

GENERAL SCIENCE

Peace Through Education

UNESCO, now meeting in Mexico City, hopes to provide the framework that will repair the war damage to schools, laboratories, museums and the minds of men.

► IF PEACE and plenty can be brought to the world through education and science, thought and planning, the month-long meeting of UNESCO in Mexico City may be one of the world's most important international conferences. For a year, from its Paris headquarters and through committees in various countries, UNESCO has built the framework upon which knowledge and brainpower of all the world might be put to work.

Uppermost, with the thousand conferees, is the hope that war damage to schools, laboratories, museums and the minds of men may be repaired. This is a first job.

Even more important is building for the future a peaceful world civilization. This is in the thoughts of all those now struggling with the voluminous reports and the sea of words. Is there time? Can reason and knowledge spread over the world with the necessary human under-

standing that will neutralize the march toward war?

It would be better if Soviet representatives were present to help discuss intellectual ways of neutralizing the need for atomic bomb. Soviet Russia has not yet joined UNESCO, although the door is still wide open.

UNESCO aims to make available to everyone in the world adequate education, the fruits of science and the benefits of what is called culture—art, music, literature, drama, etc.—as part of a world campaign against ignorance, disease and poverty. The experts want everyone to have a minimum education, regardless of where they live, their race, their skin color, sex or economic or social status.

Ideas and knowledge will flow to all parts of the world unhampered if UNESCO has its way. There will be more travel between countries, particularly by young people. Tariffs, quotas and other restrictions upon scientific,

educational and cultural material will be eliminated. People will be told in all corners of the world about the facts and methods of science and how they make a better world.

High on the list of things UNESCO hopes to do is to increase popular understanding of science and its social implications.

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MEDICINE

Army Team's Physician Tells How To Mend Fast

► CAPT. Herman J. Bearzy, athletic team physician at the United States Military Academy and as such the man responsible for getting Army's star players back into the game as soon as possible after any injury, tells other physicians how he does it in a report to the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (Nov. 8).

Joints, muscles and bones are the parts of the body most often injured in competitive sports, he states.

Treatment is slanted toward restoration of normal function to the injured part by stabilizing the weakened joints through increased muscle strength and tone.

The first step is to relieve the pain and swelling by cold applications. Heat is then employed to increase the circulation to the injured part and help nature with its repair work. Massage, rest and gentle manipulation of joints prevent stiffness, so that the athlete can return to his game in good condition in a few weeks.

An athlete with badly sprained ankles, feet, knees or shoulders can return to playing football in 10 to 14 days with adhesive strappings supporting his joints, but he will always need supportive bandage for all vigorous exercises.

A strained muscle or tendon while allowing for participation in sports requires certain care. The torn ligaments are repaired by scar tissue which has a poor blood supply. Therefore twice the amount of time is needed to "warm up" to prevent another rupture.

Bruises, most often occurring in thigh muscles, must be protected against repeated injury by wearing protective devices. Strenuous exercises are prescribed for dislocations. Mechanical devices such as the stationary bicycle, shoulder wheel, bar bells and chest weights are used to overdevelop the muscles after a dislocation so their extra strength will help prevent redislocation.

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EGGS FOR VACCINES—This shows the first step toward safeguarding the nation against influenza and other virulent diseases. The eggs are placed in the huge electric incubators for from six to 11 days, depending upon the type of vaccine desired, at the Embryo Building at Larro Research Farm, General Mills, near Detroit.