Herald and News

Editorial Page

Fiction Vs. Facts

We have published about every article or series of articles that have been prepared dealing with the matter of civil defense as it relates to survival from nuclear attack.

Recently, a pamphlet prepared by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce came to our attention, and the information contained therein, we think, states the problem and a partial solution as concisely and clearly as possible. We are taking the liberty of using portions of that pamphlet in these columns in the hope that it will clear up some of the misunderstanding and confusion that surrounds the subject of civil defense under nuclear attack.

If you are like most Americans, you have heard and read a great deal about civil defense. But chances are you disregarded most of it, misunderstood much of it, remembered very little of it, and have done virtually nothing in the way of individual preparation for personal and family survival in the event of a nuclear attack on the United States.

This ignorance-inspired apathy no longer can be tolerated.

As Russia achieves an unmistakable capability of launching a successful nuclear attack on the United States, our nation must have more than a retaliatory capability. We must also have the ability to survive such an attack, to recover, and to rebuild.

Having that ability would supplement and complement the enormous deterrent value of our multibillion-dollar military preparedness program.

A demonstrated lack of such ability to survive could become the major factor in encouraging a devastating enemy attack.

There are sharp differences of opinion regarding some aspects of our civil defense effort. But our government, military and scientific experts agree on one point:

In the event of a nuclear attack on the United States, family fallout shelters offer the best single nonmilitary defense measure for the protection of the greatest number of our people.

Public opinion polls show that 71 per cent of the American people are in favor of such shelters and that 38 per cent of them would be willing to spend up to $500 to have one built.

But not nearly enough Americans are getting around to having one built.

There are a number of reasons why this situation exists. But the major barrier to public understanding of the need and support for a massive self-help family fallout shelter program continues to be inability of most people to separate the facts and fiction about survival, coupled with a sense of utter frustration and futility regarding their ability to do anything that would be worthwhile.

Here, in brief, are some of the most prevalent misunderstandings, and a few facts about each:

1. FICTION: Nuclear bombs are so powerful and their area of devastation so great, there's no place to go that is safe.

FACT: While it is true that there is no effective shelter protection against the blast of a hydrogen bomb, the vast majority of the casualties in almost any nuclear attack would be caused by the fallout of deadly radioactive dust.

2. FICTION: If the blast or fires of a nuclear attack don't kill you the fallout will, so what's the use?

FACT: Our nation's foremost experts on radiation agree that, for persons beyond a five-mile radius of any direct hit, availability of an adequate family fallout shelter would increase their chances of survival from 1 in 10 to 8 in 10.

3. FICTION: In an era of 25,000-mile-per-hour missiles, no one will have time to get to a shelter.

FACT: Millions of Americans spend most of the 24 hours in each day in their homes, within minutes of a shelter if one were available. Even if a nuclear attack came without warning, millions more outside areas of total destruction would have about 30 minutes to reach shelters. Others might have as long as several hours, depending upon their distance from the nearest blast area and the direction and level of wind currents.

4. FICTION: I can't afford a family fallout shelter.

FACT: A completely adequate shelter need not be expensive. Former OCDM Director Leo Hoegh paid $212 for his. A former AEC Commissioner living in California built his own for $30. Complete information regarding the design and cost of several types of shelters is available, free of charge, by writing to: P. O. Box "Home Shelter," Battle Creek, Michigan.

5. FICTION: Even if I build a shelter and am able to get to it, I can't stay cooped up forever. What then?

FACT: Although at least 75 percent of the United States would be blanketed by hazardous radiation in an all-out nuclear attack, our scientists now know that, because of radiation decay, it would still be deadly in only 25 percent of the country after 48 hours. After two weeks, the residual radiation would be dangerous in only 7 per cent of the nation. Thus, survival is possible for most Americans. The question is—do YOU want to survive?

JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Saying Goodbye To This Summer Is No Difficulty

Summer died overnight. Rain came in on a fresh southwester and, in the morning, the river behind the house looked bluer, the deep green swale grass on the far side began to show some gold, and four sparrows sat on the cross arm of the mast aboard the boat and stared insolently at Rocky, who dozed in the yard.

