

SEA BATTLE OF THE FUTURE?—Since the advent of atom-powered submarines and sub-launched missiles, many military strategists warn that America's greatest danger lies in a sudden nuclear attack from the sea. In order to counter this possibility, a number of antisubmarine weapons have been devised. Tracking exercises in both the Atlantic and the Pacific are continuously being carried out in order to improve their use. Artist's drawing above, with perspectives compressed for clarity, envisions the actions that could take place in an undersea attack.

based on information that has been declassified. One of the most important defensive weapons is the helicopter. In the scene above (1) it has picked up the sounds of a submarine pack by means of the sonar device trailing from it. Land-based planes (2), a carrier (3) and a destroyer (4) are called to the area. Depth charge explosions can be seen in the wake of the destroyer, while both a conventional torpedo and one fired into the air by rocket seek out a sub. Locating another sub, a tracker

plane (5), either from land or from a carrier, drops a homing torpedo which scores a kill. But one sub (6) has eluded detection long enough to surface and fire a nuclear-armed missile, in this case a winged, nonballistic type. Perfection of a ballistic missile capable of being fired underwater will greatly increase dangers of submarine effectiveness. Also in development are submarine vs. submarine weapons and tactics. In this drawing, one city has been hit. The outcome of battle is still in doubt, although, as of today, the odds favor the attacker.

damage. Doctors hope this project will establish the viruses that most often strike particular age groups and the time of year they usually attack. A similar study is being conducted on about 60 small children in a Washington welfare institution. Doctors explain that kids are usually highly susceptible to respiratory infections.

With information gained from these studies, NIH doctors hope they can develop an anti-cold shot that will contain several vaccines, each one aimed at killing a particular virus. They believe that it might be possible to make separate vaccines for children, adolescents and adults.

Dr. Robert J. Huebner, chief NIAD scientist, explains that an effective cold preventive might contain as many as 25 vaccines.

A combination vaccine designed to knock out eight viruses was developed recently by Notre Dame scientist Dr. Thomas G. Ward and given to about 2,000 students. A control group was given a sterile saline called a placebo. At the end of the school year, the number of colds among the vaccinated students will be compared with the number suffered by the non-vaccinated group. If successful, Dr. Ward believes the vaccine may curtail the usual number of winter colds at Notre Dame by 60 to 70 per cent.

The cost of a vaccine like the one visualized by Dr. Huebner is unknown. But the scientist declares: "The justification for study and eventual use of an all-purpose virus vaccine ought not to be put purely on an economic basis."

"I believe that a multivalent vaccine capable of preventing as much as 25 to 30 per cent of undifferentiated respiratory disease, particularly in early childhood, would be desirable for the good and simple reason that this is an enormous loss of life."

A recent medical report shows that Americans last year suffered 34 million respiratory illnesses that required medical attention. This "scurry" include the millions of less severe cases that never were reported to doctors.

New Mexico Town Resents Wild Tourist

White Oaks, a fabulous relic of the roaring West and a prime attraction for the \$200,000,000 annual tourist business, is fed up with visitors.

"They have stolen and broken our property to such an extent," one White Oaks resident explains, "that we're sick and tired of it—and ready to take action."

And from another: "Do you know what it feels like to be afraid to leave your home vacant for even a minute because you might be plundered by nice, solid citizens on vacation?"

And so, this almost ghost-town, haunted by souvenir hunters, is plastered with very modern signs reading: "Keep Out," "Private Property," "Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted."

"We don't welcome tourists," says Special Deputy Sheriff Arthur Mathews, speaking for the handful of residents remaining in White Oaks.

Best town in New Mexico. Oaks—once the largest and liveliest town that attained national fame when 3,000 eager miners and fortune hunting adventurers stampeded Baxter Mountain in the heart of southern New Mexico after a gold strike there in 1879. The gold was discovered by a fleeing outlaw, who traded his find to two prospectors for a bottle of whisky.

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Firm Locates Jobs For Retired Persons

William Wilcox said: "So, they retired me after 34 years in the company because of the compulsory retirement plan, and I found myself sitting around the house getting in my wife's way and figuring I wasn't worth much to anybody. And then I saw this ad."

Wilcox, like thousands of other retired executives, found himself quickly answering the call put out by the new-born Walter D. Fuller Co. The ad, aimed at management men over 50, declared: There are jobs you can fill as the specialist you have become with your long experience.

