

Herald and News

Editorial Page

New Pressure On Finland

Americans have always had a warm spot in their heart for the doughty Finns. They cannot help but be concerned at hearing that Finland's arrogant neighbor, the Soviet Union, is now calling for new "military negotiations" with the tiny country.

In the relatively placid days before World War II, Finland was to most Americans a far-away land that somehow managed religiously to pay its war debt to us while bigger and presumably richer nations defaulted.

War cast the Finns in a new and more valiant light. Attacked by Russia in late 1939 along a 1,000-mile front, outmanned in regular troops 20 divisions to 6, the Finns repeatedly repulsed or destroyed the embarrassed aggressor's forces.

With 200,000 ski-equipped militiamen aiding the 100,000 regulars, Finland stood for three months against the Red colossus. Only when the Russians poured 800,000 men into the battle and focussed murderous fire on a vital 70-mile front did the Finns finally yield.

Since World War II they have had, of necessity, to maintain close trade ties with Moscow and keep a delicate political neutrality. Remarkably they have accomplished this while still maintaining fairly healthy contacts with the free West that is their natural home.

President Kekkonen's recent U.S. visit

was symbolic of that effort. So is the journey here of a trade delegation.

But the Russian demand for military talks is ominous. Using the already voiced phony pretext that increased West German forces constitute a rising threat, Moscow could insist upon bases on Finnish soil.

We remember that similar defense arrangements with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were a prelude to Soviet seizure and incorporation of these lands in the "fatherland." The Russians simply claimed the countries were violating the agreements and that they had to move in en masse to "protect their garrisons."

No indication exists that Russia now has any thought of going this far with the fiercely independent Finns. But the whole free world, including whatever genuine neutrals there may be, should throw its voice and influence against even the smallest new encroachment by Moscow.

This is no moment in history to allow the Kremlin to pick up a "cheap victory" by pressuring a relatively helpless near neighbor. Nor need we buy the line we are sure to hear from some softheads that Finland is quite properly a Soviet buffer state required to guard Russia's northern flank.

Land assault on Russia across Finland is as unlikely today as the establishment of a summer resort in Antarctica.

McGuffey In Effigy

(The Wall Street Journal)

Those who have long thought us somewhat antediluvian in our views will have suspicion confirmed when we confess to a youthful acquaintance with McGuffey's Readers. We just hope it won't get this newspaper barred from the state of Wisconsin.

For by decree of the State Board of Education the children of Twin Lakes, Wisconsin, cannot use these readers in the classroom, even as supplementary reading. It seems that McGuffey's selections, which had a lot to say about God, are entirely too sectarian, they might exert a subversive religious influence on children exposed to them at too tender an age. Also they are full of long quotations from people like Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, which not only contain controversial political ideas but are just too hard for modern sixth and seventh graders.

So be it. McGuffey's choices did have a moralistic blend and they would certainly crinkle the brow of youngsters who stumble over dependent clauses. Still, if the people of this little village want an old-fashioned textbook, you might wonder why this is such a momentous matter of state. And how the hand of authority could reach out and stop them.

The answer to both of these questions is quite simple. The state of Wisconsin gives financial "aid" to the local school; by threatening to withdraw the aid, the state authorities have a weapon against McGuffey more potent than any abstract argument. This is exactly the weapon the state superintendent used to change the program for the 1,497 people in Twin Lakes.

And don't suppose the state superintendent is overstepping his duty when he proscribes books. True, the funds that he "gives" to this school are drawn from Twin Lakes taxpayers, but their money is also commingled with taxes from Milwaukee and Madison. Maybe the people of Milwaukee don't like McGuffey and don't want their money spent on a horse and buggy reader.

Indeed, the state superintendent, being trusted with general public funds to disburse, must set up some standards for the purpose to which the money will be put. We don't know of anyone who proposes that public officials be given public money to spend—whether for schools, highways or what-have-you—and then be allowed to hand it out to anybody without any strings.

It follows inexorably, then, that if the Twin Lakes school is going to be supported by an allowance from the state capitol, the people of Twin Lakes are no longer free to follow their own wishes on how to use the money. They must follow the standards, good or bad, laid down by the state. Be it on textbooks, or curricula, or teachers, or anything else. Or else, no money.

