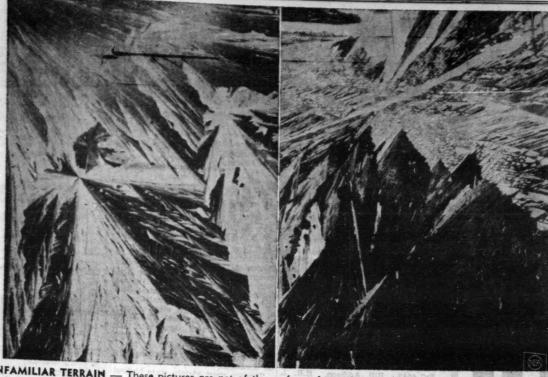
h of November in 1938 at teen minutes after ten?" "I sold 'em a hoss. This fellow om up to East Minot comes in orning with a hoss and e says, 'What'll you give me?' said I wouldn't give him noth-You never see such a hoss. as swaybacked and humpali at once, and stringy long years of toil, poor and hard luck. I said I hoss, leastways ne. But the fellow said ave no barn, and no hav he wanted was



him go right up in the air! He'll be so mad he'll just go to ount was beside the d faith and honsee them coming, and made as s, 'Well, give me if I was surprised when they got here, and I says, 'What can wanting a new I do for you?' as if I 'spected them to buy a few things. One of them says, 'Mr. Larrabee,' he says, 'I like the looks of that noble steed you have by your

a few churns to y cost me eight-retailed for fifnave much in can have a churn.' He leaves the foot for East Minpose it was one of trades I've made,

he said. "Those he street at the pulled a couple of



UNFAMILIAR TERRAIN — These pictures are not of the surface of any distant planets — they are simply magnified moth ball crystals photographed in polarized light by Edward Gelus, noted amateur photographer of scientific subjects.

ported by Miss Carson although

gists at the 13th International Ornithological Congress They

Elm trees on the university's

fungus malady spread by bark

beetles. As is done in many other

of the trees were heavily spray-

they have been gathered from

## by John Russell

In our battle with the weeds and insects, a rethinking of basic strategy is long overdue. There s aboundant evidence that the massive use of poisonous chemicals has serious drawbacks.

independent sources.

The following case was reported last June by two zoolo-Its side effects, in many cases, Ornithological Congress. They are Prof. George J. Wallace and Dr. Richard F. Bernard from the University of Michigan. have been disastrous to wildlife. Often, it has backfired, evoking a tougher more poison-resistant form of a pest than was present to begin with. It also may hold danger for

Many of the chemicals are as hoss trade.' 'How do you mean?' that beat-up, run-down, limber-legged plug he's got tied to the poisonous to humans as to plants and insects. Their widespread use and their accumulation in rail? Well, he got caught good on our environment is a growing and as yet poorly understood

Few would deny a vote of thanks to the chemists, entomol-ogists, and herbologists who have made the chemical control techniques practical. Especially since World War II, these techniques have yielded great benefits to mankind. They have helped create the

pieces. Hee, hee, hee, hee, says fabled abundance of modern agriculture. They are credited with relieving much human suffering through control of disease-hearing insects. They are a boon to suburban gardeners.
But while the chemicals are a potent tool for pest control, their value, as with any tool, lies in the wisdom with which they are

used. \* \* \* front portal, and I was wonder-ing if you'd take fifty dollars Modern science and technolenables men to make sweep-"'Why,' I says, 'You insulting ing changes in their environment, with widspread consequences for the community of living things of which mankind is part. Unless the use of this ledge of what these consequences may be, great damage could be wreaked within that community almost before men were aware of it. This self-evident rule of wis-

dom is virtually ignored in the fast-growing use of pesticides. Out of enthusiasm for the benefits they have brought, men often are using the new chemicals indiscriminately in ways that government and industry testing programs do not take into They are causing what the

well-known wildlife biologist, Dr. John L. George of the Pat-Center calls "a new type of which) the trend is toward more highly toxic materials and heavier dosage rates." A public awakening to the

danger this implies may be in the making in the United States. If it comes, we will have Rachel Carson, famed author of "The Sea Around Us," to thank for bringing the growing issue to a head. She has sent forth a clarion

call in a series of hard-hitting articles published in June by the New Yorker magazine and drawn from her forthcoming book, "The Silent Spring," to be published by Houghton Miffin Company. She explains in detail the poisonous properties of insecticides and herbicides, and vividly documents the danger's of their misuse.

