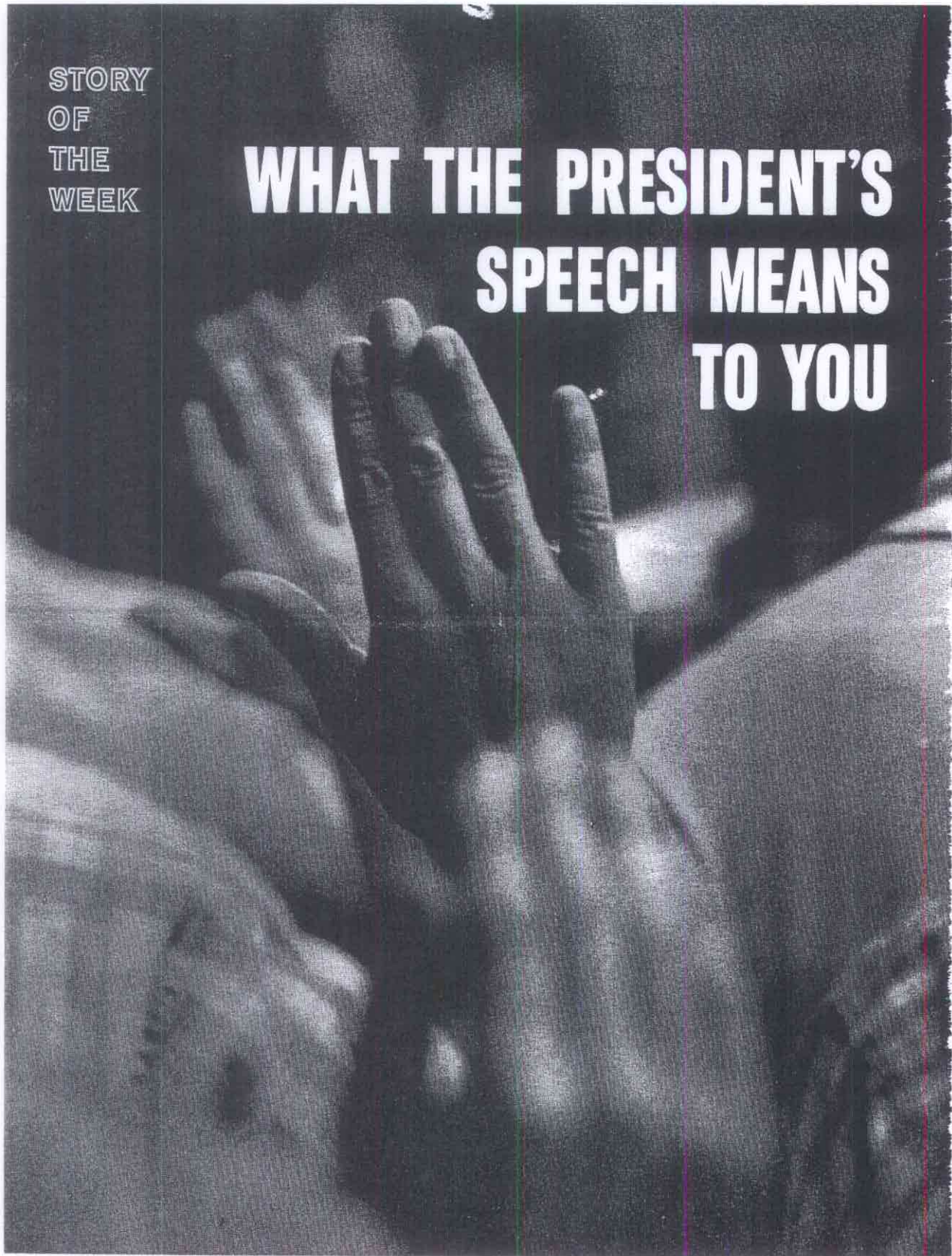
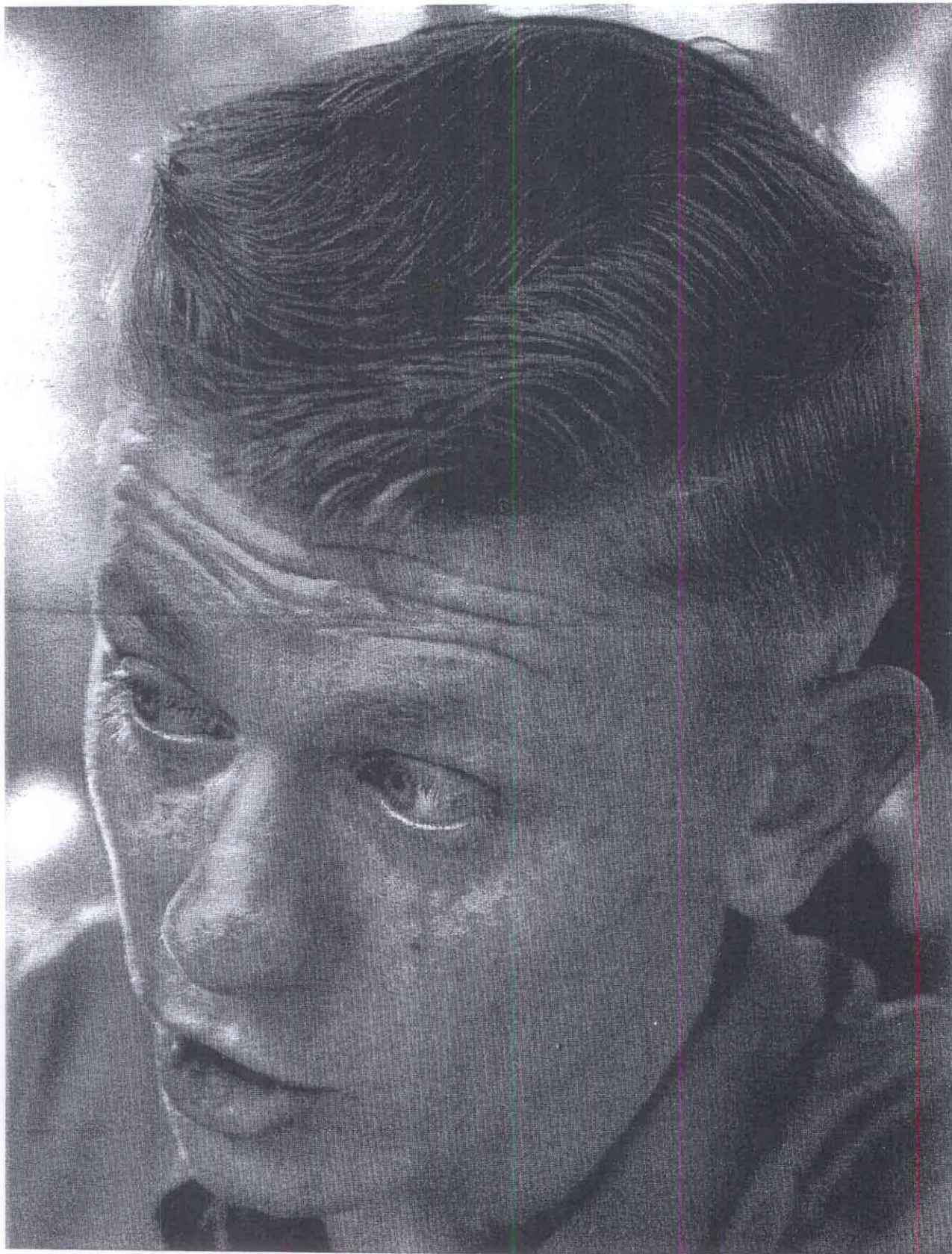


