

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Are Shelters Ultimate Solution?

A current debate centers about the question: "Is it permissible, in the event of a nuclear war, for me to shoot down my neighbor if he tries to enter my fallout shelter when, by entering, he may cause both my death and his own?"

Those who oppose the increasing propaganda for a nationwide fallout shelter program point out, however, that the question is incomplete from their viewpoint. The real question is: "Is my life so precious and important that I would wish to buy its continued existence with the life of another human being?"

It goes beyond that, they say: "Is America so much in the right, so chosen of God, that it can contemplate basing its continued existence upon the terrible deaths of millions of human beings?"

Forget the damage to our property, say certain pacifists. Think of the damage to our souls—to our national soul. Would we be able to rationalize away the sheer horror of a nuclear-devastated world in the name of necessity and self-defense? Would America—that is, the military, the button-pushers, the shelter-builders who would then constitute America—would America then bequeath to the world a new birth of freedom? With martial law?

Tell that to the Communists, others say. Tell them not to build shelters. Try appealing to their finer sentiments.

Yes, but we are supposed to be nobler than the Communists, is the answer from the other side. Let the destruction of the world, if they wish it, be their burden, not ours.

"Better Red than dead," eh?, the argument continues.

No, Better alive than dead, is the reply that comes to that one. For the victory of freedom requires living men who can be free,

or who can hope and dream of freedom. Not corpses. We do not contemplate capitulation. By any means, they say, let us maintain our readiness and make it plain to Russia's masters that we will fight with everything we have if they attack us.

On the other hand, they continue, to say "better dead than Red" is to deny that men ever rose from the condition of the beasts, to deny that one slave's chains were ever broken. It is to say that we have reached the end of the road, that our "freedom" is an accident and has no real strength beyond our weapons, that our only hope is war.

Nonsense, says the other side. The American Revolution was achieved in blood. The patriots' "chains" were broken by killing.

Yes, comes back the counter-argument, but not with atomic bombs, involving the deaths of innocent millions. Not at the expense of the genetic health of their descendants. Not with the equivalent of suicide.

Surely freedom is a power greater than any bombs, greater than Russian communism's ideology, they go on. To embark upon a massive shelter program would be to give token to the world that we have lost faith in the idea of freedom as a moral force.

And surely, these people say, the more shelters we build, the more we will welcome war finally as a logical extension of diplomacy, as the "ultimate solution."

To climax the argument they say: Rather, let us individuals and as a nation, courageously abjure this program as proof of our complete commitment to peace.

This is the thinking of some of those who are frightened by the growing "fallout shelter psychosis." Who shall balance the two sides—the pacifists and the practicalists—and determine the course our nation should take?

A Time Of Testing

To those who, during three futile years of nuclear test ban talks in Geneva, have managed to maintain sanguine hopes about the reasonableness of men, Khrushchev's announcement of a resumption of tests is a shock. Even to those who have long advocated an end to this country's voluntary moratorium, it is a puzzle and a surprise.

For it came just before the opening of the meeting of so-called neutral nations in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Numerous leaders of these nations—Nehru of India, in particular—have strongly protested any renewal of the nuclear race, often leaning over backward in their "understanding" of Russia. The new Soviet decision is hardly likely to go down well with them.

In its immediate effects, the announcement releases the United States from the onus of breaking the moratorium. Pressures will undoubtedly now force us to complete the postponed program of the underground testing of smaller, more specialized weapons.

In a recent statement, for instance, Lewis L. Strauss, former head of the Atomic Energy Commission, called it imperative that the U.S. resume these tests. Until nuclear energy can be placed in the hands of a foolproof international authority, "the United States and the western democracies must be free to develop all the potentialities of nuclear power—for its control can make the deserts bloom or, in Communist hands, could end freedom on earth."

This program to develop tactical weapons, as well as peaceful uses, is in stark contrast to Khrushchev's announced intent to

build a fantastic superbomb equal to 100 million tons of TNT.

It has usually proved fruitless to speculate upon the reasons for actions in the Kremlin. The perennial discussion arises again of whether "old-line Stalinists" are putting pressure on Khrushchev to drop the coexistence play and return to the firm, inflexible approach.