In short, the price of "aid to education" from a larger government unit to a smaller one is that the smaller one must therefore do what it is told. This is the situation which already prevails, in varying degrees, in most of our states. In some places the state authorities are generous in the freedom they allow to local school boards; in others the school board can hardly breathe without permission from on high. But in every case, the freedom allowed is a matter of suffrance.

Now we are told that the federal government can set up an "aid to education" program, reaching out to every school board in the land, and yet there will be no federal interference with the way these schools are run. We are to suppose that if the authorities in Washington do not like the "standards" set in, say, Mississippi, they will nonetheless hand out the public funds—collected from Wisconsin and New York—with never a murmur.

The people of Twin Lakes, at least, should know otherwise. Perhaps, when that day comes, we shall have a wise and tolerant National Education Authority which will proscribe only a few old-fashioned textbooks, like McGuffey's Eclectic Readers, and leave us some latitude down at the corner school. If so, it is a suffrance for which we will be grateful.



CROMLEY IN WASHINGTON . . .

Mystery Stripped From Neutron Bomb Talk

By RAY CROMLEY
Washington Correspondent

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. WASHINGTON (NEA) — There has been a considerable amount of scare talk about a neutron bomb or "death ray" bomb that will kill secretaries in their offices, businessmen in their factories, wives in their homes and soldiers in the fortifications, without destroying the buildings.

New research on this bomb makes three things clear, say military scientists privately:

First: There won't be any practical neutron bomb right away. United States research men have run into new problems in developing a device to explode such a bomb.

Second: In some ways the bomb has been oversold. New Pentagon studies indicate the neutron bomb will be primarily a special-purpose tactical battlefield weapon.

The chief value of a true neutron bomb is that it produces less radioactivity, less blast and less fire than an H-bomb of the same strength in hydrogen.

Military commanders would thus be able to fire neutron missiles and move in fairly quickly with troops without fear of radiation. Enemy fortifications and equipment could be taken over intact. Russian military strongpoints in Europe could be attacked without fear of killing friendly civilian populations with fallout.

A major use of the neutron warhead may be in antimissile missiles. Out in space, neutrons travel long distances. An antimissile missile fired at an enemy ICBM

will converge with terrific heat on a heart of hydrogen.

The research men are also looking into an electromagnetic method for concentrating very hot mixtures of charged hydrogen atoms—ions—tightly enough to intensify the heat sufficiently to cause an explosion.

Third: These neutron "bullets" are not new. All ordinary H-bombs when they explode give out a hefty shower of the tiny particles called neutrons. In most H-bombs the blast, fire and radioactivity travel farther than the neutrons. A victim thus would never know whether he'd been killed by the blast, the fire, the radioactivity or the neutrons.

These neutrons travel about a mile through the atmosphere. At a half mile, they'll penetrate several feet of concrete or earth. They're able to do this because they're so small.

They're contained in the hearts of all atoms, except hydrogen atoms. Sixteen trillion neutrons weigh less than a trillionth of an ounce.

Since any wall, shield or army tank is composed of atoms and electrons which are rather far apart compared to the size of a neutron, neutrons go through these "open spaces" with comparative ease.

The neutrons, when they strike the atoms in a man's body, knock out charged protons—also in the heart of every atom—which destroy the body cells. This kills

not have such accuracy soon.

They would produce no fallout. They would be cheap.

It may therefore be possible to produce antimissile missile batteries that would operate something like super machine guns, throwing heavy numbers of antimissile missiles into the air.

They thus might put up an effective barrier to large numbers of enemy ICBMs without bankrupting the nation and without creating large amounts of fallout that would endanger the United States.

As of today their latest evaluations lead military men to see little use for the neutron bomb or neutron warheads in inter-continental missiles. Even ordinary one-megaton H-bombs are more effective. That is to say, their kill power is greater over longer distances. Neutron bombs would not compare in effectiveness with 5, 10, and 20-megaton H-bombs.

To be really effective, a neutron bomb would have to explode in the air at a fairly precise point within a half mile or so of its target. Soviet and U.S. ICBMs will

not have such accuracy soon.