STORY
OF
THE
WEEK

WHAT THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH MEANS TO YOU

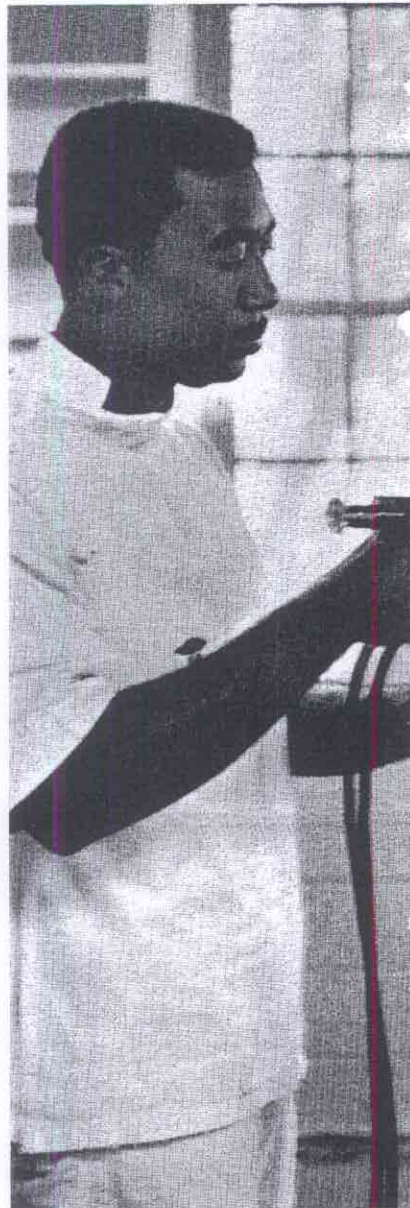




'Husbands and sons will be called away'
'I am ordering draft calls doubled and tripled'
'There is no quick and easy solution'



WORRIES OVER FUTURE. In Aurora, Colo., Captain Edgar Schaefer and his wife Aloha sit in nursery with their son and discuss the possibility that captain's Air Guard unit may soon be called to active duty.



