MOVING BACK TO TOKYO—With his eyes glued on the photographer, this aged and beared Jap leads a horse and wagon loaded with his family and household goods back to his home. They had fled Tokyo to escape air raids.

**Flies Seen As Chief Cause Of Polio Spread**

SALT LAKE CITY (UP)—There is less cause to fear poliomyelitis than measles and whooping cough, in the opinion of Dr. L. P. Gebhardt, professor of bacteriology at the University of Utah.

Gebhardt, who has spent 16 years studying and experimenting with polio, has a five-point program for preventing the disease, but he says:

"I would be more alarmed if my son should contract whooping cough or measles than if he should get polio.

"Most people fear polio more than common illnesses such as measles and whooping cough, because its results have been more widely publicized," Gebhardt said.

**Death Rate Lower**

"Polio is terrible, but many people who are so afraid of it and of its often-resulting paralysis overlook the fact that measles often injures the heart and lungs and that whooping cough in many cases retards growth of the brain.

"And the number of deaths resulting from measles and whooping cough—both on a percentage and total basis—is much higher than the number of polio fatalities."

"In Gebhardt's opinion—and he says this is also the opinion of many other doctors and scientists—most human polio cases are contracted by eating food contaminated by flies."

"It has been proved," he said, "that certain species of flies, including the common housefly, carry polio virus and that they can contaminate food."

Supporting Gebhardt's belief that flies spread polio is the fact that all of the 241 Utah victims whom he interviewed, admitted they had eaten fresh, unpeeled, unwashed fruits or vegetables shortly before contracting the disease.

**Lists Five Rules**

"Then, there is the fact that most new cases appear during the fruit harvest season and at times and in places where flies are plentiful," Gebhardt said.

His five rules for preventing polio are:
1. Eliminate the flies' breeding places.
2. Eliminate flies.
3. Educate children as soon as they are able to toddle to eat only what food their mother gives them and don't permit them to eat outdoors.
4. Wash fresh foods thoroughly—with soap and water.
5. See that children's hands are clean when they eat.

Gebhardt believes that from 70 to 80 per cent of adults are immune to polio, as a result of having had sub-clinical cases, probably appearing as sore throats or colds, when they were children.

Gebhardt is a former assistant professor of bacteriology at Stanford University in California.