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They're contained in the hearts of all atoms, except hydrogen atoms. Sixteen trillion neutrons weigh less than a trillionth of an ounce.

Since any wall, shield or army tank is composed of atoms and electrons which are rather far apart compared to the size of a neutron, neutrons go through these "open spaces" with comparative ease.

The neutrons, when they strike the atoms in a man's body, knock out charged protons—also in the heart of every atom—which destroy the body cells. This kills

the man. But it doesn't destroy the chair he's sitting on, the suit he's wearing or the house or tank he's in.

Actually, a neutron bomb essentially is a weak H-bomb with some of its sting removed. That is, a neutron bomb is a weak H-bomb minus some of its blast strength, some of its heat and almost all of its radioactivity.

A neutron bomb can be made by taking the uranium heart, or trigger, and the outer uranium jacket from a weak H-bomb and substituting some nonnuclear trigger. The exploding uranium is the source of the H-bomb's radioactive fallout.

Starting with a small H-bomb and eliminating the fallout-causing uranium serves two purposes. It makes the bomb weak enough so that the blast and heat effects won't travel farther than the neutrons. That is, they don't steal the kill from the neutrons.

Thus a neutron bomb exploded on earth will always be weaker than a comparable H-bomb. Fortifications, tanks, other buildings are not destroyed. Large amounts of radiation are not released to float uncontrolled over other areas.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Observe Wishes Of Returned Patients

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for

Newspaper Enterprise Assn. The extent of the problem of mental aftercare, discussed previously, is best recognized by reference to one set of figures taken from state mental hospitals in 1959. In that year, 175,727 patients were discharged while 80,344 were being readmitted.

In simpler terms, for each pair of the mentally ill, deemed fit for return to community life, one of the previously discharged had to be taken back.

To combat the problem of re-admissions, made the more urgent by improved methods of treating mental illnesses, the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health is attacking on at least two fronts.

It is a fact that "patients who live alone and without undue family pressures often improve more rapidly and go back to work faster than those who return to their families." So they are seeking to instruct families of discharged patients on ways and means for avoiding or postponing readmissions.

A five-state study showed that a sound aftercare program reduced readmissions from 35 to 15 per cent. Hence they are appealing for aid in obtaining needed facilities.

On the basis of observations by one group of (Vermont) patients, here are suggestions for the family of the recently returned member of the Household:

"It takes time to get used to crowds and social gatherings again. So please don't push me.

QUESTIONS

AND ANSWERS

Q—What is the population density of the United States?

A — Fifty persons per square mile.

Q—Who was the first U.S. president to take the oath of office at the White House?

A—Rutherford B. Hayes.

Retired Performer

- ACROSS
- Retired entertainer.
 - Mary — form.
 - Opera lovers remember this —
 - Small space
 - Form a notion
 - California community
 - Dining instrument
 - Baseball club
 - Agea
 - Tammasa (ab.)
 - Haired
 - Flag
 - Prayer-ending
 - Shop
 - Leases
 - Medical suffix
 - Ecclesiastics
 - Severely garment
 - Raise
 - Biblical prophet
 - Narrow way
 - Tree
 - Masculine appellation
 - Kind of fur
 - Juvenal's forte
 - Breathes noisily in sleep
 - Expunging
 - Peeters
- DOWN
- Rainment
 - Range
 - Female rabbit
 - Aged one
 - Approached
 - Midas' ray
 - Girl's name
 - Seine
 - Manner of movement

Answer to Previous Puzzle

HARP BARK BOUND
 OLEO AVA ALLOE
 HALL STEIN
 DELIVER STOLE
 TED TOE
 MOBILE SENDER'S
 ADA'S FIVE WHIP
 DEC CENT FIRE
 ECATES BOKED
 STATE REBAMED
 HALO GOT GORE
 AREP USE EDIE
 MACR PER DIENS

37 Bank worker
38 Uncle Tom's favorite
39 Most rational
40 Dull in color
41 Otherwise
42 Prevaricator
43 Particle
44 Ventilate
45 Drak
46 Nazi
47 City in Yugoslavia
48 Before
49 Kattinell bird



CAPITOL MEMO Little Change In Assembly Because Of Reapportionment

By DOUGLAS GRIPP

United Press International SALEM — Democratic officials claim the new reapportionment plan will have little effect on control of the 1963 legislature.