SHOT IN THE ARM. At Fort Dix, N.J., a medic gives flu inoculation to a recruit by injecting serum under pressure without needle.

IT MEANS SUSPENSE, SACRIFICE AND THE

Well, what did the President's speech mean? It was not a call to arms, but it was a call for the will to fight. The country responded.

The young man on the preceding page, freckled and quizzical, and the hands raised in an oath of allegiance were the results last week—and for more weeks and months to come—of the demands the President had made. Freckled Ralph Best was trying for the Marines after an Army hitch. "You mean I've got to take that basic training all over again?" "You sure do," said the sergeant, "we make no bargains here."

President Kennedy offered no bargains either. He asked for 217,000 more men in uniform who would serve an average of two years, and he

ordered the draft call "doubled and tripled" to get them. The draft would first hit volunteers and uncalled single men under 26, then would start taking younger ones. The President also requested authority to call some reserve and National Guard units back to duty and went after an extra \$3.2 billion to bolster the military budget. He put a particular emphasis on the need for troop transport by airlift. To military men—and to the Guardsmen and reserve airmen who fly troop transport planes—this meant that he was preparing in earnest to fight small wars wherever they popped up.

For those who remembered war and those who had heard of it, the



LOOK OF CONFIDENCE. On his fourth day of basic training a new soldier stands straight for first inspection. His dog tags are on display and he is ready to meet his company commander for the first time.

WILL TO FIGHT

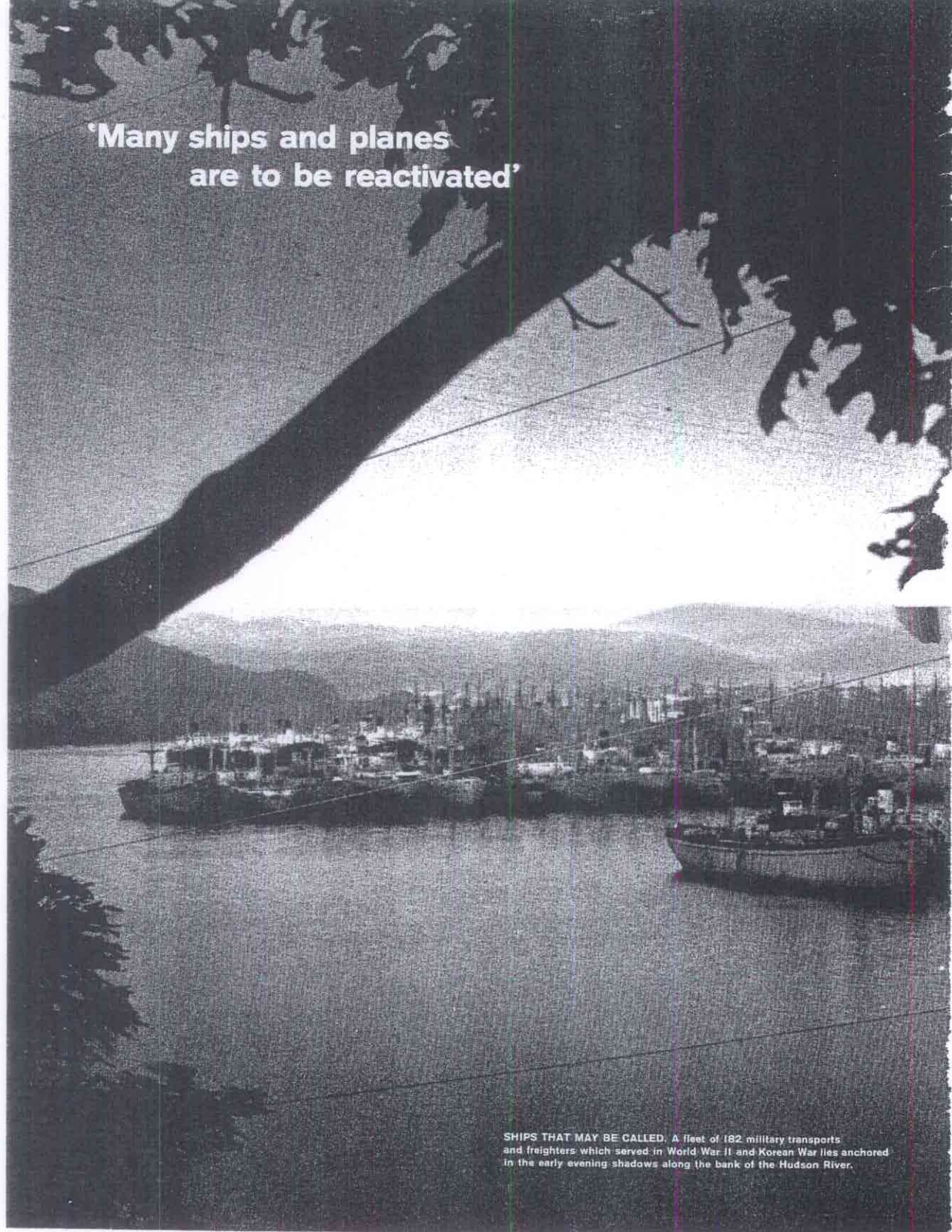
President's call involved even more—interrupted careers, disrupted families and such awkward marks of soldiering as sore arms from medical shots, ill-fitting caps and barracks blues. The President was aware of this. "But these are burdens," he said in his speech, "which must be borne if freedom is to be defended."

