

# The Herald and News

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## Draft Law

By MAX WAUCHOPE

Adlai Stevenson discussed a subject of great importance to the defense structure of America recently when he urged abolition of the peacetime draft of young men into the armed forces. President Eisenhower understandably disagreed with him on this campaign issue.

Immediate dissolution of the draft in the U.S. obviously cannot be accomplished now; especially with the trouble spots of the world still in such a state of ferment. But, a closer look at the cost of the draft and of possible alternatives might be in order at some future time.

Drafting of men in the armed forces of any nation is predicated on the assumption that masses of men must be obtained as cheaply as possible or the defense cost would be even more staggering to the taxpayer than it is now.

Another factor influencing the thinking on drafting men for service is the democratic premise that citizens from all economic and cultural backgrounds should share equally in the service of their country, whether in peace or war.

These two assumptions are based, of course, on the need for mass armies as used in World Wars I and II. Millions of men were needed in these two gigantic contests as they were on a smaller scale in the Korean conflict. And sizeable land armies are still needed even in this age of the atomic and hydrogen bomb.

Draft laws compiled to make all men share equally were drawn up in both England and the United States in World War I. In this country, memories of the disgraceful happenings during the Civil War when men could buy substitutes to do their fighting for them were still fresh in the minds of the public officials who wrote the draft laws of World War I.

However, conditions have changed. Even in World War II the civilians of the larger cities of England faced as much danger from aerial bombardment as did many of the members of the armed services. Some of the civilians were in even greater danger than the servicemen.

And in peacetime, especially in the U.S. armed services, the man in uniform experiences little more discomfort in serving his country than if he remained a civilian.

Usually the man who is drafted into any of the U.S. branches of the armed services completes his duty period somewhat reluctantly and returns to civilian life as soon as possible. And the bulk of the draftees today serve their two years, or six months and then seven and one-half years in the reserve, in the U.S. Army, The Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps have relied almost entirely on volunteers since the end of World War II.

It is impossible to estimate how many of the men who volunteer for service with the branch of their choice have done so to escape the draft or to choose the time when they may leave. The number who are influenced in this way probably is considerable.

But, if the draft was stopped and a realistic survey of possible better pay, increased family medical care, better prices in post and base exchanges and food outlets, and adequate housing for the servicemen was instituted then possibly the cost of the draft to our defense structure could be channeled into these endeavors. With these added inducements, the volunteer rate in all branches of the service might be great enough to allow the abolishment of the draft at no greater cost for the defense of the nation.

As every student of military history can tell you, a volunteer force has been by far the most effective since man began forming bands of his neighbors to defend himself.

The British Army that fought so effectively under the Duke of Wellington in the Spanish peninsula campaigns during the last years of Napoleon's time in power is a good example of the strength of the volunteer system. Of course, as Wellington called them, they were the "scum" of the earth; but they beat the "invincible" legions of France even though heavily outnumbered in most cases.

The high morale and effectiveness of our modern Air Force and Marine Corps is predicated on their men serving because they have volunteered. Not that the U.S. Army and Navy don't have units with fine records also; we all know that they have.

If either Stevenson or Eisenhower win the race for the presidency of the U.S., it would seem that a really thorough study of the advisability of continuing the draft would be in order sometime soon. And at the same time perhaps, it would be good for the nation if the problems of the regular services were given a close scrutiny.

## Columbus

By KEN McLEOD

The voyages of Columbus, De Gama and, above all, Ferdinand Magellan did more than just outline a new world, they shook the tenets of Christendom to the very roots and laid the foundation for the return of scientific thought out of the darkness of deplorable ignorance. Yet these men were but common sailors, inveterate adventurers, not men of science.

The trade of Eastern Asia had always been a source of immense wealth to the Western nations who in succession were able to command it. In the middle ages the trade with the East had centered in Upper Italy. Trade was conducted along two lines of travel—a northern route by way of the Black and Caspian Seas, with camel-caravans beyond into the East. The headquarters of this line of trade was located at Genoa. The other route was a southern one through the Syrian and Egyptian ports with a short caravan trip to the Red Sea and on water then to India. The headquarters of this southern trade route centered at Venice. The merchants of Venice engaged in this traffic had also made great gains in the transport service of the Crusade wars.