The following few examples illustrate the damaging side ef-fects the new chemicals can thought to be harmful only to

Furthermore, at least one o

environment in low concentra-In the United States, DDT has been found in rivers far remov-ed from any spraying area. It

mals. What is more, only a fraction of the food supplies can be checked by government inspec-tors to ensure that official lev-

110-acre campus had been at-tacked by Dutch elm disease, a places, tree surgeons tried to control the fungus by controlling the beetles. Both bark and leaves used the processes of evolution

The zoologists reported that, over several seasons, the bird population was virtually des-Birds that picked bugs off the trees were poisoned directly. Ground feeders, especially rob-ins, were poisoned by an indi-

The spray (DDT dissolved in oil or kerosene) is very hard to wash off with water. It remained on the leaves. These eventually fell to the ground to be eaten by worms, which concen-

trated the poison in their bodies. Robins that ate the worms were poisoned in turn.
The Wallace-Bernard findings parallel those of ornithologists of the University of Wisconsin. They studied bird populations aids.

parable untreated communitie during Dutch elm disease control programs in 1959.
Songbirds averaged 410 pairs per 100 acres in unsprayed comnunities, while in treated areas their populations ranged from 31 to 90 per cent lower. In particular, there were 50 times as many robins in the unsprayed as

seemed to be little affected. Here is another illustration this time from New Brunswick, Canada. A program to control spruce budworm by spreading half a pound of DDT per acre caused the loss of up to 9 per cent of young salmor in the Mir-

sparrows, on the other hand.

in the sprayed regions.

amichi River in 1954.
Fish and other aquatic ani-DDT. The Miramichi case is often cited as typical of what may happen when insecticide gets in to rivers and ponds either directly through runoff or through

A third example can be drawn from experience in England. Seeds and young plants of cereal crops can be protected from insect attack by treating seeds with insecticide before planting, This has become a very wide spread practice in writes Robert C. Cowen in the Christian Science Monitor. It has greatly increased crop

yields. But large numbers birds, digging up some of the planted seeds as they do, have been poisoned. Foxes and other birds are said also to have succumbed.

Such harmful side effects have been found both for insecticides and for the weed-killing chemiity of birds and animals often has been impaired.

that some of the people were stil feeling badly that this build-

To this one might add that

One could go on and on in this vein to build a black, and very unfair, case for never using an nsecticide or weed killer, again, That would be as shortsighted as an unthinking dependence on these chemicals now is proving to be. It is the misuse of chemical control through human ig norance or willfulness that i

next issue.)

plants. Even when immediate effects on wildlife have been mild, the long term reproductive abil-

the chemicals, DDT, seems to be spreading widely throughout the

wages earneth wages to put into a bag with holes." God also caused the heaven to withhold its is coming through on food both to humans and to domestic ani-

temple. Haggai brings the mesels of tolerance are not exceedsage of the Lord, "I will fill this house with glory." This is

chemical control techniques have, at times, been self-defeat-ing. The malaria mosquito was no sooner thought to be wiped out in some areas of the world, than it began to stage a come-back in a DDT-resistant form. Agricultural pests, house flies, even body lice have similarly ary change to produce varieties that resist the poisons meant to exterminate them.

the danger.

In the battle for insect control. men need every weapon they can find in their arsenal. Chemicals properly used are one such weapon. But biological methods, including the use of natural enemies of pests, are also powerful

down his wife has probably finished sweeping under it.

fasting became days of rejoicing.
Thus two prophets helped to spiritual life, so that the temple Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking

LESSON

By Rev. R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.