The President's speech was 31 minutes of pertinent, hard-hitting talk, key phrases from which are excerpted on these pages. Its immediate wallop was not so much its global or military significance as its pointed forthrightness to the American youngster and his parents and relatives. These were the ones who would have to help the President do the job.

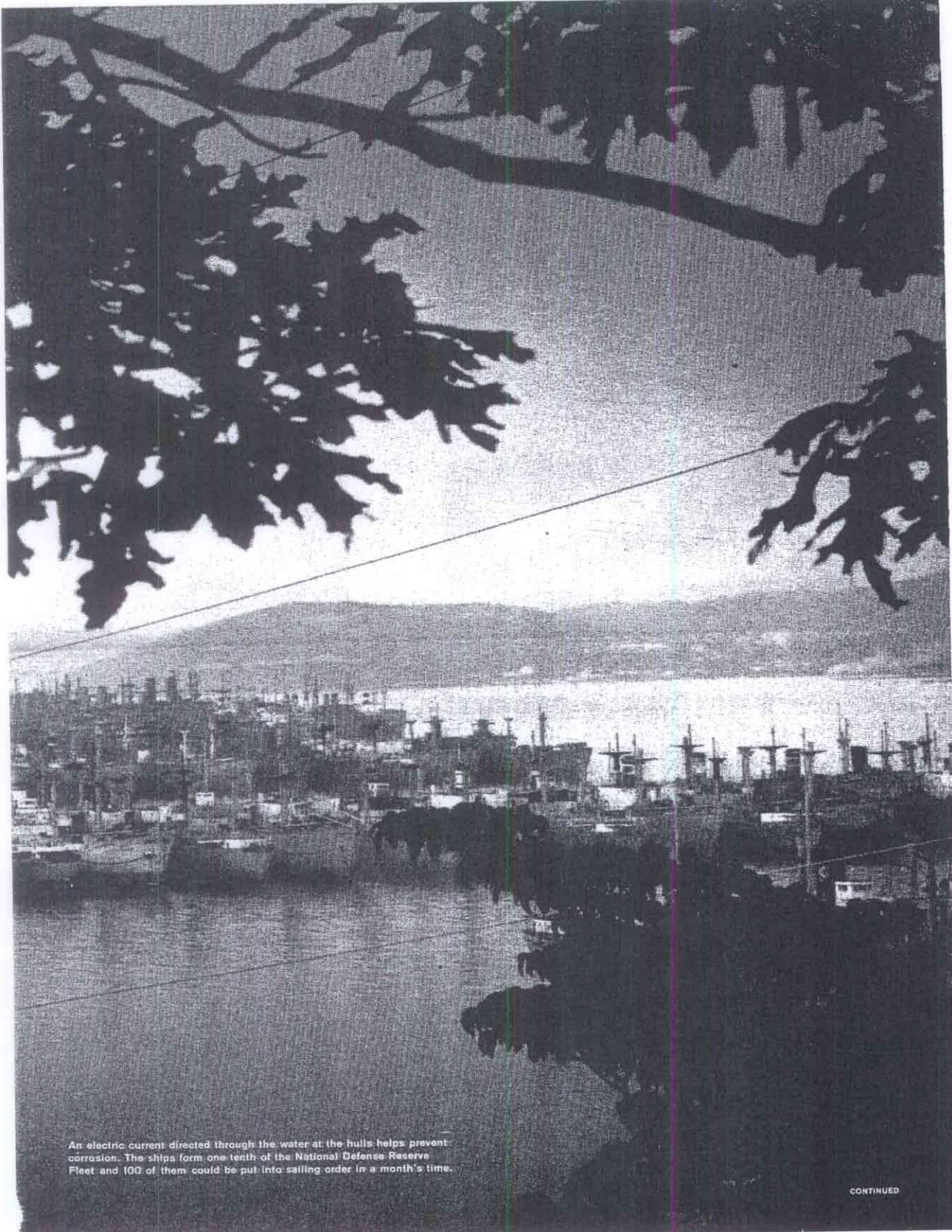
CONTINUED



**'Many ships and planes
are to be reactivated'**



SHIPS THAT MAY BE CALLED. A fleet of 182 military transports and freighters which served in World War II and Korean War lies anchored in the early evening shadows along the bank of the Hudson River.



An electric current directed through the water at the hulls helps prevent corrosion. The ships form one tenth of the National Defense Reserve Fleet and 100 of them could be put into sailing order in a month's time.