That summer had few friends. In the New York area, the entire season was steamy. Out of 90 days, 28 hit ninety-degrees or better. The sun caromed off the high walls in the canyons of the city and made the eyes ache. The brass ball in the sky seemed, at times, to stand still.

Down in the street, heads hung and handkerchiefs were stuffed inside open collars. Commuters rocked in airless trains and, in the deep of night, infants wailed restlessly in tiny white shirts. That summer had very few friends. As few as the winter which preceded it.

The beaches did a good business. So did the corner saloon. Of the two, the saloon is cleaner. The Port of New York has become the dirtiest, smokiest of them all. Driftwood and industrial scum litter the water and the factory smoke hangs like a gray shroud between Newark, N.J. and Brooklyn. The politicians talk about pollution and smoke. That's all. Just talk.

Around the house, there are many signs of cooler weather. There are bills for new shoes and new dresses for the little ones. Rocky has a newly glazed coat of police dog fur. He cleans it as though it was mink. There is an eerie silence since the air conditioners stopped. The pennants on the boat snap all day, even when the Away We Go IV is tied to the dock.

Homework is being done in the evening. The snapper blues have left the Shrewsbury and the big stripers come up at night to chase the little spearing. The dying sun throws big bands of lavender and russet over the trees of Rumson.

The patches on the lawn are filled in. My next door neighbors, the Neville Russells, are taking more stuff home than they are bringing to the shore. On the other side, Pop Dumphy spends more time leaning on the bulkhead fence. The traffic on the big highways is lighter and faster.

There are signs. I am always sorrier to see summer go than any other season. There is a miraculous magic in growing things, in color and outrageous bloom. The nests of the hawks are high and hidden in the oaks and there is industry in the work of the bees and it is good to watch the rusty seagulls walk a lonely stretch of beach, leaving triad footprints in the search for food.

The oil burner man is due any day. He will sit in the cellar for an hour. Every time he hears my footsteps overhead, he will hit something with a hammer to indicate work. On his way out, he will tell me that we need new filters. It's his annual ceremony.

My youngest granddaughter, Elinor Gerace, is trying to stand. The thunderstorms are no longer intense. The refrigerator in the kitchen suddenly has more food than cold drinks. Still, we will have spasms of spurious summer in the weeks ahead. It will come and go, right through the football season.

This is phoney, like a warm Sunday in February. My father insists that there was a time, when he was a boy, that the four seasons were clearly defined. "Now," he says, "we no longer have a real Spring in the New York area. We go from cold dampness in May to hot summer."

Perhaps, I seem to remember him saying, some years ago, that we no longer had a real winter. The snows of January, February and March muted the argument. The blizzard of Christmas week 1947 was worse than the one in 1888. It was, I think, the result of too many youngsters praying at the same time for a white Christmas.

The curtain is about to go up on the most beautiful of all seasons here. The days will be warm and pretty and the nights will be crystal clear and cool. Stars will hang like silver earrings in the night sky and the sea will have a fresh sparkle not seen at any other time.

Soon, there will be the sweet sad smell of burning leaves on the afternoon air and the trees will dye their hair blonde and red and gold and, once again, I will wish that I had some talent as a painter. The wild ducks will come out of the setting sun in big V's and settle softly on the river to find rest in the marshes on their southward flight.

It is a great gift to be able to see, to discern, to appreciate. There is music, my friends, in the smallest brook. . . .

"I Believe in Looking at Both Sides . . ."

Oregon Has Good Record In Field Of Feting Dignitaries

By DOUGLAS GRIPP
By United Press International

SALEM—Increasing world tension, including the death of Dag Hammarskjold, has made proper protocol for visiting foreign dignitaries even more imperative. And Oregon is ready to meet the challenge.

Travis Cross, news secretary for Gov. Mark Hatfield, last week attended a blue chip briefing in Washington, D.C., called by Angier Biddle Duke, U.S. chief of protocol.

Purpose of the one-day session was to get the 50 states more deeply into American foreign policy—to make the visits of foreign diplomats and international leaders mean more.