Faith to Rebuild

Haggai 1:1-6; Zechariah 4:6-10

speedily to pray before the Lord,

and to seek the Lord of hosts

In last week's lesson we noted

the rebuilding of the altar. The people rejoiced. Some wept as they thought of the glories of the

temple before. Fifteen years

tional work would be carried

remained during this time in the

open, without a building to cover it. The problems were not

Haggai began to prophesy

The people were obviously

pleading their poverty as an ex-cuse for not rebuilding the

house of God. They agreed that

not willing to make the sacrifice

to secure its completion. Haggal

pointed out the inconsistency of

quate money to spend on them-

selves, but little to dedicate to God. Today we spend far more

on chewing gum than we do on

nissions. Haggai said, "Consid-

When people fail to be good

stewards of what God gives

them, they are never satisfied, no matter how much they have.

Haggai's statement has a wide application: "He that earneth

In the second chapter we see

the most important thing about

Zechariah began to prophesy

a little more than a year after Haggai. He joined with Haggai

in encouraging the people to complete the work. He pro-claimed the word of the Lord to Zerrubabel, "Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit."

The temple was finished in 41/2

the people to action. Days of

God's house.

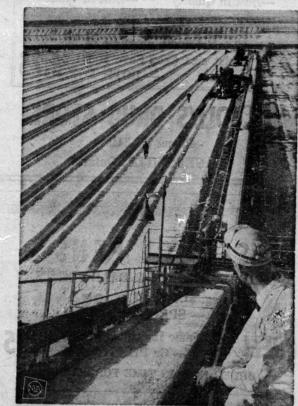
er your ways."

materials, but morale.

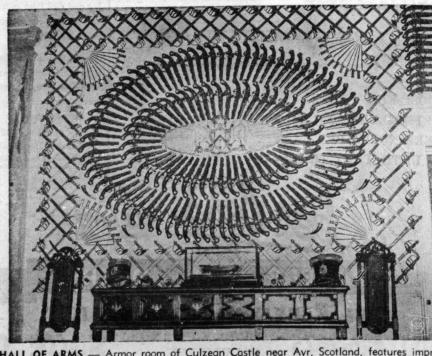
Zechariah 8:21.

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INE HASTE IKE



SALT HARVEST — Specially designed harvesters and conveyor equipment scoop thousands of tons of salt each day from 430-acre crystallization beds at Dry Creek, Australia. There are no natural salt deposits in the entire continent. During their spring (our fall) sea water is allowed to come into great basins, then moisture is dried out by summer sun.



HALL OF ARMS - Armor room of Culzean Castle near Ayr, Scotland, features impressive display of arms and other military paraphernalia, most of it from the Napoleonic era. Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower holds life tenancy in building's top floor.

ren to attend there is serving as a me his local school board few years ago. in this new venture The time seems so precise

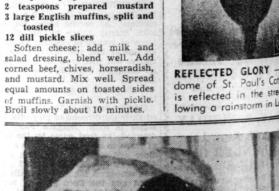
for Amish children is now The general living habits our good neighbors have a "Pray continue," said the society, always stable and p sufficient, has been almo pletely independent of the chang-ing, turbulent times all about

them. But even the bishops have come to see that there should be more of the sipirit of give take among their while their continue to be their on the Scriptures as interpret man, there will be some relaxation of the which apply to the more sent things of life.

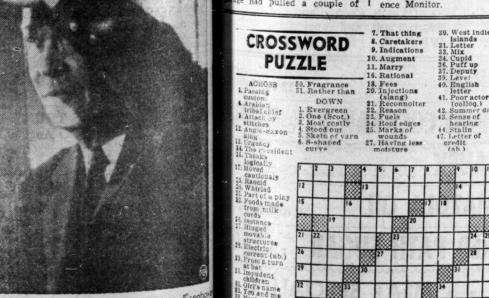
Q. What do you recommend for washing windows? A. Ammon'a, added to the neter used for window washing cuts the grease, facilitate ing, and leaves a nice shine











IKE IN THE SPOTLIGHT - Former President El shields his eyes from bright lights during his news ence in London in this photo transmitted to New York Telstar satellite. This is the first still newspicture to layed across the Atlantic by the satellite. grandson, Dwight David Eisenhower II, threw the sw that started the transmission.