CONTINUED



ON GUARD IN BERLIN. A U.S. soldier, one of 5,000 presently stationed in West Berlin, stands proudly at his post.

A SOLDIER, A GENERAL, A LONELY PRESIDENT

The speech that set the nation's policy, gave its allies courage and set its enemies on notice—and the crisis that called it forth—have changed Jack Kennedy. The total burden has forced a professional loneliness on the man. His mind, which used to wander over vast horizons, is, for the moment, imprisoned by Berlin. Even when he is with old friends his interest wanders, and he may be found off in a corner, sunk deep in a chair, reading papers. "He is more serious for greater lengths of time," said one of them. "He tosses off fewer wisecracks now." Congressional leaders who have watched him grapple with Berlin's problems have never seen him so serious.

As he struggles under the pressure of irrevocable decisions the members of his staff who have earned his trust find themselves more and more in his presence—and more and more impressed. One, who saw Kennedy and Khrushchev spar verbally in Vienna, said, "I have never been more proud of the President in the eight years I've known him." A staffer who watched him making up his mind on Berlin

says, "He grew an inch or two. I've seen a few leaders on the battlefield do the same thing."

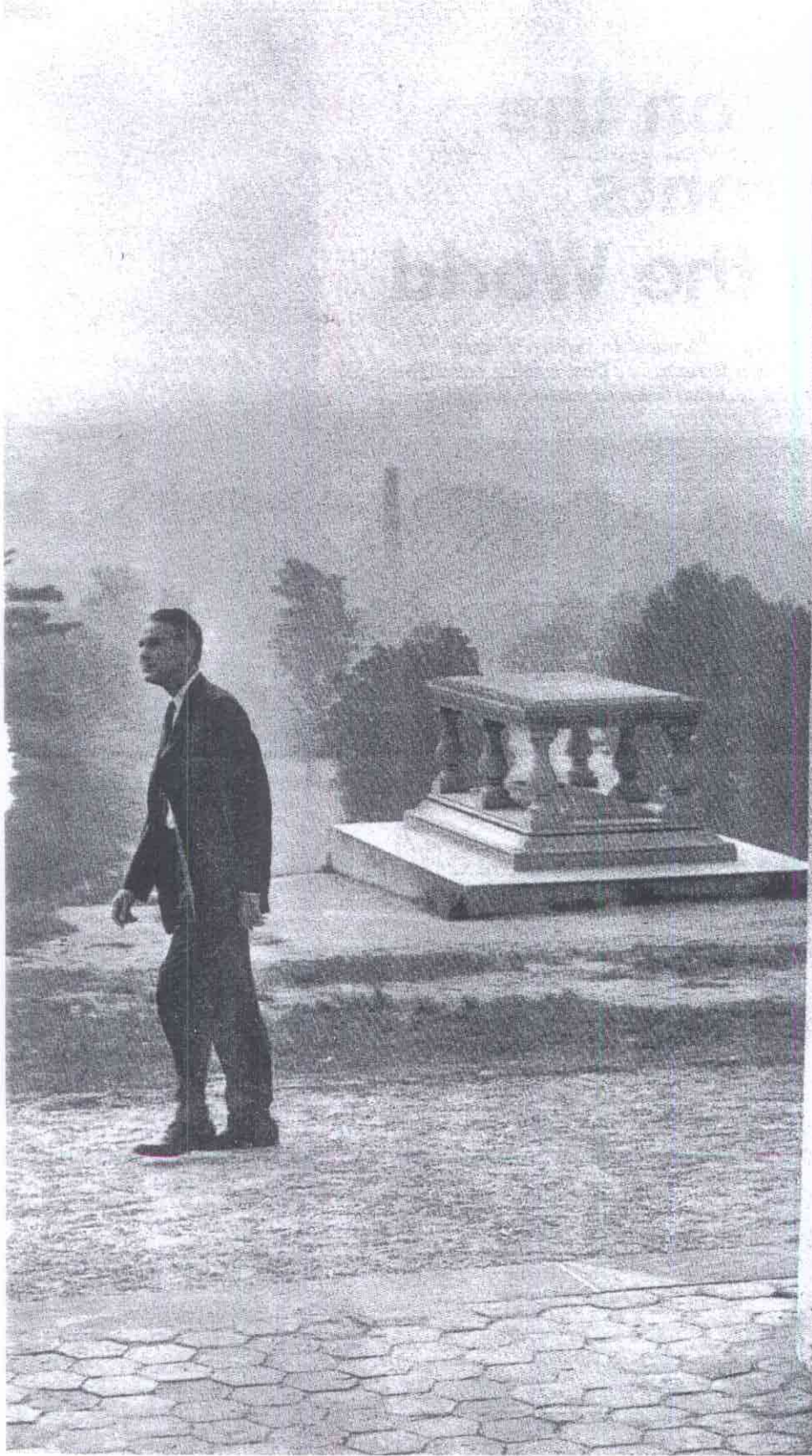
While the Berlin crisis was building up, Dean Rusk, Defense Secretary McNamara and the President's new military adviser Maxwell Taylor flew to Hyannis for a long planning session. Kennedy would allow only two of the men to swim at a time, keeping the third beside him to talk business. After a five-hour session, Taylor was exhausted. "I've never seen a man so intense," he said.