Be that as it may, there is a rationale behind Communist policies, even in the midst of seeming irrationality. The bombastic threats of the superbomb seem a complete reversal of Khrushchev's previous attitude—that such a bomb was pure speculation, that he had told his scientists they must wait until the United States resumed testing.

Yet his reversal has a purpose. Its timing in relation to the Belgrade conference lends cogency to a belief that it may be part of a big scare campaign to alarm the world and add a frightening urgency to a discussion of the whole disarmament question before the United Nations General Assembly. In that atmosphere, with the superbomb behind their back, the Soviets would then dangle their deceptive "general and complete disarmament" before the smaller nations like a carrot on a stick.

President Kennedy has pointed to the peril in which Russia has placed every human being with this resumption of tests, but has warned them that they cannot intimidate the world.

It will take a great calmness and a great wisdom on the part of this country to assure that this intimidation—which is what it is—does not succeed.



TIME OF YOUR LIFE

Substitute For Grandma

Dear Arthur: I simply must write and tell you what I've done. A couple of weeks ago I read in your column about several "girls" starting a child care agency. That started me thinking. Here I am, a widow who doesn't want to impose on her married son for a home, companionship, and support. "But what can I do?" I asked myself. Well, I analyzed myself—really I did—and I decided that the thing I could do best and easiest was to become a substitute grandmother! So I did.

Now when younger folks want to take a weekend vacation, I stay at their homes, look after their children, and cook. I don't take heavy cleaning and I love my new job. It lets me do what I do best, which is being a grandma.

They pay me \$10 a day. (I charge \$15 if the family is well-to-do.) Added to my pension money, I can indulge myself in luxuries and feel independent. (You see, I am booked weeks in advance.) Thanks so much for the wonderful idea. I'm having the time of my life.

MRS. CATHERINE F.
Dear Mrs. F.: I'm so glad you found what you wanted, Mrs. F. I'll pass on more happy ideas like this in the future.

Dear Arthur: How long do you think a widow in her late 40s should know a man before she marries him? I'm not very attractive, but I have a large estate left to me by my first husband. Another problem is that I don't know whether it's love or money that my suitors are after.

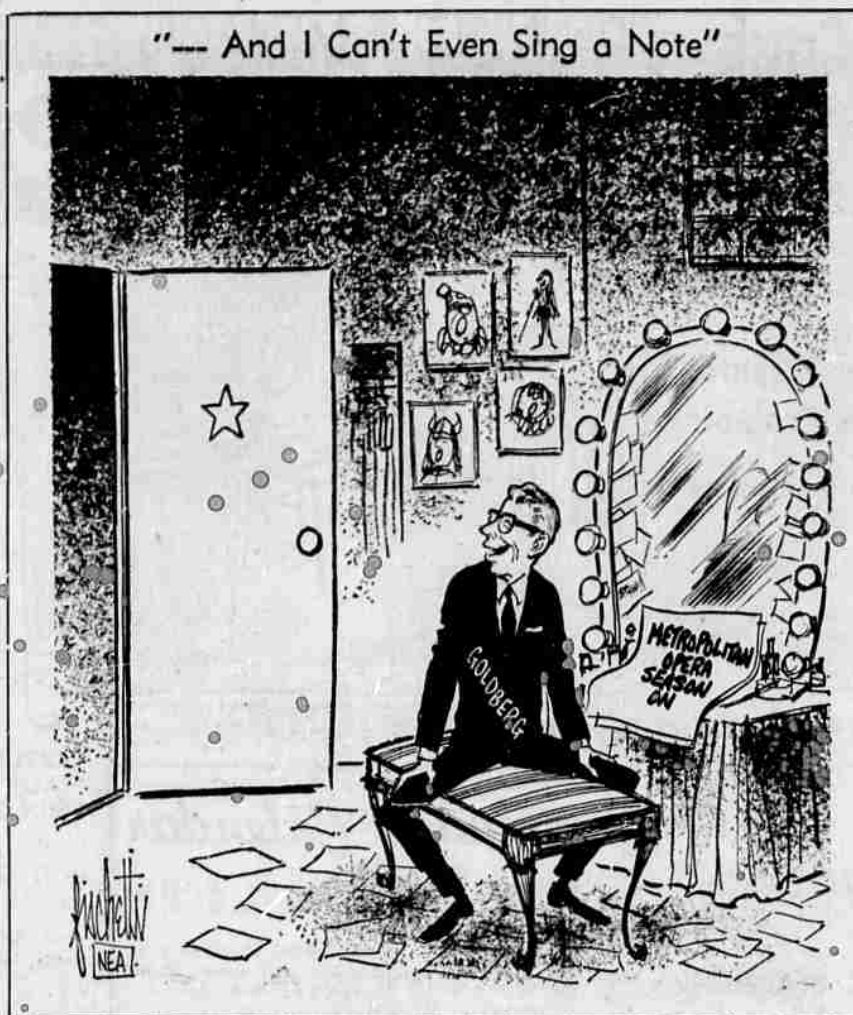
Dear Concerned: Forget about timing. When you find the fellow who is after what your first hus-