Hatfield was delighted with Duke's move. In 1959 at the national governor's conference in Puerto Rico, the governor declared that the U.S. State Department should get foreign dignitaries "off the Manhattan-Hollywood axis and onto the crossroads of America."

Too few foreign leaders get to see the smaller communities of America, Hatfield said.

Cross, whom Hatfield designated as his personal representative, was one of 33 representatives of states at the protocal meeting.

The touchy issue of discrimination against non-white diplomats came up but Cross said this was not the meat of the conference. Cross twitted the Washington, D.C. press for focusing on this aspect, although he said he realizes that relocation of United Nations headquarters to another nation may hinge on how well housing problems of diplomats are ironed out in this country.

It was readily apparent to Cross that while Oregon has been correct on protocol and without discrimination incidents of consequence in the past, the local festivities have been frugal and infrequent compared to what other areas lay out.

New York City, for example, spends $500,000 a year on visiting dignitaries. Florida has three airplanes for this purpose and Florida interests pick up the tab for accommodations for foreign brass.

Oregon has no budget for this, and most costs come out of the governor's $11,425 annual special allowance which covers unanticipated needs.

In Oregon, when half a dozen limousines are needed for an official group, funeral coaches are borrowed.

Such was the case when the King and Queen of Nepal visited last year.

Despite the limit on funds, Oregon has "treated its touring dignitaries well," Cross said, "thanks to the generosity of interested citizens."

Hatfield has also helped entertain the Crown Prince of Japan and his wife this year, plus more than a dozen ambassadors during the Oregon Centennial celebration in 1959.

"The idea," Cross said, "is to get away from the striped pants and tea-drinking approach to selling the U.S. and show these people what really makes this nation great—its people of the hinterland, the smaller crossroads."

As for discrimination in Oregon, Cross said the state "both by law and by spirit" provides a friendly welcome. Oregon laws prohibit denial of housing and personal services.

Duke and his staff stressed that more than half of the world's population is non-white. One incident such as a rejection in housing or services can offset millions of dollars in foreign aid, the delegates were told. And the student or second secretary of an embassy may be the foreign minister of tomorrow.

Cross said the individual tourist from abroad—who is not government chaperoned—is equally important because his views help make up public opinion when he gets home just as American tourists come back with different views than when they left.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Sept. 25, the 268th day of the year with 97 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1789, the first Congress of the United States, meeting in New York, adopted 12 amendments to the Constitution and submitted them to the states for ratification. The first 10, the Bill of Rights, were ratified. The other two were rejected.

In 1890, Congress established Yosemite National Park in California.

In 1959, the prime minister of Ceylon, S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, was shot by an assassin. He died the next day.

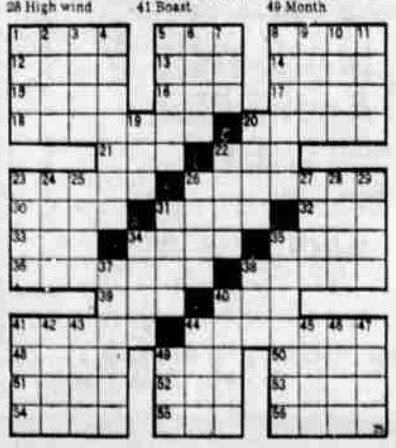
A thought for today: American writer William Faulkner said, "I believe that man will not merely endure; he will prevail."

Weather or Not

ACROSS
1 Chilly forecast
5 Slippery forecast
8 Wet forecast
12 Vein of mineral
13 Rocky peak
14 Singing voice
15 Region
16 Japanese outcast
17 Pastries
18 Amusement
20 Bishop's headdress
21 Owns
22 Mire
23 "Nevermore" bird
26 Corridor
30 Wing-shaped
31 Lore
32 Night flier
33 Comparative suffix
34 Stable
35 Regulation
36 Most beloved
38 Clays
39 Type measures
40 Baby bear
41 Mild
44 Merge
48 Fury
49 Swab
50 Roman date
51 Afresh
52 Common verb
53 Try
54 Turns right
55 Assent
56 Talk back (slang)