Still Kennedy's self-confidence, damaged by the Cuban failure, has returned with what some observe to be new wisdom and new caution. With the old casual approach, he can still haul a friend like Hubert Humphrey off to his heated swimming pool, immerse him for an hour while he exercises his bothersome back, and talk politics. He has not lost his sense of humor. Nor has he lost his instinct for personal appeal. "In meeting my responsibilities in these coming months," he wrote in the speech's ending, "I need your goodwill and your support and, above all, your prayers."

START OF LONG DAY. General Maxwell Taylor, President's adviser, walks in misty Arlington Cemetery at 7 a.m.



**'We
must
look
to long
days
ahead'**



LIFE on the Newsfronts of the World

Startling pair of hug shots . . . Latest in family fallout shelters . . . Backlash from Bizerte . . . Dag rudely rebuffed . . . Soraya's summer idyl . . . Mitzi Gaynor wows Las Vegas



Classic clasp In a show of international amity two rivals for the title of Miss International Beauty in Long Beach enlaced each other—remembering to smile for the photographers. They are: Dolly Ma (34-23-36), Miss Republic of China, and Marja Ryona (36-23-36), Miss Finland.



A hairy hug in Havana

This hug took place in another country—and besides one of the huggers wore a beard. But the embrace in Havana bore one similarity to the clasp in Long Beach—it was less an expression of private esteem than a public performance. Arriving just after a hijacked U.S. airliner, Russia's space hero Yuri Gagarin (est. 5 feet 4) was

enfolded by Cuba's Fidel Castro (6 feet) as part of the eighth birthday celebration of Castro's July 26 revolt. Gagarin, attending as guest of honor, got a parade, a medal and wild cheers when he said that "a Cuban will one day fly in space." All this, and the brotherly show of solidarity, was mainly directed at Big Brother himself—Yuri's boss Nikita Khrushchev—who has happily helped Castro's regime to thrive on a diet of MiGs and militia.



PREFAB STEEL SHELTER, BEST SELLER IN CHICAGO

A shelter in time saves thine and firms up national will

Of all the political and military proposals in President Kennedy's pre-Berlin package, perhaps the most far reaching is his request for \$207.6 million to get the U.S. going on a program of fallout shelters. "The need for this kind of protection is new to our shores," he said, "but the time to start is now." Far from being a panicky national dive for the storm cellar, the fallout shelter program, in the minds of most defense planners, is part of positive deterrence. They hold that a nation with shelters can stand up firmly to threats of nuclear blackmail while a completely exposed country might find it difficult to risk nuclear attack in defense of some less-than-total threat of, say, Berlin size. And should nuclear attack come, shelters—along with other defensive and offensive measures that are now part of the American arsenal—can make the difference between national disaster and survival and recovery.

Studies by the RAND corporation for the Pentagon estimate that a first Soviet attack would be aimed at Strategic Air Command bases and 50 key U.S. cities, and would probably produce 90 million casualties. Physicist

Herman Kahn, in his authoritative book *On Thermonuclear War*, based on the RAND studies, figures that with a program of minimum fallout shelters that 90 million number can be cut to between 30 million and 70 million casualties. A "minimum" fallout shelter system plus enough warning to provide 70% evacuation would

cut casualties as low as 5 million. "Few people differentiate between having 10 million dead, 50 million dead or 100 million dead," he writes. "It all seems too horrible. However it does not take much imagination to see that there is a difference between having a country which five or 10 years later has a population of 150 million (or more) and a gross national product of over \$300 billion and is strong and prosperous, and one which has only a few million scattered survivors grubbing out a miserable existence."

The President's program is a sound beginning in an area that has been almost scandalously neglected. Kennedy aims to get the Defense Department going right away on identifying

and marking buildings, tunnels, subways, etc. in major cities which could be used as shelters against fallout radiation. Available shelters will be provisioned with minimum supplies for five days' survival, and equipped with independently powered ventilation systems. Shelter spaces will be designed into new federal buildings and will serve, hopefully, as models for shelters in state and municipal buildings, schools and private office buildings. Some \$10 million will go into the establishment of a simple alarm buzzer system which can be plugged into an electric outlet and, on signal from the Air Defense Command in Colorado Springs, sound an alarm throughout the country. And \$9.3 million will go into providing all-important fallout detection equipment, an essential in preventing panic and signaling a radiation all-clear so people can get back to work.

