

Buz Sawyer



Orphan Annie



Martha Wayne



Gasoline Alley



Rex Morgan



Freckles



Steve Roper



Boots



Captain Easy



Alley Oop



Out Our Way



Major Hoople



BEHIND THE SCENES AT GENEVA, DENNEN FINDS:

No War In the Foreseeable Future

By LEON DENNEN OF THE NEA

GENEVA (NEA)—No hot war in the foreseeable future—because the Soviet leaders know they could not win.

This is the consensus of some of the best-informed Western diplomats attending the Big Four conference at Geneva.

In substantiating this forecast, they assert that the Red bloc is in the midst of serious industrial and agricultural crises. They are not impressed by Moscow's denial that the Soviet economy is near collapse.

In addition the political structure of Soviet imperialism shows signs of crumbling, say these diplomats. In Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe and East Germany, Moscow's puppet rulers are said to be fearful lest chief Russian delegate Premier Nikolai Bulganin trade their power to gain Western concessions. The recent Belgrade buddy act put on by Nikita Khrushchev and Marshal Tito sent a chill through the "loyal" satellite chiefs.

Who will Khrushchev embrace at Geneva?

KEY TO STRATEGY

As seen by Geneva arrivals, the key to Moscow's "new look" strategy is contained in Khrushchev's recent warning to the West: "If you don't want to talk seriously we can wait and hold on."

This, in Red doubletalk, simply means that the Kremlin rulers are playing for time. They obviously don't mind waiting for the relaxation of world tension—the longer, as a matter of fact, the better. The Geneva talks are another holding operation.

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles have shown they expect no easy victories at Geneva. Neither do the Reds. As at previous international conferences, Moscow will be satisfied with "small gains."

One such "small" aim would be a relaxation in the East-West

trade in strategic goods, desperately needed by the Red bloc's war industries. (They will ask for more—and take more—if they can get it without risking a general nuclear war.)

NO 'PAINFUL' ISSUES

Another aim is to avoid, if possible, a clear decision on German unity and free elections until the Russians have had a chance to soften up the West Germans a bit more.

The Reds are determined to avoid any discussion of such "painful" issues as the liberation of Eastern Europe, even though President Eisenhower may have a very different intention.

As the crucial conference unfolds in Geneva's historic Palace of Nations, one thing emerges clearly: When the West was weak the Russians insisted on getting down to brass tacks and avoiding global issues. Now that the West has the H-bomb—which the Russians apparently do not have in practical form as yet—they spurn the brass tacks and insist on roaming over the globe.

Khrushchev's "new look" Reds certainly want peace—but at their own price. They might even withdraw the Red troops from Germany to the Polish frontier—about 40 miles from Berlin. But in return the West would have to guarantee the neutralization of Germany—and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe.

FAR EAST PROBLEMS

The Muscovites are only too well aware that a neutral Germany means a helpless Germany and eventually, they hope, a Soviet-dominated Germany.

The Russians—to cloud a foggy "summit" even further—are also anxious to discuss "Far Eastern problems at Geneva. There are strong rumors that India's neutralist Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, who just visited both Moscow and London, was asked by Khrushchev to press Britain's Prime Minister Anthony Eden on this subject.

However, Eden—much as he would like to please Nehru—is

aware that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles strongly oppose the intrusion of Asian problems.

U.S. leaders realized the importance of a Far East settlement in the general search for relaxation of tension. But they believe that the short week allotted for the talks would barely suffice to explore such pressing issues as German unity, a European security system including the Red bloc and a united Germany, and steps towards the limitation of armaments.

PRIVATE TIME-TABLE

The Russians no doubt have their own private time-table for the conference. They obviously intend to drag their feet in the hope that public impatience and European nervousness will force the Western Allies to make con-

cessions, or, better still, force them apart.

The Reds' sudden armed attack in Laos—in violation of last year's Geneva agreement—is the Moscow-Peking Axis' crude reminder to the West that they remain in a position to stir up trouble in Asia.

However, Western diplomats accustomed to dealing with the Russians believe that there is not the least evidence that Allied firmness at Geneva will provoke the Reds into new adventures more dangerous than those on which they have already embarked.

They say the only thing that might lead the Moscow-Peking Axis to rash action would be the appearance at the Geneva talks of a yawning rift between the Western powers themselves. This they would be quick to exploit by a return to toughness.

