

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

SHELTERS AND YOU

Washington—Suppose it were possible for the U.S. to bury safely in the ocean, aboard nuclear submarines, all our missile bases?

Then we wouldn't need to spend billions for devices to protect missile installations and trying to develop an anti-missile missile, would we?

What do you think the public reaction would be if, then, the President and Congress decided not to bother to protect the continental United States from nuclear attack on the theory that, since we could strike back, we could "win" without defending ourselves?

Quite a few people would think the President ought to be impeached and a new Congress elected.

THIS isn't going to happen. But something like it is in danger of happening.

There is now a movement afoot in Congress—and gaining some support—to slash to ribbons the Administration's prudent, practical, and promising start toward a meaningful shelter program.

The deep-cut proposals, which now threaten the suggested \$700 million civil defense appropriation and which would nearly immobilize the good beginning that is being made, can rest only on one of two premises: either that it is not worthwhile to try to shield the American people from a nuclear attack or, worse still, that, if all lives cannot be saved, why bother to save 40 to 50 million lives?

No one questions that we want the nation to survive. But the nation is not skyscrapers or factories or farms; it is people. Only if people survive, will the nation survive, should the worst come.

Should the worst be left to chance? I can't believe that is the wish of the Congress or the will of the country.

A government which does not set out to save every life it can in case of war has lost touch with humanity—and with reality.

IS A public shelter program capable of saving a minimum of 45 million lives practical and attainable? The President believes it is. The Secretary of Defense believes it is. The Joint Chiefs of Staff believe it is.

Speaking for both the civilian and military opinion in the Defense Department, Deputy Secretary Roswell Gilpatrick has said:

"We have come to the very deliberate and carefully considered conclusion that in a nuclear war a nationwide system of fallout shelter space can save enough lives to more than justify the amount of effort, sacrifice, and of dislocation that is involved. Fallout shelter space is clearly worthwhile in every part of the United States, in large cities as well as smaller towns and rural areas."

THE new head of the civil defense program, Assistant Secretary of Defense Stuart Pittman, is a calm, competent administrator who is not disposed to push the panic button. A shelter program is no boondoggle to him. It is your life and your child's life that concern him.

One of his first tasks has been to make a nationwide survey to identify potential public shelters already available. The survey is not yet complete, but it already shows that more than 200,000 buildings and other structures throughout the country will meet the standards set for community and group shelters—that is, hold 50 or more persons and reduce radiation inside to one-hundredth of that outside. Everything thus far

points to the validity of the original estimate that effective shelter spaces for 50 million people can be found in existing buildings, stocked with food and protected from fallout.

Public interest in the shelter program may fluctuate with the ebb and flow of the cold war. But the wisdom and humane rightness of a sound shelter program does not come from a single crisis or disappear with an easing of tensions.

I doubt if the American people would forgive a Congress which neglects to prepare them for the worst not come.

Park Inspection Tour To End Here

Six meetings and inspections of 24 state parks on the Oregon coast and southwest Oregon will be conducted May 8 through 10 by the Oregon State Parks and Recreation advisory committee. The tour will begin in Portland and travel west by chartered bus to the coast, then go south to the California border. The tour will end in Medford.

Advisory board committee members are Loran Stewart, Eugene, chairman; Alfred D. Collier, Klamath Falls; Don G. McGregor, Grants Pass; Charles H. Reynolds, La Grande; George M. Henderson, Portland; and Leslie J. Sparks, Salem. They will be accompanied by state highway department representatives.

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Oregon Professor Elected To Group

Eugene—Dr. Virgil Carl Boekelheide, professor of chemistry at the University of Oregon, has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, Hugh L. Dryden, home secretary of the academy, has announced.

The academy is a private corporation electing its own members from among the leading scientists in the United States. It was established by act of Congress for the furtherance of science and to advise the federal government upon request in scientific and technical matters.

Dr. Boekelheide came to the University of Oregon last year from the University of Rochester, N. Y. He was a Guggenheim fellow in Switzerland in 1953-54.

For several years Dr. Boekelheide has been studying calash curate alkaloids and their relationship to neuromuscular transmissions.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

At 2 a.m., local time, Sunday morning, residents in all or parts of 26 states and the District of Columbia set their clocks ahead an hour—in order to gain extra daylight for evening fun.

Eighteen of the 26 went whole hog—meaning fast time all over. They include California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Parts of eight states will provide the ultimate in confusion, with both daylight and standard time prevailing. These states include Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon and West Virginia.

HOW did this fast time idea get started?

Benjamin Franklin is believed to have thought of it first. He is said to have remarked to his wife one day: "Debby, I wish the good Lord had seen fit to make each day just twice as long as it is. Perhaps then I could really accomplish something."

He solved his personal problem by getting up every morning at daylight and working until he was through with whatever he had started.

THIS problem of when to start the day is an old one. The Babylonians began their day at sunrise. The ancient Jews began the day at sunset. The Egyptians and the Romans were the first to begin the day at midnight.

THE PROBLEM of what to do with daylight arises out of the fact that the length of daylight varies during the year in all parts of the world because the earth tips first one pole toward the sun and then the other while it travels on its orbit.

While the North Pole is tipped toward the sun, it is dark continuously at the South Pole and the North Pole is always daylight. Then the North Pole tips away from the sun and is dark, while the South Pole has constant daylight. These periods last six months each. This kind of day is called a SOLAR day.

Astronomers have another kind of day called SIDEREAL day. It is based on the period of the earth's rotation as measured by the fixed stars.

BUT—You may say—What about the mess that results when the clocks in your town or your neighborhood say one kind of time and the clocks in a neighboring town or neighborhood say another time? Isn't that a crying shame?