With that out of the way, the Democrats have predicted they will retain control of both houses in 1963 and the Republicans declared they will control the Oregon House.

Oregon Democratic Chairman Ed Spencer, Salem, said Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr.'s reapportionment plan has been studied and the feeling is it "doesn't change things materially."

State Republican Chairman Robert Davis, Grants Pass, said the GOP hasn't made a formal study of the effect. But he said there "isn't any hand-wringing."

"No matter what the reapportionment," Davis said, "the issues are there and things created by the national administration are going to create an atmosphere in which we will regain control of at least the Lower House in Oregon."

The GOP admits that control of the 1963 State Senate is statistically out of the question.

There are 12 Democratic senators who are holdovers — their seats aren't up for grabs.

Four Senate Democrats are up in Multnomah County where the Republicans haven't elected a state senator for almost a decade. If the Democrats hold onto these four seats, this alone would give the party 16 senators, a majority. And the Democrats expect a healthier control of the Senate than their 20-10 margin in 1961.

Control of the House is another matter.

In 1961, the Democrats held a shaky 31-29 majority. Of the new House seats created by Appling, the Democrats are confident they will pick up the new ones in Multnomah and Clackamas counties, a total of two.

Republicans figure to grab the third new Jackson County seat and fill the new one in the combined Benton-Lane District, for a total of two.

This would equalize things, but the GOP envisions at least 31 Republican House members, including the seat now held by House Speaker Robert E. Duncan, D-Medford.

Duncan is vacating his seat next year to run for Congress.

Democrats held a registration advantage of little more than 1,100 in Jackson County in 1960 and while Duncan led the ticket two Republicans were breathing hard behind him with one of

them, John Dellenback of Medford, winning election.

Many rate control of the next Oregon House a tossup.

Almanac

By United Press International Today is Tuesday, Nov. 7, the 311th day of the year with 54 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its new phase. The morning stars are Mercury and Venus.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

Those born today are under the sign of Scorpio. World famous Polish-French scientist Marie Curie was born on this date in 1867.

On this day in history: In 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition sighted the Pacific Ocean for the first time at the mouth of the Columbia River in the Oregon country.

In 1916, Jeanette Rankin became the first woman in the history of the House of Representatives to win a seat in the congressional body.

In 1917, the Bolsheviks overthrew the provisional regime of Premier Alexander Kerensky and Nikolai Lenin assumed power in the Soviet Union.

In 1944, former President Franklin Roosevelt was reelected to his fourth term in office; senator Harry Truman became his vice president.

A thought for today: Former President Franklin Roosevelt said: "The truth is found when men are free to pursue it."



TIME OF YOUR LIFE

Hiring Aged Profitable

DEAR ARTHUR: If I were to listen to you all the time, I'd hire no one but people over 45. I read your column all the time and admire what you have to say, but when it comes to hiring older people, look at the facts. Pension and insurance costs alone make hiring them impractical, to say nothing of unprofitable. PRESIDENT J. B.

with hiring a new man of any age. What are your costs of recruitment, training, and termination? What is your employee turnover? How is your rate of absenteeism? Your safety record? And your productivity? When you calculate these costs on a per-man basis, you'll find that it usually costs no more (and in many cases less) to hire a so-called older worker than a younger man.

DEAR HANK: Of course you feel lonely. I would too, if I sat at home reading all the time the way you do. You must keep in touch with your old friends and make new ones. Remember what Dr. Samuel Johnson, the famous eighteenth century lexicographer, said about friendship: "If a man does not make new acquaintances through life, he will soon find himself alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair."

DEAR ARTHUR: I'm an old widower. Most of my time is spent at work or with my grandchildren. I've begun to notice how short of breath I become as I grow older. I guess we all begin to deteriorate sooner or later. In my case I'm thankful it was later. What can I do about shortness of breath? AGING

DEAR AGING: Don't delude yourself, my friend. Never, I repeat, never attempt to appraise your own physical strengths and weaknesses on the basis of age. You will probably be wrong. See your physician about shortness of breath and any other unusual symptoms.

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.