She'll Write History Of Atom Conference

By KENNETH O. GILMORE OF THE NEA

WASHINGTON (NEA)—A small, gray-haired woman with a kindly smile and a soft Italian accent is looking forward to meeting some old friends at Geneva, Switzerland, on Aug. 8.

Among them will be several of the world's most renowned nuclear physicists. This unassuming lady is the wife of the late Dr. Enrico Fermi, Nobel Prize winning scientist who directed the making of the first nuclear fission pile at the University of Chicago in 1942.

OFFICIAL HISTORIAN

Mrs. Fermi will be going to the "Atoms for Peace" conference in Geneva as the official historian for the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. She will also be the only woman who is a ranking staff member of the American delegation to the United Nations conference.

"My job," she says, "is to write a popular report about the conference and in a personal way telling people what it was all about. The idea is for me to do it with a certain amount of leisure. It will not be a day to day account.

"And I'm certainly not going to explain what's above my head," she laughs modestly. "I'm not an atomic expert."

Probably no other person in the nation, however, is more qualified for this particular task.

BROAD BACKGROUND

She has a broad background of scientific training through study and association with her husband. She was at the University of Rome for two years working towards a general degree in science before her marriage to Dr. Fermi in 1928.

In addition, Mrs. Fermi has proved beyond a doubt that she can write in an interesting and lively manner. Years ago she wrote a popular text on physics. Recently she wrote a book entitled, "Atoms in the Family" which amusingly tells of her experiences as the wife of an atomic scientist.

Perhaps Mrs. Fermi's greatest advantage is her routine on the

"Atoms for Peace" conference is her close friendship with several of the outstanding personalities at the Geneva gathering.

UNEXPECTED DEATH

Last November the scientific world was stunned by the unexpected death of Dr. Fermi, who turned to basic research after the war.

"As you know, my husband did not believe in putting too much stress on military uses of atomic energy," says Mrs. Fermi, picking her words carefully.

"It is now a fact that the atom can be used for peaceful purposes. I hope that after the conference and in the course of the application of President Eisenhower's atoms for peace plan, there may be more countries who will be able to benefit by the atom.

"Ever since we can remember scientists have been going to meetings to exchange views and to pool their knowledge. That is the basic purpose of this conference."

Essential Grammar Gained in Early Years

URBANA, Ill.—After a child is three years old, it is too late to teach him much about grammar, according to Prof. Henry R. Kahane of the University of Illinois.

Kahane and research assistants at the university found that children have learned most of the grammar they ever will learn between their first and third birthdays.

After that, they found, language learning is chiefly the learning of additional words. School and reading may improve and refine speech habits after the third birthday, Kahane and his associates found, but they do not change the essentials of the use of grammar.

BOOZE FINED

BALTIMORE—William Booze, of Sabillasville, was suspended Monday in Southern Police Court. He was charged with drunkenness.

DR. JORDAN SAYS

Few Headaches Result From 'Salt Starvation'

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

The interesting subject of the relation of salt to the functioning of the human body is brought up by an unusual note from L. M.

He asks, "Should a person refrain from the use of salt, or use it freely for seasoning of food? The argument came up between my wife and myself who is against the use of salt when we saw a television program in which a police sergeant's partner gave him two salt tablets to alleviate a headache which he ascribed to salt starvation. Would you discuss this?"

First it is safe to say that most headaches are not the result of "salt starvation" and few of them would be relieved by taking a couple of salt tablets.

While we can hope that the sergeant's headache was relieved in the television show, it would be advisable for everyone who has a headache to follow this procedure.

In discussing the subject of salt, it should be said that the

element, which is chemically known as sodium chloride, is necessary to maintain human life.

Ordinarily, the sodium chloride level is kept in a constant proportion in the blood and tissues by a wonderful system of balance, the amount of salt present in food or added in cooking or on the table usually just about enough to make up for that which is lost.

More sodium chloride is lost from the body than is taken in when there is heavy perspiration or a prolonged period of time. This occurs in certain industrial occupations, in hot weather and when there is a heavy physical exertion.

Salt tablets, or the addition of small amounts of sodium chloride to the drinking water may be used to replace the excessive loss of sodium chloride of this type. In some industries workers are encouraged to take a salt tablet with each drink of water, though this should not be done by those who have certain kinds of diseases.