Well, it is, of course. But, daylight or no daylight time, that mess exists already. Suppose you live over along the Idaho-Oregon line. In that event, it may be high noon by your kitchen clock and an hour later by the kitchen clock in your neighbor's house a block away.

And so on at the boundaries of the TIME ZONES all the way across the country. That arises out of the Standard Time System that was adopted in this country on Nov. 18, 1883.

When it comes to keeping the clocks all telling the same story at the same time, and your favorite nationwide radio and TV programs arriving at the same hour everywhere with no intervening monkey business in the way of taping, you just can't win.

Name Speakers For Conference

Salem—Nationally known educators and a former juvenile court judge will be key speakers at a statewide conference on exceptional children May 4 and 5 in Eugene, according to Dr. Leon P. Minear, state superintendent of public instruction.

Highlights of the conference, which will be held at the Eugene hotel, include discussions on programs for emotionally disturbed children, new issues in special education, the high-school drop-out problem and its implications for special education, and teaching as a profession.

Judge Mary Conway Kohler, associated with the San Francisco juvenile court for several years, is author of "We Waste A Million Kids A Year," a series of three articles recently published in the "Saturday Evening Post." Judge Kohler will speak on high-school drop-outs at the conference.

Dr. Frances Mullen, who will discuss "Agency-School Cooperation in A Program for Emotionally Disturbed Children," is director of special education for the Chicago public schools.

Dr. Paul Voelker, director of special education in the Detroit public schools in Michigan, will consider "New Issues in Special Education." Minear will open the conference and present the Winifred Hathaway award to the outstanding teacher of the partially sighted.

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Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

THE PRESIDENT'S SHOW



Washington—The politicians in both parties are walking with almost comical soft-footedness to stay strictly out of the new business uncertainties which have followed President Kennedy's veto of big steel's recent effort to raise its prices.

Rarely have Democrats and Republicans alike in congress been so busy in trying to look elsewhere. Speaking generally, they want no part of the responsibility, either altogether to support or altogether to condemn what has now clearly become the President's deep involvement in the basic economic affairs of this country.

THIS congressional view was widely held in private, notwithstanding some public Republican huffing and puffing against the President's methods, for two reasons:

1. Big steel's proposed price advance followed successful efforts by Kennedy to keep down excessive labor demands on steel.

2. Nobody wanted to see a new wage-price spiral, which practically every politician, again regardless of party, believed would have been the sure consequence of a steel price rise. (Certainly nobody wanted to see it in a congressional election year.)

Congress is leery over the whole affair now largely be-

cause it sees the strong probability that the President's action in steel may force him into a series of White House interventions, of one degree or another, into other "national-interest" labor and management disputes.

Kennedy's reasoning in the steel episode was that big steel could not be allowed to raise its prices in so bedrock a "national-interest" industry because of the peculiar circumstance that labor had been prodded to go easy on wage demands and had in fact done so.

Now, it does not follow in any event that he will think it necessary to intervene so drastically and so dramatically again; very probably, he will not. What does follow, however, is that to some far lesser extent he simply may have to do so—and possibly more than once.

Already, for illustration, the nation's railroads have served notice that in current negotiations with half a million employees they expect the President to call on the unions to forgo either wage increases or larger fringe benefits. What the President did in steel, the railroads have said, he should be expected to do to avoid inflation "when there is a threat in other areas"—meaning in the railroad industry.

THIS sort of thing shakes the politicians to the core. They don't know what, if anything, the President will actually do in the railroad dispute. But they do know that whatever he does or does not do will have inevitable repercussions, as will what he does or does not do in any subsequent case.

In short, they have strong reasons to hope to be counted out of the whole thing. For when the President entered the affair in steel, he committed himself, at that very moment, to a new policy. This

Yreka Landmark Is Converted to Park

Yreka—An historical landmark at Yreka, Calif., Thompson's Dry Diggins, is being converted to Discovery park. It has been announced.

The once barren plot of ground will be planted with lawns, trees and will include a play area for children. Various civic groups and the California National Guard spread top soil over the plot April 14 and 15.

"It was an all-out effort of many people," according to Chairman Bob Ground, of the Junior Chamber of Commerce park committee. The Jaycees furnished man power. Other help came from the City of Yreka and the Yreka unit of the National Guard and Contractor Bob Silva donated equipment.

Work on the park will continue through the spring. Completion is expected late this summer.

According to historical records, Thompson's Dry Diggins, was the original gold discovery site in Siskiyou county. It was so named when gold sources were depleted and water became unavailable on the site.

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amounted to declaring that in vital national-interest industrial collisions he proposed to assert a public interest as higher than that of either labor or capital.

He did this, however, on his own power and his own responsibility. Congress, having neither his power nor his responsibility, would like to leave it at that. The word there is this: "This, friend, is all the President's show, not ours."

Thanks!

All of us, here at First Federal, are grateful to the people of Southern Oregon and Northern California for joining us last Saturday for our Open House and first showing of our attractive new home in Medford. Your attendance was more than twice the number we anticipated, so if you did not receive a complimentary ball point pen it was because the initial supply of 1,500 was soon exhausted. Come in and get one if you were disappointed... a new supply will arrive soon.

...and we congratulate...

...Melvin L. Steinbach, 837 Shafer south of Medford, winner of our first prize awarded during our Open House Saturday. Mr. Steinbach chose the Hi-Fi set instead of the Television set.

...We also congratulate Mrs. David W. Kreer, 530 Clover Lane west of Medford, who received the second award, a transistor radio.

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