The Venetians had managed to maintain amicable relations with the Mohammedan powers of Syria and Egypt; they were permitted to have consulates at Alexandria and Damascus, and, notwithstanding the military commotions of which those countries had been the scene, the trade was still maintained in a comparatively flourishing condition. The northern, or Genoese, trade route had been completely disrupted by the eruptions of the Tartars and the Turks, and the military-political disturbances in the countries along the time-worn caravan route. Thus we find the Eastern trade of Genoa was not only in a precarious condition—it was on the brink of destruction.

This was a tough predicament for a people who lived in a flat world with only one way to get to the East. However, there were a few men who used their senses of observation—the circular visible horizon and its dip at sea, the gradual appearance and disappearance of ships in the offing, could not fail to incline intelligent sailors to the belief in the globular figure of the earth. The writings of Mohammedan astronomers and philosophers had given to them that doctrine, but, as might be expected, such profane learning was received with disfavor by theologians.

When Genoa was thus on the very brink of ruin, it occurred to some of her mariners that, if the profane views of the Mohammedan astronomers were correct, the affairs of Genoa might be reestablished. A ship sailing through the straits of Gibraltar westward, across the Atlantic, would not fail to reach the East Indies. There were apparently other great advantages. Heavy cargoes might be transported without tedious and expensive land-carriage, and without breaking bulk. Among the Genoese sailors who entertained these views was one Christopher Columbus.

Columbus tells us that his attention was drawn to this subject by the writings of Averroes, but among his friends he numbered Toscanelli, a Florentine, who had turned his attention to astronomy, and had become a strong advocate of the globular form of the earth. In Genoa itself, Columbus met with but little encouragement. He then spent many years in trying to interest different princes in his proposed attempt. Its religious tendency was pointed out by the Spanish ecclesiastics, and condemned by the Council of Salamanca; its orthodoxy was confuted by the Pentateuch, the Psalms, the Prophecies, the Gospels, the Epistles, and the writings of the fathers—St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, St. Basil, St. Ambrose. Here then was a tremendously formidable obstacle to the common sailor imbued with a profane orthodoxy.

At length, however, encouraged by the Spanish Queen Isabella, and substantially aided by a wealthy seafaring family, the Pinsons of Palos, some of whom joined him personally, he sailed on August 3, 1492 with three small ships, from Palos, carrying with him a letter from King Ferdinand to the Grand-Khan of Tartary, and also a chart, or map, constructed on the basis of the ideas of Toscanelli.

A little before midnight, October 11, 1492, he saw from the forecastle of his ship a moving light in the distance. Two hours later a signal-gun from another of the ships announced that they had observed land. At sunrise Columbus landed in the New World.

On his return to Europe it was universally supposed that he had reached the eastern parts of Asia, and that therefore his voyage had been theoretically successful. Columbus himself died in that belief. Though gold and spice of the Indies was not discovered, one thing did occur, the flat world dogma of Genesis was shaken to its very core and slowly vanished from the human mind.

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## Eartha Kitt

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — Eartha Kitt, who now earns upward of \$200,000 a year, says she built her whole life from a one dollar bill.

The dynamic Negro singing and dancing star earned the dollar in South Carolina 21 years ago. "I was seven and got a penny a pound picking cotton," she recalled. "One day I picked a hundred pounds—and I only did it once."

"That dollar was important to me. I built my whole life on it. I kept it for a long time—until we had to spend it for food."

The dollar was a symbol to the young girl that life could be better than she had known it.

"I never did have an ambition more poignant than to live a little better than I was," said Eartha, who recently wrote—at 28—her autobiography, "Thursday's Child."

"I never had a pointed, definite goal. I still don't. I am a fatalist and go with the tide. I don't believe in making plans, because what is meant for me to do I'll do it anyway."

Eartha tried all kinds of odd jobs before she quit school at 16 and started a career that was to make her an international cafe favorite.

"I mended Army clothes in Brooklyn," she said. "I was a shoe sales girl and a farmerette."

"I was a maid. Lord, did I hate that! I hated it more than anything else. My pride was hurt—she laughed self-consciously, then grimaced—"My poor little pride."

"And now I get \$200,000 to \$250,000 a year. Sounds ridiculous, doesn't it?"