band sought, you'll know you've found the right man.

Dear Arthur: My first grandchild was just born last month. I was born in 1899. What is little Bobbie's life expectancy? And do you know how long I should live to be?

Dear Grandma: Bobbie can expect to live for 70 or more years. Your life expectancy at the turn of the century was 48 years. Because you are 62, you can expect to live to be over 76. The figures seem to be mixed up, don't they? Yet, they are true. In effect, the longer you live, the longer you can expect to live. There comes a point, however, of diminishing returns on that way of looking at life!

Dear Reader: Please send your questions to me, Arthur Lord, in care of this newspaper. Look for an answer to those of general interest in future columns.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Defense

No wonder people are confused. This letter is in reference to city council discussion on building permits for fallout shelters, at the regular Monday night session on Aug. 28.

Since I did not attend this session, I was amazed to read that I had requested the city to waive the building permit fee in the case of construction of fallout shelters.

Due to inquiries coming into the Civil Defense office from building contractors, in regard to building permits, fees, etc., I felt a clarification of city regulations was necessary, so I had merely asked the city manager if he would bring this matter before the council for a ruling so that I would be able to give the correct answers.

I might also add that information I gave one of your reporters for an article on fallout shelters, which appeared in the Aug. 25 issue of the Herald and News, included the fact that fallout shelters are not to be considered as protection against blast. However, this information was omitted by your newspaper.

In another recent article in your newspaper I was misquoted when it was stated that I said the fallout shelter program was a new concept in place of mass evacuation. Actually, we have to have two plans. The action taken would depend on the situation and decision made by the governing body of both the city and county.

E. M. Searles, Director
Klamath County Civil Defense

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—By what name was the White House originally known?

A—The president's palace.

Q—By what treaty in 843 A.D. is France considered to have begun its history as a separate nation?

A—The Treaty of Verdun.

Hodgepodge

- ACROSS
- Dandelion
 - Unfettered
 - Notions
 - Sign of the zodiac
 - Yachting
 - Palm leaf
 - Playing card
 - Age
 - Children
 - Stripping
 - Pierce
 - Mollify
 - Intervening
 - Persian gateway
 - Reply (abbr.)
 - Last month (abbr.)
 - Amphitheater
 - Timeless
 - Regular (abbr.)
 - Wildbeast
 - Sea bird
 - Aviator
 - Elevate
 - Eagle (comb. form)
 - Maine city
 - Raise a rump
 - Frighten
 - Fall flower
 - Gull-like bird
 - Small children
- DOWN
- Baseball bat (comb. form)
 - Fancy
 - Educational group (abbr.)
 - Chafe
 - Direction
 - Narrow inlet
 - Lamprey
 - Myotic
 - Certifiers
 - Footless
 - Cooking vessels
 - British title
 - Wife of Aegir
 - Closed cars
 - Moderate
 - African river
 - Length measure
 - City on the Savannah
 - Nomadic
 - Remold
 - State of need
 - Blackbird
 - Expunged
 - Jeers
 - Hardens
 - Blood
 - Antler
 - Trial
 - Long fish
 - Indonesian of Mindanao

YOUR POCKETBOOK

New Skills Helpful In Stabilizing Job

By FAYE HENLE

If you are a parent weighing the type of education that might be best for your child, the pattern of the nation's employment is of concern to you.