DOWN
1 Strike
2 Irish colleen
3 Poems
4 Climatic conditions
5 Entries in ledgers
6 Home for doves or pigeons
7 Age
8 Swift streams
9 Landed
10 Passage in the brain
11 Facial part
19 Gaelic name
20 Is compelled
22 Principal
23 Incursion
24 Toward the sheltered side
25 Spanish measure
26 Portion
27 Lie beside
28 High wind
29 Summers (Fr.)
31 Fish
34 Twist
35 Hares
37 Starts again
38 Total
40 Contends with
41 Boast
42 Narrow way
43 Awry
44 Center
45 Notion
46 Cape
47 Superlative suffixes
49 Month

Answer to Previous Puzzle



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Behind Headlines Is Tragedy Of Refugees

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — In all the excitement over revolutions or just plain riots, the political crises get the major news attention to the exclusion of the suffering of those caught in the shooting.

Raymond T. Schaeffer, assistant to American Red Cross President Alfred M. Gruenther, has just returned from Africa with two reports illustrating the point perfectly.

A veteran of 25 years Red Cross service, Schaeffer has been on loan to the international league of Red Cross societies this year, overseeing relief operations among refugees from Angola in the Congo, and Algerian refugees in Tunisia and Morocco.

In the wake of uprisings against the Portuguese in Angola, in which thousands were reported killed last April, 130,000 refugees streamed into the Congo. About two thirds were women.

Carrying on their heads in a cloth - wrapped bundle all their possessions, they were soon scattered across the 500-mile stretch of Congo. They arrived exhausted, without food or money and needing medical attention.

U.N. authorities in the Congo asked international Red Cross to handle. The area was divided into thirds. Congolese Red Cross took one section, Protestant relief another, Catholic Charities the third. Each provided volunteer workers. Eight Red Cross administrators and four doctors supervise the job.

In a remarkably short time a basic ration of 4½ pounds of food per person per week was established—flour, cornmeal, rice, salt, palm oil and fish. The grains are gifts from United States surplus, the fish from Scandinavian countries. The palm oil had to be bought.

The ration is supplemented by native bananas and manyok root, which is ground into flour. For children there is dried milk. A week's ration costs about 50 cents.

One of the worst problems is that the native Congolese, seeing the Angolans get free food on ration cards, demand the same. They have stopped food trucks and tried to seize supplies. This could become serious.

Basic problem is, of course, to get the Angolans to return home. Working with Portuguese Red Cross, seven reception centers have been established in Angola to relocate returnees. Perhaps 10 per cent have gone back. Nobody knows for sure.

For those who stay, the Congolese government will supply a plot of ground. Red Cross will furnish tools and seed for a first crop. Planted before the October rains, it will yield a harvest early next year. Until then, Red Cross will feed them.

The hope is that the problem can be liquidated, but there's no assurance.

The Algerian Refugee problem, for example, is five years old. There are 300,000 of them now, 170,000 in Tunisia and 130,000 in Morocco. They exist on a day-to-day basis in self-made dry stone and grass huts with branch or canvas roofs.

They are concentrated in a 50-mile-wide strip along the Algerian border from the Mediterranean to the Sahara. They do no work. Tunisia and Morocco have unemployment problems of their own and don't want them made worse.

Two and a half years ago U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees asked League of Red Cross Societies to take over and feed the refugees. It now costs over $6 million a year to do the job. About a third is cash, the rest is in wheat, rice, sugar, milk, soap and clothing by the boatload. It comes from 56 countries, including Red Crescent societies in most of the Moslem countries and even Russian and Red Chinese Red Cross.

This supplies a basic ration of 1,500 calories a day for adults, 1,750 for children—a bare subsistence minimum until the fighting stops and they can go home.

If the people who start wars could be forced to undergo the suffering they cause, there might be more peace. But the prospect for the next 10 years or more is that there will be other situations like these all over Africa, and in many other under-developed parts of the world.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Precaution Can Cut Children's Mishaps

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

The Michigan Crippled Children Commission has just issued a report of a 12-year study of child amputees that demands the sober consideration of all parents whose efforts are directed toward keeping the child well. In particular, it would appear of special interest to those parents who permit their children to hang or wave their hands and arms out of the side windows of a moving car and-or thrust their feet and legs out of the back of a station wagon.