Today, with its first anniversary coming up, the Fuller Co. is averaging more than 100 placements per month in full-time, part-time and temporary jobs. That's a little shy of the break even point but the number is growing and Fuller expects to be in the black soon by making placements at the rate of 3,000 a year.

The idea of reintegrating the retired in the economy is not new. Social agencies and civic groups have been at work on this problem for many years. But no group has ever had the success of Fuller's company.

"I don't know why," Fuller says. "I certainly don't have more information about the matter than the social agencies. The only thing I have is an intimate knowledge of being retired."

Wilcox, who was placed as vice-president of the Fuller company, adds:

"Retirement plans are designed by young men for old men. And the social agencies, doing a good job, are also manned by the relatively young."

According to the Fuller Company's formula for success, you can

not fit a man to a job simply because he is over 50. He must have the right experience, and you must be in business for profit. If you can't make money selling your service, then you must close your doors.

And what is the right experience? In Wilcox's words: "Aside from the skills of management the older you grow the less you are hamstrung by facts—executive know-how and the opinion of others. Both these freedoms to think—are invaluable to industry."

Among Fuller, Wilcox and a small office force of retired personnel (most of the firm's overhead) each application by the retired and each query by a prospective employer are combed carefully for undesirable traits.

No position seeker is acceptable who seems to be looking for a tailor-made job. And no client is serviced if he thinks that the retired are a soft-touch, eager to work for nothing.

The entire cost of placement falls to the hiring company. The fee—not to exceed \$550—is based on the duration of the specialist's contract and his salary. But regardless of the client's need and the specialist's accreditation, it is the specialist's decision as to whether he will be interviewed by the client.

"And we don't solicit clients at all," Fuller says. "Other than to tell them of our service. It has been by experience that no company will hire a specialist unless it recognizes it has a problem."

Fuller, on the basis of his own record, would seem to be the man to organize such a service. At the age of 77, he is the past president and retired chairman of the board of the Curtis Publishing Co. He is also a trustee, director, president, chairman or member of 25 firms, associations, foundations and councils. In addition, he holds 11 honorary degrees, awards and fraternal presidencies.

"I've met an awful lot of people in my time," he says. "And I've

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. McGuire of Maryville, Tenn., and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Locke of Altes, Okla., were visitors of Mrs. Sallie Queen and family Sunday.

PFC Lee Edward Dockery, left last week for Fort Lewis, Washington after a visit with his mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Dockery of Route 3, Murphy.

I learned a lot of things. I think this new company has a very definite place in our economy and society. Look at the facts: more than 10 per cent of our business is repeat orders by clients. A look at one day's activities in the small Fuller office should convince the most skeptical of the validity of Fuller's claim.

Between 8 a.m. and 5:20 p.m. here were 18 interviews with clients and specialists, spadework in the search for specialists with particular qualifications, registration of new applicants, stacks of mail answering requests, denying service and delivering signed contracts between executive and new company, plus 22 urgent telephone calls for help.

Among them, a call from a manufacturer who was looking forward to retirement himself. "And what he wants," Wilcox said, "is somebody to come with his firm long enough to help him decide which of his three sons should succeed him as president of the company."

Health Institute Says Too Many Cold Bugs Complicate Search For Vaccine

When you catch a cold, you may call a doctor. But when some 18,000 Washington residents catch a cold, they call the National Institutes of Health.

These 18,000 persons are taking part in a massive research program to find a vaccine against the common cold.

This is one of medical science's most complex tasks, for doctors have discovered that colds are caused not by one virus, but by a multitude of these sub-microscopic disease agents.

So far, they have located 70. Some of these viruses specialize in striking children, others concentrate on adults. Many show up only in the winter, others in warmer weather.

But scientists believe that these 70 viruses account for only half of the nation's colds and other similar respiratory illnesses. They blame a lot of the sneezes, coughs and sore throats on allergies. Some colds, they say, are probably caused by emotional troubles. Still others are thought to be caused by viruses that haven't been isolated.

Last year a new group of viruses was discovered by scientists at the

N.I.H. This group turned out to be responsible for more respiratory disease among hospitalized Washington children in 1958 than influenza.

In an effort to find other viruses and learn more about the 70 old ones, NIH's Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is spending more than two million dollars on respiratory disease research.

Every time one of the 18,000 catches a cold, he is supposed to notify a special research team. Swabbings are made of his throat and taken to a laboratory to determine which virus is causing the

Western Carolina Telephone Company

Weaverville, North Carolina

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS:

We are writing to each of our subscribers who are served from our Sylva toll center to let you know we are aware that the toll service you are now receiving is not the quality we desire to render.