The long ago symbol of her first dollar has been replaced by two new symbols—the \$17,000 mink coat she wears now in her act at the Persian room in the Plaza Hotel, and a new home she bought on the East Side.

"That house is my real symbol of security," she said. "Since the time I can remember, I never had a real home of my own. Now that I have one it gives me a good feeling."

"There's nothing more secure than four walls you can call your own—that you can say, 'This is mine—I earned it.'"

She is having the upper floors of the five-story house converted into apartments and soon Eartha, who lived on tenant farms as a child, will become a landlord.

Despite her present success Miss Kitt feels somewhat lonely and lost. She hasn't taken a real vacation in five years.

"More than anything else in the world I want time off for a little privacy," she said. "Now that I'm no longer hungry I want to just be myself for a while again, and get reacquainted with me. Who am I? I've been so busy I no longer am sure."

One thing she said she was sure she wasn't—"the glamorous gold-digger I'm afraid some people think I am."

"That role is only show world pretense. I've been independent all my life, and I want to stay that way. I'm not looking for a millionaire."

"It's a funny thing. Our society for some reason expects people to marry on an equal salary basis—as if marriage were a game of matching dollars."

"I don't feel that way. I'll probably wind up marrying a man with no money but who can whip me with his intellect."

"My greatest fear is people," she said. "They can make you or break you, particularly in show business. There is nothing you can do that doesn't depend on people. You can't be successful without them—and all my life I've wanted to be able to stand alone."

## Red Nose

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON — Soviet Premier Bulganin stuck his nose into an American election campaign and this may mean the end to a lengthy correspondence which wasn't getting anywhere.

Besides, the Russian had developed a habit of breathing down Adlai Stevenson's neck. Twice he followed up Stevenson's suggestions on ending H-bomb tests by making similar proposals himself.

Bulganin has written President Eisenhower seven letters on disarmament since they first met at Geneva in July 1955. Eisenhower has answered five times. They could never agree.

Meanwhile, their representatives in the United Nations, on a special commission to work out disarmament plans, couldn't agree, either.

This is the American position: gradual disarmament with conventional weapons, later production of nuclear weapons would end. But there would have to be iron-clad controls and inspections from the beginning to be sure there'd be no cheating.

The Russians have put their main emphasis on a ban on nuclear weapons. They have rejected all Western proposals for controls.

The Russians and Red Chinese far outnumber the United States in manpower. It would be to their advantage to get this country right off to agree on banning nuclear weapons in war. Those nu-

clear weapons for the United States offset Russian and Chinese manpower.

This is what happened with Eisenhower and Bulganin:

At Geneva Eisenhower stole the show with a good will offer: as a first step toward disarmament he suggested the United States and Russia exchange complete information about their military establishments and permit each to photograph the other's country from end to end to be sure there were no military buildups.

It's questionable Eisenhower ever could have made good on this. Congress might never have permitted the Russians to have that much information about this country. But the offer at least took the Russians by surprise. They didn't answer.

They finally did on Sept. 19, 1955, when Bulganin wrote Eisenhower his first letter. He didn't reject the blueprint and "open skies" proposal, but just about did. He suggested instead an international control or inspection team to be stationed at central points, like airports and railroads, to check against military buildups.

Eisenhower replied: This might be all right, if Bulganin accepted his plans. And so it went. Letter after letter. Bulganin may have been doing his letter writing more for world good will, and to offset Eisenhower's Geneva success, than with any hope or intention of agreement.

Last April Stevenson first proposed that this country take the lead toward ending H-bomb tests. He was only a candidate for the Democratic nomination then. Bulganin didn't follow Stevenson at that time with a similar proposal.

But on Sept. 5, 1956—when he was the Democratic candidate—Stevenson repeated his proposal on the H-bomb. Six days later, Sept. 11, Bulganin wrote another letter to Eisenhower.

He proposed ending "tests of atomic and hydrogen weapons." This went further than Stevenson, who had called only for an end to H-bomb tests, not to all atomic weapon testing.

As the campaign wore on Stevenson made his H-bomb suggestion a main campaign issue. And on Oct. 17 Bulganin wrote Eisenhower another letter, again suggesting the big powers end atomic weapons tests.