The First National City Bank of New York, in its monthly letter, dissects the problem of joblessness and points to a solution within the grasp of some of us by saying:

"The key to economic growth and the creation of more jobs is the willingness of workers to learn new skills, to move on to new work opportunities. We need to change or update our skills and increase our mobility. Without the initiative of individuals, governments are powerless."

There are jobs going begging today because no one is skilled enough to fill them or there is no one skilled enough in that particular locality to fill them.

Examine the solutions thus far offered to end current unemployment. None appear to offer the complete answer.

The government has extended unemployment benefits. But excessive emphasis on relief measures sometime leads the jobless to be too choosy about work they are willing to do.

Labor is asking a shorter work week with no cut in take-home pay. This will neither increase productivity nor spendable dollars. In fact, with shorter hours, more workers may seek a second job. This could create more joblessness.

There is the theory that if workers were paid more, spending power would increase and new employment opportunities open. This theory will be tested when the new, higher minimum wage goes into effect. It will be months before results are known.

The problem of unemployment is complex. A host of circumstances over which neither people nor governments have complete control has created it.

Add to this, rapid technological changes in production and shifts in the needs of government and consumers. Add some tax rulings that stifle job creation and you've a few of the ingredients that create the problem.

Is there anything you can do? If you are employed spend some leisure time in your community seeking to help retraining projects.

If you are a parent and can afford it, encourage your child to study longer, enter the job market with more skill and maturity. Guide him toward an area where he is best fitted to specialize.

If you are jobless, strike out in a new geographic or job area if possible, even though you may at first be short-changed on status and dollars.

Q—I will be married in a few weeks. Shall I keep up a \$5,000 life insurance policy that I've had for a number of years—J.B.

A—Dear J.B.: Most young girls who are insured at the time of their marriage keep up their policies after marriage. This is true, whether they continue working or not.

In all cases, there is a cost involved in death; it might be a burden on the newly established husband. In most cases, there soon will be a family—and then there is a real need for "wife insurance," since the husband would have a large financial burden added if left with young children.

A wife might want to continue the policy to provide an added contribution to her own post-65 income, using the cash values for that purpose. Today, two-thirds of all married women, as well as two-thirds of all single women, are insured.

Q—What is the market price of a stock?—B.M.

A—Dear B.M.: This is usually considered the last reported price at which a stock or bond is sold. If you tell your broker to buy or sell "at the market price," he will buy or sell at the price being quoted when he puts your order in.

Q—Could you please explain what is meant by a "common-law" wife and what privileges she has under the law?—M. M.

A—Dear M. M.: A common-law wife or husband has never been married either by a judge or minister. In some states these marriages are not recognized. In others they are. Check a lawyer for details.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Sept. 7, the 250th day of the year with 115 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Venus. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1813, a writer for the *Tro-Nieuw York Post* used the nickname "Uncle Sam" for the United States for the first time.

In 1936, Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam) began operations.

In 1940, the Nazis started the London blitz.

A thought for today: English writer Sir Francis Bacon said, "As it asketh some knowledge to demand a question not impertinent, so it requirith some sense to make a wish not absurd."



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

Nehru Can't Solve His Own Problems

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Full text of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's speech to the Indian parliament on the Berlin crisis provides opportunity for an interesting exercise. Take Nehru's remarks on the dispute between East and West on Germany and apply the same sentiments to the subject of Kashmir—which India and Pakistan can't settle—and see how they look.

There isn't space here to give the whole speech, of course. But this is how excerpts from the Prime Minister's speech would read if Kashmir is substituted for Berlin, India is substituted for East Germany, Pakistan for West Germany.

To make it easy to follow in the deliberate misquotations below, the substituted word is printed in single quotation marks, followed by the original word in parentheses.

"Now undoubtedly the major trouble spot or area of the world today, which has a very intimate relationship to the possibility of war or the continuance of peace is the question of 'Pakistan' (West Berlin) and 'India' (East Germany)."

"A question like this, or any situation which might lead to war, cannot be dealt with—well—by threats to each other, or by military movements and preparation for war, but primarily by leaders meeting and trying to find some way out."

"Normally one would think that the unification of 'Kashmir' (Germany) is desirable. . . . The way to prevent 'Kashmir' (German) unity is to carry on a cold war in its intensest form."