In accordance with long-range plans to improve toll service throughout your area, we installed during 1958-59 a microwave toll system between Murphy and Sylva and between Franklin and Sylva.

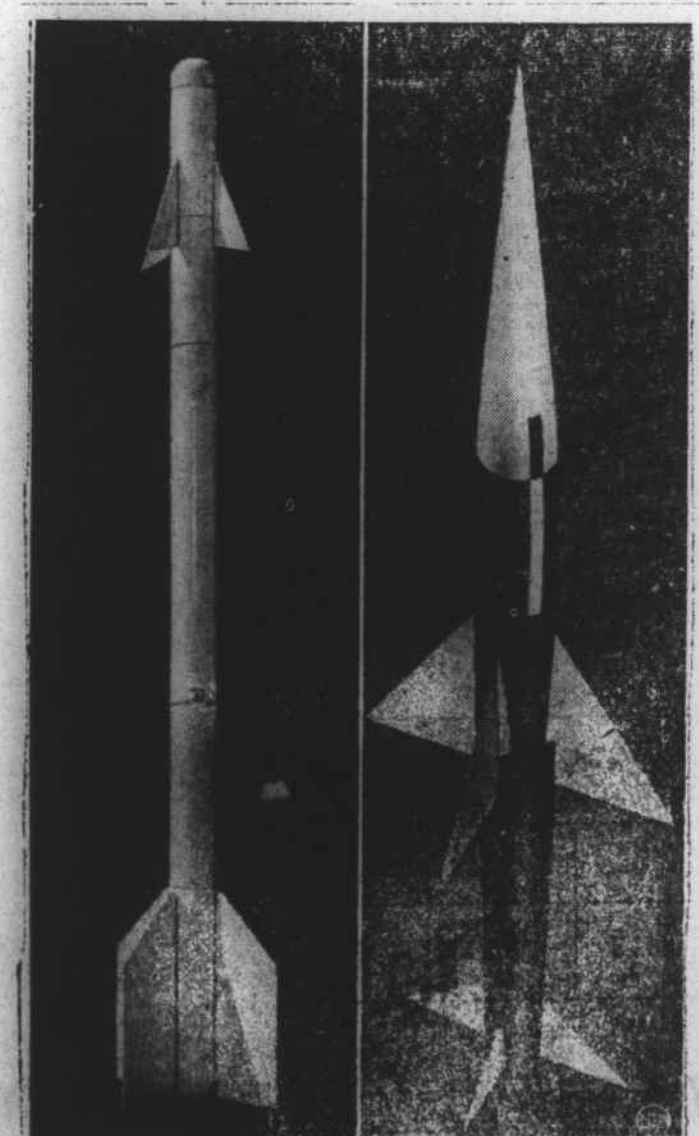
We installed jointly with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company a toll cable between Sylva and Asheville, and we provided additional toll circuits between Sylva and its dial tributaries.

These improvements, representing an investment in excess of \$500,000 would have normally provided excellent toll service. Unfortunately, additional positions of toll switchboard required at the Sylva toll center were not delivered in time for use during the busy summer season, necessitating the operation of that toll center with less than the number of toll positions and operators required to render a good quality of toll service. We have also experienced serious interruptions in toll service due to the improper functioning of our microwave system. Engineers for the equipment manufacturers have been working "around the clock" for the past four weeks, and they assure us the system will be functioning properly by July 25.

Efficient operation of the microwave system will provide some improvement in toll service, but we can not offer too much hope for appreciable improvement during the present summer season, due to the aforementioned congestion at the Sylva toll center.

We regret very much that you are not receiving the quality of toll service you require and deserve. We ask your indulgence during this busy summer season with the assurance from us that a continuity of good toll service will be provided after August of this year.

Sincerely Yours,
Thomas H. Sawyer
Vice President



CHANGING AERIAL WARFARE—The Sidewinder air-to-air guided missile, left, met its first combat test with complete success. Chinese Nationalist pilots have been knocking down numerically superior Communist forces with the 1,200-m.p.h. missile which homes in on the enemy's jet exhaust by means of an infrared guidance system attracted to heat. It is 9 feet tall, 6 inches in diameter and weighs 185 pounds. About 300 m.p.h. faster is the newer radar-guided Sparrow, right, which has been assigned to U.S. carrier jets in the Formosan area. Sparrow is 12 feet long, 8 inches thick and weighs 380 pounds.

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