

Defense, Disarmament Inseparable in Foreign Policy of U.S.

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President Kennedy Calls for Inspection, Control of Arms

(Editor's note: This is the seventh topic being discussed by the "Great Decisions" program. The subject is "Arms and Survival." Material presented here was furnished by the Foreign Policy Association, World Affairs Center, New York City.)

U.S. defense and disarmament are inseparable foreign policy issues, one dependent on the other.

U.S. defense provides security against Communist aggression. Yet to continue the arms race poses a profound dilemma for both the general public and policymakers alike. The pace and cost of the arms race, the destructive power of modern nuclear weapons, the danger that this power may be spread to other nations, or may be set off accidentally, are factors which must be weighed in the balance.

President Kennedy has said, "The deadly arms race, and the huge resources it absorbs, have too long overshadowed all else we must do. We must prevent that arms race from spreading to new nations, to new nuclear powers, and to the reaches of outer space."

Ideal Solution
The ideal, of course, would be to eliminate weapons of war completely. The USSR has played on these aspirations with propaganda for peace, as the Stockholm Peace Petition, and proposals (whether genuine or not) for "general and complete disarmament."

But in the reality of the cold war the U.S. has refused to accept any form of disarmament which may expose it to treachery or to the secret buildup of forces or weapons, which might put it at a disadvantage in case of conventional attack or which might even invite defeat by non-military means. U.S. policy is based on the premise that it is necessary to deter aggression.

This reliance on power is due to several assumptions. It is assumed, for instance, that the arms race is a symptom, not a cause of the cold war, although the nature of the weapons tends to aggravate the conflict. It is assumed that the Communists are determined to defeat by non-military means. It is assumed that free world security may depend on con-

trolled power rather than on the elimination of power. It is assumed that political settlement, for the time being, is impossible. And it is assumed that the aim of disarmament negotiations is to reduce the danger of open military conflict.

Face Hard Realities

In the present world, in other words, we are faced with the hard realities of two massive power blocs, armed with deadly weapons, opposing each other in potential combat. President Kennedy has called for "serious and precise proposals for the inspection and control of arms." But many complicated problems must be solved before arms are, in fact, controlled. The American public and U.S. policymakers are therefore faced with several more immediate considerations. These stem from the reality of today's world.

The U.S. must face, for instance, the fact that war, now as before the Atomic Age, is still possible by accident or design. No defense system, however carefully planned, can assure against a defective guidance device taking a test rocket off course, an accidental explosion at an overseas U.S. air base being mistaken for an attack, or man's general fallibility.

Another Problem
Another immediate problem is the likelihood of further stalemate in disarmament negotiations. The history of negotiations between 1946 and the present suggest that it is difficult to assure "adequate" control of arms. The USSR, obsessed with the need for internal secrecy, has refused to approve various inspection plans. The U.S., on its side, requires adequate control of arms as part and parcel of a disarmament agreement. Recent Soviet attacks on the UN, the most probable watchdog of an arms settlement, make the prospect of an early agreement seem dim.

A third immediate problem is that of facing the consequences of possible failure of negotiations. Should test ban talks, reconvening in Geneva, March 21, fail, for instance, the U.S., to maintain security, may find it necessary to re-new testing of nuclear de-

vices. The failure of other disarmament negotiations may mean a general speedup of the arms race.

President Kennedy has already urged measures to remedy any possible weaknesses in U.S. military strength. He has ordered a thorough study of relative arms strength between the U.S. and USSR.

He has also ordered an improvement in U.S. conventional forces, such as increasing air transport for troops and stepping up training for guerrilla warfare.

But the most important, immediate problem before the American public and its leaders is that of living, as long as it may be necessary, with the insecurity of the arms race and the uncertain future of renewed attempts at negotiation.

The formulation of a clear sense of national purpose, being considered by many groups and people throughout the country, therefore becomes even more important in view of the necessity of living with the possibility of disaster.

