

British Crusader Sees Disarmament Based on Distrust

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Washington Correspondent

Washington (Special)—Philip Noel-Baker, author, British politician and Crusader, is white-haired, polished, and highly articulate—a and by contemporary American standards, a dangerous radical. With the successful members of U.S. political parties hugging the center of the political road, venturing only slightly off to left or right radicals are virtually extinct, a casualty of the play-it-safe era.

Besides being a sort of radical devil's advocate, Noel-Baker is a member of the British Parliament, a Nobel prize winner for 1960, and a crusader for disarmament. Yet during the war he served as Churchill's minister for air, and after the war represented his country in creating the United Nations. He has written a book on the long struggle against armaments called, "The Arms Race."

He probably qualifies as a radical here because he considers as subversive the American-aided abortive invasion of the Bay of Pigs, Cuba, last year; also he dares to criticize the American arms buildup under President Kennedy—something which met with thunderous bipartisan approval in Congress. Noel-Baker claims it caused the Soviets to revise their military budget upward after Khrushchev had announced intended arms cuts.

Choice Declared
The arms race, he asserts, must be stopped because it is much riskier to have a world full of deadly nuclear weapons than to cope with the problems of possible cheating by nations who have agreed to disarm. He says we have a choice between ending the arms race or ending our civilization.

But don't we have an arms race because of mutual distrust? How can we foster the trust needed to permit disarmament?

Noel-Baker recalled that after World War I, when the Versailles Treaty called for German disarmament, a commission was set up in Berlin to execute this feature of the treaty. A high German military officer approached the head of the commission and suggested that their relations be based on mutual trust.

"You are wrong, General. They must be based on 100 per cent distrust," replied the disarmament chief, according to Noel-Baker. The point is that disarmament can work despite distrust, for international inspection is based on distrust, he said. He is confident Khrushchev is willing to permit on-site inspections.

Any disarmament treaty must include Communist China to be practical, both from the American and Russian view, he said, so he favors admitting Red China to the U.N. to facilitate such an agreement. He believes the Chinese have capable scientists and will have nuclear war capability before very long.

China's Invasion of India showed its military effectiveness with tough mountain-trained soldiers, he said, but their voluntary pullback and cease fire revealed that China does not want to embark upon a major war.

Castro Demands Seen
Why did Russia put missiles in Cuba? Noel-Baker thinks Castro demanded them from Russia with the argument that if the big powers can set up rocket bases as a deterrent to aggression, then Cuba needs similar deterrent power because of invasion threats from Cuban exiles in the United States. Castro refused to allow UN inspection of the removal of missiles from Cuba without similar inspection privileges in the U.S. Noel-Baker suggested.



FEARS ENDED—Crewmembers of the becalmed Nina II wave to a U. S. Navy patrol plane as it flies over the little vessel in the Atlantic Ocean. The sighting 800 miles east off Puerto Rico ended fears that the overdue ship had met disaster. The Nina II is an exact replica of one of the three ships used by Christopher Columbus when he discovered America. It is retracing Columbus' trail across the Atlantic. (UPI)

How can there be disarmament as long as there are unsettled tension-ridden issues, such as the future of Berlin? Noel-Baker regards the arms race itself as the cause of much world tension. He thinks the solution to Berlin can be found only in the reunification of Germany, and he believes this would be acceptable to Russia only if a disarmament is implemented, causing Germany to be demilitarized rather than armed as it is now.

Whether sound or not, these views are rarely expressed in this country, virtually never by an active politician. If Noel-Baker's views are radical, they suggest a different climate of opinion in America's old world ally.

Ontario Mechanic's Death Held Accidental

Caldwell, Idaho—(UPI)—Canyon county sheriff's officers labeled as an accident today the shooting death of an Ontario, Ore., mechanic.

Dean Leroy Preuit, 38, died shortly before midnight Monday when he was struck in the side by a shotgun blast near his in-laws' farm home at Wilder, Idaho.

Officers said Preuit had been hunting earlier in the day and apparently was taking his shotgun from his car when the gun discharged. The trigger of the gun apparently caught on a blanket, deputies said.

No Cliche Unturned

West's Candidate for Orator of Year Uses Grandfather's Cliches in Talk

By DICK WEST

Washington—(UPI)—Toward the end of the recent congressional session, when some issue was being used as a political football, Rep. Paul A. Fino, whose back was to the wall, attempted to seize the bull by the horns. In a ringing declaration that I regard as a classic of sorts, Fino, a New York Republican, demanded that his adversaries "stop pussy-footing around and use some horse sense."



I have forgotten the context in which this utterance was uttered, but I should like to revive it now as a means of introducing Ladd Plumley, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Plumley is my candidate for orator of the year (businessmen's division), and if the reports I hear are true, he is not being properly appreciated.

Last month, Plumley wrote a speech in answer to President Kennedy's charge that the economic views of many business leaders were based on outmoded cliches of the past.