He also said he understood this was now an issue in the election campaign. Eisenhower replied quickly. Yesterday he told Bulganin in effect to mind his own business.

Before Bulganin's letter arrived Eisenhower had already said the H-bomb tests couldn't be stopped—without foolproof guarantees that Russia wouldn't continue hers—because it would give Russia an advantage.

## Blood Pressure

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A recent issue of the Annals of Internal Medicine, a well-known medical journal, contains two extremely interesting articles on a disorder commonly known as high blood pressure or hypertension.

The points of view expressed are not necessarily accepted but they certainly deserve careful attention.

In one, a distinguished British physician advances the view that the current idea which holds essential hypertension (high blood pressure of unknown origin) to be a single specific disease, is not in accord with the facts and should be discarded.

He points out that no single level of blood pressure can be selected as the dividing line between those with normal and those with abnormally high pressures. In other words, there are people with every possible level of blood pressure. The difference between them is merely one of degree.

He feels that the evidence supports the idea that blood pressure behaves as a graded characteristic. The higher it is the greater the risk of certain disorders of the large arteries and burden on the heart. Rather than being a disease, therefore, he believes that the blood pressure is the result of an interplay of inheritance, age and environment.

If this belief becomes generally established, it may result in considerable change in our attitude toward high blood pressure. Some who were formerly considered to have high blood pressure may be thought to have normal pressures—considering their heredity and other circumstances. Some persons who are considered "normal" may be high for their circumstances.

Surely this is an important approach to the problems of high blood pressure whether or not it can be proved.

The other paper deals principally with establishing better methods for deciding if a particular treatment for high blood pressure is of value.

Why is this necessary? It is well known that a single reading of the blood pressure, particularly the first in the doctor's office, is likely to be higher than others. It is therefore proposed that the blood pressure be measured twice daily, either in the patient's home or in the hospital. This, the authors feel, would give a reliable level on which to determine the value of any treatment employed.



## Grizzly Bear Kills Hunter

By JIMMY HATLO

AUGUSTA, Mont. — A big grizzly bear killed one hunter and mauled another in a grim battle in the western Montana mountains.

The victim was Kenneth Scott, 29, Fort Benton, Mont., farmer.

Another hunter, Viv Squires, received a claw wound in the foot. He said the incident occurred in a wilderness area 40 miles west of here Saturday. Scott died of injuries yesterday.

Squires gave this account: The bear jumped them as they were looking for elk. Squires backed up, tripped in brush and the bear grabbed his ankle, sending a claw through a heavy logging boot. Squires kicked. The bear

reared up and noticed Scott on a knoll.

Scott fired two slugs into the bear, which then retreated.

The hunters decided to track down the wounded bear before it could harm others. After tracking for four hours, they found the bear and Squires emptied his clip of 30-30 shots into it.

Before he could reload the bear charged. Scott fired two shots. His gun jammed and he yelled for Squires to run for safety. Squires thought Scott was running too. Squires went to camp to get the other six members of the hunting party.

They returned to find Scott severely mauled and the bear gone.

They took Scott to a river bank for first aid. The bear again surprised them, but was felled by two slugs in the neck from a rifle fired by Morris Embleton, 23, Fort Benton.

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## Pastor Greet KKK Members

MOBILE, Ala. — Robbed Klansmen, making their second appearance at rural churches in a week, Sunday night were welcomed by the pastor.

A band of hooded and robbed Ku Klux Klansmen, their faces unmasked, gathered at Mobile and drove to the Rosinton Missionary Baptist Church near Loxley, Ala., about 25 miles east of Mobile.

As at the Culver St. Baptist Church in suburban Whistler the preceding Sunday, they entered the church in single file while the pianist played "Onward Christian Soldiers."

The Rev. Hardy Peoples greeted the robed visitors at the door and shook hands with E. C. Barnard, a Mobile Klan spokesman who apparently led the group.

"Some of the boys have wanted to pay you a visit," said Barnard, a gunsmith.

"Glad to have you," Peoples answered. "Come in."

The Klansmen then marched down the center aisle to the altar, placed contributions on a table next to the pulpit, and walked out a side entrance in less than 10 minutes. Newsmen estimated that about 50 took part.

About 50 persons attending services in the one-room frame church sat quietly through the demonstration.

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