During its study, the commission collected the fearsome number of 203 amputations, all due to injuries of one type or another. Ages of the amputees varied from one month to 20 years. Boys outnumbered girls by 165 to 38. Seventeen youngsters had double amputations; two were triple operations.

Here is an analysis of the causes for these tragedies:

A group of eight was due to indulgence in childhood recreations such as toboganning, motorboating, gymnastics and falls while at play.

Seven children suffered burns of such severity as to require life-saving amputation. Causes of the injuries included house fires, contact with high voltage wires, drenching with scalding water and burning bedclothes.

Sixteen household accidents involved wringers, meat grinders, rat bites and falls through glass door panes.

Railroad and streetcar accidents accounted for 28 amputations, mostly the result of playing or skylarking.

In 41 vehicular injuries the victims were pedestrians only eight times. Although automobiles were most frequently involved, there were also accidents with bicycles and motor scooters. In three instances, the child was struck while riding horseback.

Fifty youngsters lost their limbs from explosion or gunshot. Involved in these were dynamite caps, firecrackers, a 37 mm. shell, home-made bombs, home-made rocket fuel, a chemistry set and unintentional gunshots.

Injuries to 53 were due to power tools such as hay mowers and balers, threshing machines, corn shredders, buzz saws, lawn mowers and, in one instance, a punch press.

All of which makes for pretty grim reading but maybe worthwhile if it calls forth that added precaution that will save a single limb of a single youngster.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Choose Your Family Doctor," said 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Appreciation

The members of the OLPNA, Inc., house of delegates in session for their 11th Annual Convention at Klamath Falls, Oregon, wish to join with Local Area No. 8 in extending our sincere appreciation and enjoyment of the courtesies extended to us by the following persons:

The chamber of commerce, management of Winema Hotel, guest speakers, Herald and News, police department, Boy Scouts, merchants for both their gifts and the lovely window displays.

Dorothy Jackson, chairman,
Resolutions Committee,
Oregon Licensed Practical
Nurses Assn. Inc.

We wan. to thank you for the wonderful coverage you gave us during our 11th State Convention held at the Winema Hotel Sept. 12, 13 and 14. Thank you for letting us use the world map and globe for our display.

We also want the city officials, chamber of commerce, merchants, florists, doctors, registered nurses, entertainers and others who helped make our convention a success know how much we really appreciated their help.

The manager of the Winema Hotel and his staff worked hard to make the three-day session a pleasant one. Everyone agreed the food was wonderful and served quickly.

We are truly grateful to all.

Mrs. Helen Dwyer,
Mrs. E'Vaughan Thielenian,
co-chairmen,
Oregon Licensed Practical
Nurses Association
Area No. 8, Klamath Falls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Where is Padre Island?

A—A legendary pirate lair and haunt of cannibals on the Texas coast.

Q—What are the names of the three Christian creeds?

A—The Apostles' Creed, Nicene Creed and Athanasian Creed.

Q—Which of Napoleon's marshals later became King of Sweden?

A—Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte (or Charles XIV of Sweden).

Q—Is it true that a glass snake can live after it has broken into two equal parts?

A—A new tail grows in place of the old one.

Q—For what did Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely receive the Medal of Honor.

A—For his Arctic exploits.

Q—When were diesel trucks first used?

A—About 1933.

Q—Which U.S. presidents were the sons of ministers?

A—Chester Arthur, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson.

Q—A Dutchman, Van der Lubbe, was beheaded for setting what famous fire?

A—The Reichstag fire, Feb. 27, 1933.

Q—How were the Carlsbad Caverns discovered?

A—The caverns were discovered in 1901 when Jim White, a cowboy, saw a great number of bats come out of an opening in the ground.

Q—Was St. George a real or legendary figure?

A—He is said to have been born in Asia Minor of Christian parents.

Q—Which planet in our solar system is most like the earth in size and mass and has been called the earth's twin?

A—Venus.

Q—What nation came into being May 14, 1948?

A—Israel.

Q — Traditionally, the French have been ruled over by three races of royal lines, what are they?

A—The Carolingian, Merovingi and Capetian.