Plumley titled his speech "Cliches My Grandfather Taught Me," and it was really a pip. His grandfather obviously had a way with words.

He collected in one manuscript one of the most numbing arrays of old saws, maxims and bromides ever assembled. As the saying goes, he left no cliché unturned.

Asserting that "a word to the wise is sufficient," and that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks," Plumley nevertheless espoused a policy of "nothing ventured, nothing gained."

Although he did not advocate "cutting off our noses to

spite our faces," he pointed out that "there's no use crying over spilt milk" and cited "the unwisdom of locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen."

You and I, who can recognize a joke when we are hit over the head with one, undoubtedly would detect a tongue-in-cheek quality about Plumley's presentation.

I am told, however, that the point generally was lost upon the audiences before which he has delivered the speech. One dinner guest was heard

to remark: "I don't see where Plumley has any right to criticize the President for using cliches. He used a lot of them himself."

Other listeners apparently accepted the cliché recitation as a serious rendering of the eternal verities. When Plumley spoke such lines as "burying the hatchet and putting our best foot forward," they would burst into applause.

The moral of this is: If you're going to be subtle, do it in an obvious way. After all, you can't judge a cover by its book.

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Diamonds Subject Of Bank Executive

Diamonds come in three distinct colors, green, blue and yellow, and have grain-like wood. Douglas P. Huegli, Portland bank executive said in a talk here Tuesday before the Medford Rotary club.

Huegli displayed replicas of the famous Hope and Tiffany diamonds along with other types of this precious stone. The Oregon Bank is showing the replicas now at the East Main st. branch at 701 East Jackson st. as a means of dramatizing the 75th anniversary of this pioneer Oregon banking system.

Following a brief outline of the diamond industry, a

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Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER
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BREAKDOWN OF RUSSIAN BUDGET (First in a series of two)

Next Monday, Dec. 10, the Kremlin is slated to submit to the Supreme Soviet the Russian government's budget for 1963. This budget, like all national budgets, will be aimed at achieving specific objectives—and this year Nikita Khrushchev openly admits to the world that crucial goals will be easing the acute scarcities in Russia's economy, spurring lagging industrial production and raising the quality of Russia's shockingly shoddy consumer goods.

How does Russia's budget compare with ours? What are the differences between the way she raises rubbles to cover government spending and the way we raise dollars to cover government spending?

The differences are fascinating and revealing commentary on capitalism versus communism. To start with there are fundamental distinctions between what's included in Russia's budget and in the U.S. budget. To make the U.S. budget comparable, we would have to add to federal government expenditures, all our state budgets, all our city budgets, all our village budgets, all the money spent on private education and most of the billions of dollars spent by industry to expand and modernize U. S. plants.

As Dr. Ellsworth Raymond, professor in charge of Russian Area Studies at New York University and a long-time expert on Russian finance who spent six years at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, put it in an interview, "the Russians really don't need money except as a medium of exchange or a budget in the sense we do, since the whole economy is controlled so closely by the government."

Still, next week, Soviet Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov is scheduled to unveil a budget which superficially will appear much like ours. (Incidentally, the budget formerly was presented in February or March—well after the budget was under way—a timing which prompted many cynical jokes about how little the Supreme Soviet had to say about it. Actually, Raymond says the budget is one document which Parliament heatedly debates, for representatives of each region and nationality group battle to get more money than allocated to them. In the end, though, the Finance Minister's original plan usually prevails.)

Russia's planned budget for 1962 showed revenues at 81.9 rubles—one ruble officially equals \$1.11—and expenditures at 80.4 rubles. The Russians never run a deficit in their "peace-time" budget. There always is a surplus, which a finance minister has explained, is used to stimulate government-financed industrial expansion.

There surely are glaring gaps between surface and substance in the Soviet budget but here is how Raymond breaks down the last one, as officially presented.

Industry and housing. Industry received the largest chunk. With housing desperately needed but given a relatively minor 3 per cent at most—spending for industry totaled 23 per cent of the 1962 budget.

Armed forces. 17 per cent, exclusive of a secret category, almost certainly military, of another 6 per cent.

Education, propaganda and science. 15 per cent.

Social insurance and social security. 14 per cent.

Agriculture. 10 per cent.

Communications and trade. 8 per cent.

Public health and sports. 6 per cent.

Administration. 1 per cent. Administration costs are higher than this indicates but they are paid for in some obscured other way.

It is simply impossible to compare the budgets, as stressed above. In our 1963 budget, \$57.8 billion of the \$93.7 billion estimated expenditures is to go for defense, international and space activities—but we don't hide a penny of our military spending. While spending for education, health and welfare has been climbing fast, it still takes only \$5 billion of the \$92.7 billion total. We're just not comparable.

The Soviet all-union or federal budget—remember, the only budget there is in Russia—absorbs over two-thirds of what the Russian people earn each year, Raymond calculates. In the U.S., all taxes take about 30 per cent of national income.

How is the Soviet budget financed? This is Thursday's column.



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