"Many years ago there was talk of a possible coming together and suggestions were made for . . . what is called disengagement . . . an area where, if they are not completely disarmed, they are at least largely disarmed. . . . But we must be clear in our minds that all these problems can be solved by peaceful methods or else there is war. There is no third way."

"The third way may be just prolonging the present agony, carrying it to the verge of neither peace nor war. That, of course, is not a very satisfactory way because you always live on the brink and a false step may make you topple over."

"Now one wants to avoid war, then the only way is to pursue peaceful methods and by peaceful methods I do not mean that either party gives up its position, but that they must do it in a mutual manner, whether it is through diplomatic channels or through discussion of these matters. . . ."

"Now normally one would think that some kind of a treaty is desirable 16 years after the war ended."

"I would think that if unification of 'Kashmir' (Germany) is desirable, the only way to bring it about peacefully, though perhaps gradually, is to increase various contacts between 'India' (East) and 'Pakistan' (West Germany)—trade contacts and the rest. . . . As it is, the very reverse is being done. The atmosphere of mutual fear is created with the result that no party is going to agree to a single step which it thinks might come in its way in case there is a conflict, which it thinks might affect its prestige."

"That's all the space there is for interposed excerpts from Nehru's impertinent remarks. But these samples are enough to show that it's always easy to solve other peoples' problems. For anyone else to try to solve your problems by the same formula is nonsense, of course, and none of his business."

The Indian apostle of peace got both feet in hot water by attempting to tell the Communist and Free worlds how to settle the problems of divided Germany. His first statement seemed to favor the Russians.

American Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith then had a long talk with Nehru, and he modified his views somewhat.

But the Indian prime minister is going to Moscow to see Khrushchev right after the Belgrade conference of 29 neutral, or non-aligned nations.

Nehru isn't scheduled to come to the United States to see Kennedy till November. In between there is plenty of opportunity for him to say a lot more which can make a bad situation worse.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Articles On Drafts Kicks Up A Storm

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
Q—"You contended recently there is no harm in drafts," writes one gentle critic. "You're wrong. I'm just now suffering a disagreeable experience from a draft. At a Washington function, I was seated on a draft. I had on a low-neck dress and was without a scarf. Protocol seated me where I was, and I couldn't move. In less than a week I had a chill and am just now recovering from pneumonia. And you say drafts are harmless?"

A—Were you alone at this function? Isn't it just possible that you were seated near someone who was harboring infective organisms in her upper respiratory passages? And couldn't your pneumonia have been the result of the transfer of those organisms to you when your neighbor coughed or sneezed your general direction?

Q—"I resent your satirical comments about drafts. Let me remind you that plants, as well as people, suffer from drafts. A steady draft can kill a plant. But perhaps you don't number any hypochondriac plants among your acquaintances?"

A—It's true that I have no hypochondriac plants among my friends and acquaintances. But, for years, we've had plants in our entrance hall where they must have had draft exposure every time the front door was opened or closed. And they thrived. And wasn't Gracie Fields' biggest aspidistra in the land situated right next to the old hat rack, just behind the entrance door?

The fradiness you display in your column is most refreshing," writes another. "Keeping the public in the dark seems to be the order of the day in most services and professions. So it is with distinct admiration that I salute columns such as yours on acetylsalicylic acid and the more expensive preparations in which aspirin is the important ingredient. Thanks to you, I'm going to have cheaper headaches from now on."

Q—"Why are so many you doctors determined there never must be a cure for cancer?" says Mr. X. "In a column, you said in language too plain to be misconstrued that you hoped that the Hoxey method and other cancer cures would prove ineffectual. Are you really the fiendish monster that your own words preclaim you to be? Do you really feel that the prestige and the

prosperity of the medical profession are of greater importance than the physical well-being of humanity?"

A—If the correspondent understood me to express a hope that a cancer cure would not be found, I'm afraid he did misconstrue my language. The Hoxey treatment has been branded a hoax by the Federal Government. Not by me or the medical profession. I'm inclined to think that the label of "fiendish monster" is better applied to those who exploit the desperation of the afflicted and their well-wishers.

"The La Leche League of Franklin Park, Ill., had a veritable flood of letters following your latest column on breastfeeding. Thanks to you and other advocates of breast feeding, we are now certain that the numbers of nursing mothers are definitely on the increase. And that's good news for babies and mothers."

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

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