Survival at home on family plan

Taking their cue from the President, private citizens began looking into fallout retreats for their own homes. In Denver civil defense officials reported an unprecedented 400 requests for how-to-build-it advice. In Chicago the Wonder Building Corporation,

probably the largest shelter fabricator in the country, got 104 orders the first day after the President's speech compared to a normal day's 20.

Civil defense officials have no way of knowing how many homes have fallout shelters. They estimate the number in the low ten thousands but admit it may be far greater because do-it-yourself builders keep quiet about their hideaways for fear of being overrun by the panic-stricken in case of attack.

A way out used by an Atherton, California man is to build a shelter for the entire neighborhood. A better way is for each man to build his own. The cost of a fallout shelter can range from \$90,000, which is what Austin, Texas hardware manufacturer Charles P. Davis paid, to \$30, which is what Nobel Chemist Willard Libby sank into a hillside hole near his house.

Basically a shelter needs to be a place where a man and his family can breathe, see, drink, eat, sleep and perform other bodily functions for two weeks, the critical time after nuclear attack. For simple cellar shelters (about \$175 unstocked) eight inches of concrete block in walls and ceilings will keep out most of the radiation, and 10 square feet of floor space is enough for each member of a family. Shelter entrances and air holes should be open for ventilation—forced or otherwise—but they should have right-angle turns in them to block direct radiation. Each shelter needs a battery-powered radio, probably with outside aerial. As for the people themselves, reactions to be expected under enforced confinement are high anxiety at first, then moody silences and personality conflicts before everyone settles down to await the all clear with resignation.

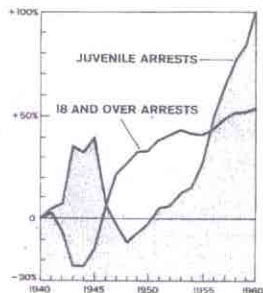
The President's new defense effort will add approximately \$3.5 billion to the requested \$44 billion defense budget, promising a deficit of \$5.29 billion by the end of the fiscal year. Despite the size of the fiscal hole

Signs of the FUTURE

CRIME'S PRIME

At the rate of four serious crimes per minute, the 1960s got off to a wayward start that promises plenty of grief for the future. Major crimes in 1960 jumped 14% over 1959 and 98% over 1950. The increase in crime was four times greater than the population growth. Other specifics from the FBI's "Uniform Crime Reports—1960" which Attorney General Robert Kennedy called "astounding":

- Arrests of juveniles under 18 have more than doubled since 1950 (see chart) while the population of 10-to-17-year-olds is up less than one half.
- Youth crime averaged one arrest for every 26 youngsters. Stolen property charges against juveniles have increased 105% since 1955.
- City crime was three times that in



rural areas. Greater New York was second to the Los Angeles area in the number of crimes, its rate per 100,000 inhabitants (1,391) was below that of many city areas including Phoenix, Ariz., Savannah, Ga. and Flint, Mich.

- Robberies increased 17% over 1959

to become "the most significant crime of the year." Burglarizing gas stations was particularly popular, up 31%.

- FBI's 1960 "crime clock" lists one murder every 58 minutes, a forcible rape every 34 minutes, a robbery every six minutes, an auto theft every two minutes.

MR. CHIPS'S CHIPS

In the sentimental tradition of *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*, the best of professors are loyally followed, fondly remembered and seldom rewarded. Dr. Preston W. Slosson, 40 years in the University of Michigan history department, was apparently headed for just such intangible veneration after his retirement in June. But one of "Old Slosson's" alumni, a prospering Chicago attorney named Leo T. Norville ('30), did much more than remember. He wrote out a check for \$10,000 as "a token of affection,

esteem and appreciation for what he has tried to teach all of us," Norville, whose Slosson-stimulated hobby is reading history, hopes his unique personal gift (non-deductible) will "suggest the same thing to other alumni."

RAMBLER GAMBIT

The United Auto Workers' Walter Reuther was just putting his shoulder against the door to pressure American Motors into a fat new contract when the makers of the Rambler opened the door and invited him into a profit-sharing program. The company broke automobile precedent by offering to distribute 10% of its profits before taxes to its 23,800 employees. But there was a quid for the quo. American insists that the U.A.W. must give up its contract right to pay raises hitched to the cost of living index. Reuther was wary about American's offer, principally because he is not sure how

UNITED, WE MUST ADVANCE

HORSELAUGH ON HOFFA

Jimmy Hoffa's Teamsters pulled a surprise strike at New York's Aqueduct race track the other day, in a small-scale show of how they could maybe bring the whole economy to a grinding halt. The Teamsters themselves got a bigger surprise. They couldn't hold back the horses—or even the \$2 bettors.

The Teamsters had been trying to organize the hands at some 140 stables. But only about 300 of the 1,200 stablehands went out and the racing crowds kept coming. Hoffa next threatened to stop the horses from moving upstate to Saratoga, whose racing season got under way this week. Then when nonunion drivers took the vans out, some Teamster locals who hated to lose such lucrative loads let their men drive vans to Saratoga too.