Hardware Store Is Semi-Finalist
Acme Hardware company, Medford, has been named one of 10 hardware-housewares and 24 building materials dealers selected as finalists for the Brand Names Foundation's "Brand Name Retailer-of-the-Year" awards.

The Medford firm is one of two finalists on the West Coast.

Later this month, a judging panel, comprised of executives of stores which won last year's competition, will take charge of picking one winner in each of the foundation's 24 retail classifications.

According to contest officials, the winners will be honored at a banquet May 4, in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City.

GETS IRAN POST

Washington — (UPI) — President Kennedy named Julius C. Holmes, a career diplomat now in Hong Kong, to be U.S. ambassador to Iran. Holmes, 61, was chosen to succeed Edward T. Wales in Teheran.

'Precise' Formula Being Planned

(Editor's note: The following dispatch is the seventh of eight being published in connection with the "Great Decisions" program of the non-profit, non-partisan Foreign Policy Association. It is related to the seventh discussion topic: "Arms and Survival—Strategies to Avert Disaster.")

By STEWART HENSLEY

Washington — (UPI) — President Kennedy and his top associates are trying to work out a "serious and precise" formula to halt the global arms race and lessen the danger of global holocaust. The task is truly formidable but the compulsions of the atomic age spur on the new effort.

The administration hopes to have ready by midsummer a comprehensive proposal for general arms control to present to the Soviet Union and other major powers. Kennedy is committed to try again for the agreement with Russia which has eluded negotiators for many years.

Meanwhile, the atomic "Big Three"—The United States, Britain and Russia—are resuming their marathon negotiations on one segment of the arms problem. This concerns a proposed treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests—under discussion off and on for 28 months.

The lengthy quest for arms control which might lead eventually to complete disarmament always has broken down in recent years in disagreement on the basic issue of control and inspection procedures to police the program.

Insists on Consultation

Now the general disarmament picture has been complicated by Red China's insistence upon being consulted and France's breakthrough on the nuclear front.

On the question of control and inspection, the United States and allies have insisted that any arms limitation agreement must provide for foolproof procedures to guard against violations of the pact.

The Soviet Union has demanded that first there be a formal agreement on disarmament before any attempt is made to set forth procedures to police the treaty. The West says this is too risky. The Kremlin claims Western inspection and control proposals are nothing but plans for disguised espionage.

Recurrent efforts to negotiate disarmament have tended to take on the aspect of East-West propaganda battles, with each side seeking to convince the world that it is the only one sincerely working for control.

President Kennedy's top adviser, John J. McCloy, and other officials in the field recognize that secrecy is one of the big military assets of the Soviet Union and its closed society. It is an asset which the Kremlin is not expected to bargain away cheaply, if at all.

Some U.S. officials feel that it may never be possible to get the Russians to abandon their pathological dread of surveillance to the point of accepting a reasonable inspection system.

Replies to Proposal

When President Eisenhower in 1956 offered his "open skies" idea for aerial inspection of all territory to guard against surprise attack and police a disarmament agreement, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev had a blunt answer for the American ambassador: "Does Eisenhower think I'm a fool? I know where his military installations are; he doesn't know where mine are."

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Phoenix-Talent Teachers Receive Institute Grants

Phoenix — Three teachers in the Phoenix-Talent school district have received National Science Foundation expense grants for summer institutes this year, according to E. R. James, superintendent.

Participating in the sessions at Reed College, University of Oregon, and Southern Oregon college will be Mildred James, mathematics instructor; George Nelson, Talent Junior High principal; and Marvin Williams, science instructor.

Mildred James was one of 25 teachers receiving a national grant for a sequential institute on the teaching of secondary mathematics offered at Reed.

The participants were selected from a group of 90 teachers from throughout the United States attending former summer institutes at the Oregon college.

Nelson will attend the University of Oregon conference designed to acquaint teachers in grades 7 through 12 with modern developments in the teaching of mathematics. He will teach the beginning math sequence in the eighth grade for students following a coordinated math program through high school.

Williams will attend the SOC meeting designed to acquaint teachers with recent developments in science teaching and to strengthen their capacity to present the inquiry-type of the junior high school science course.

Lenten Message

By THE REV. THOMAS HOLDEN
Executive Secretary and Stated Clerk,
Synod of California,
United Presbyterian Church
in the U.S.A.
(Written for UPI)

Christians are under necessity always to remind themselves that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." The one who spoke thus was an eloquent example of the principal He proclaimed.

Concerning Himself he said, "The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head." Notwithstanding, He lived a life so rich and full that He stands as a watershed in time.

This message is not to say that poverty is more to be extolled than riches, but rather to remind us that, being as a people possessed of superabundance of things, we need the more to give heed to the more important considerations of the spirit.

The observance of Lent provides an occasion and opportunity for all who will to make thoughtful and comprehensive plans for the enrichment of their lives. Resources in great variety are available through Christian churches in every community, and ministers and priests stand ready to make suggestions and to open up avenues of study and activities.

BUSY LITTLE BEE

London — (UPI) — The London Express, ever solicitous of Princess Margaret, Thursday printed the following article: "A bee buzzed Princess Margaret yesterday as she left the platform after a launching ceremony at John Brown's Shipyard at Clydebank."

PICKET LINES UP

Astoria — (UPI) — International Woodworkers Alliance Wednesday put up picket lines at all Crown-Zellerbach operation and their contract loggers in Clatsop county.

Congratulations Camp Fire Girls



For fifty-one golden years camp fires have been burning, girls have been singing the joys of being a Camp Fire Girl. Upon the occasion of Camp Fire Girl Week we congratulate those who belong to this fine, typically American organization, and salute the many adult workers who devote generously their time, effort and money toward advancing this fine Youth Program. May we remind the people of Medford and the Rogue River Valley that TODAY is CAMP FIRE GIRL SUNDAY when this organization is especially honored in appropriate church services.

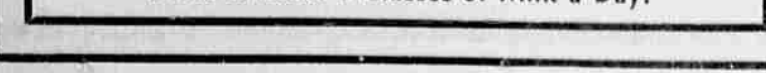


Support the Camp Fire Girls' Week

Help Keep Them Happy By Keeping Them Healthy!

Activities of Camp Fire Girls require Energy... and MILK MAKES Energy — So, be sure your girls get plenty of MILK every day to give them the necessary strength they need. Drink plenty of MILK yourself — you NEVER outgrow your need for MILK!

Drink at Least 3 Glasses of Milk a Day!



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BOYS' HATS IN SPRING'S NEW SHAPES

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THE LAST WORD—Junior versions of the latest men's styles—note the narrower brims, the lower crowns. And these are quality hats that will wear well—all wool, with sleek brushed silk finish, knit bands, welt edges. Choose telescope crowns in two styles, or Tyrolean shape with center crease. Spring colors. Ages 4-8 and 8-14.

HAT AND BAG SETS FOR LITTLE EASTER PARADERS

2.98 Plus Tax on Bag

For the cutest little flirts in the Easter parade! Hat and bag sets just lavished with frothy ruffling or ruching, posy trims. Cute bonnets, sailors, half hats—many of nylon-cotton lace or rayon-shantung with such feminine bags to match, some in parasol or basket shapes. White or pink. For ages 2 to 8.

WASH 'N WEAR SHIRTS

1.98

Newberrys low price

Newberrys shirts are famous — guaranteed for quality and lasting satisfaction — what more can you ask? Full cut, in new styles and fine fabrics. Just wash and wear, little or no ironing. White, 4-18.

Boys' Oxfords

3.49

Straight tip style with trim. Brown or black leather. 8½-13.

GIRLS' WHITE COTTON SLIPS

1.59

Just one from Newberrys big, fresh spring selection! All so well-made, tops in value!

PATENT SHOES

2.99

Swivel strap shoes in black or white patent. Famous brand approved by Parents' Magazine. Infants' sizes 5-8.

KIDDIES' NYLON STRETCH GLOVES

1 pair

NEW bowknot gloves of new-run stretch nylon. And double woven nylons with crochet trim. White, beige.