Stablehands, at least, have a vaguely discernible connection with the Teamsters' early horse-and-wagon days. But Hoffa wants to organize everyone—his recent efforts include Manhattan's women parking meter collectors, California lettuce pickers, New Jersey egg producers, Nantucket ferryboat hands, airline hostesses, electronics and plastics workers—to give the merest sampling.

As Labor Writer Victor Riesel observed, "This leaves outer space." Somehow, the Teamsters haven't yet approached the Astronauts. But they are feverishly trying to get massive, nationwide contracts with uniform termination dates, along with enough members in enough lines of work to let them squeeze America as they please.

So it's a healthy sign that racing handed Hoffa a horselaugh.

AS soon as President Kennedy gave Americans their marching orders on the Berlin crisis (see pp. 34-41), they showed that they were with him all the way and ready to fight if necessary. To wit:

► The Senate, with its 81 to 0 vote on the billion-dollar weapons and equipment expansion, showed that Congress would back his \$3.45 billion preparedness program, including a \$207 million step-up in the civil defense program in case of nuclear war.

► The people showed him by volunteering for military service.

► They showed him, in fact, that they had already been prepared for just such don't-step-on-us toughness as he demanded toward the Russian threats to force us out of Berlin. This national spirit was typified by the small upstate New York town of Hoosick Falls (pop. 4,200), where New York *Herald Tribune* Reporter Don Ross, interviewing the townspeople, informed Khrushchev in an open letter: "They are determined, even the little old ladies rocking on the porches, that you shan't have it [Berlin]. 'Mr. Big Mouth!' one little old lady said indignantly when she heard your name. If you have any notion, sir, as you are said to have, that Americans are too fat and comfortable to risk a fight over Berlin, you should come here and talk to these Americans and get your thinking straightened out about Americans in general."

THERE were some defeatists, of course, who shared the Bertrand Russell view of "better Red than dead." Liberal Columnist Max Lerner of the New York *Post* found friends who felt that "no issue was worth a nuclear war—not even the defense of the United States itself," and reproached them thus: "There can be no freedom for the free world unless its people learn how to stand together. . . . Nor can they survive unless they decide that what they believe deeply is worth working for, worth negotiating for, and—if all else fails—worth fighting for."

The President's speech effected just the right balance between force and flexibility, laid it on the line that we were ready to fight if forced to, but he pushed no panic buttons and made an appeal to reason for the peaceful settlement which is the hope of reasonable men everywhere. He went out of his way to concede that Russia "after a series of ravaging invasions" had good reason to demand security but argued that arrangements could be worked out to provide it without endangering the freedom of others. He appealed to the Russian people themselves, praising their bravery in World War II and evoking symbols of our wartime friendship by saying that "militarily untenable" Berlin was no more so than Bastogne or Stalingrad (see cover).

Free world reaction to the President's address was almost as favorable as America's own. Khrushchev, by manufacturing a needless crisis on Berlin, quite possibly had given the West a turning point in which it could seize the initiative from the Communists. Such an initiative was implied by Kennedy in his hint that the issue might be taken to the U.N., his challenge for "a free vote in Berlin and if possible among all the German people," his suggestion that Khrushchev's "invitation to other nations to join in a meaningless treaty [with East Germany] may lead to their inviting him to join in the community of peaceful men, in abandoning the use of force, and in respecting the sanctity of agreements." He raised the banner of the rule of law by offering to submit the legality of Western rights in Berlin to "international adjudication"—presumably by the World Court.

THE free world can indeed seize the initiative from the Communists by waging political warfare as suggested by LIFE (July 14). "The Communists," says former U.N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, "have a long-range plan for the world which everybody understands—whether they favor or oppose it. The free world must find a long-range plan of its own."

The nations of Western Europe alone have as much manpower as Russia and greater wealth. Together with the U.S., their superiority is overwhelming. But this total force is not yet organized effectively.

"What is necessary," Europe's wise man, Jean Monnet, said at Dartmouth's commencement, "is to move toward a true Atlantic community in which common institutions will be increasingly developed to meet common problems." Anthony Eden has called for a "political general staff" to coordinate political, military and economic policies of the West. A start toward such an offensive can be made this week when the foreign ministers of the U.S., Britain and France meet in Paris to start mapping an allied policy for dealing with the Soviets. A welcome step was Britain's apparent decision to join Europe's Common Market.

The President's speech provides an excellent crank-up for such an offensive, if followed by specific moves. A free world political general staff, if organized as efficiently as World War II's Combined Chiefs of Staff, could harass the Communists by economic pressures, by closer cooperation in unifying their own trade structures, by expanding and coordinating their foreign aid, by beefing up their military roles in NATO. The President, having gained the initiative in his speech, should now press his advantage, seek to organize and lead all such economic, political and psychological offensives.