

Only Four Countries Expected To Hold Power in NATO Nuclear Force

Washington — (UPI) — Actual power under the "Nassau Plan" for a multi-nation NATO nuclear defense force, if it ever comes into being, probably will be held by no more than four countries — the United States, Britain, France and West Germany.

And the United States will assign only a fraction of its massive nuclear military power to NATO control, since it must have veto-free ability to cover commitments ranging far beyond Western Europe.

These facts emerged from

talks with administration officials who were trying to explain just what it was that President Kennedy and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan agreed upon at their pre-Christmas meeting in the Bahamas.

Cost Factor Cited

Officials said the cost factor alone, aside from technical limitations, would make it impossible for the 11 other NATO countries to have their own nuclear forces within the framework of the multi-lateral program.

OPS-Blue Shield Announces Plan

Portland — (UPI) — A new medical-hospital coverage plan for individuals and families was announced Tuesday by Oregon Physicians Service-Blue Shield.

The announcement said some OPS-Blue Shield subscribers will be transferred automatically to the new plan. Others may apply for transfer.

The plan includes coverage for major and minor surgery, office visits for accidental injury, some consultation with specialists, non-surgical hospital visits, and laboratory services for accidental injury.

CBS-Blue Shield said the plan extends some benefits. It also reduces the waiting period for maternity coverage.

The announcement said any person under 60 may apply for coverage under the new plan. Persons over 60 may apply if they are leaving another OPS plan.

PLAN RESCUE ATTEMPT

Asahikawa, Japan — (UPI) — Mountain climbers planned an attempt today to rescue nine Japanese college students trapped high up on Mt. Ashidate. The snowy mountain is on Japan's northernmost island, Hokkaido. The Kyodo news agency said a 10th member of the party died when he fell into a volcano crater.

The United States has told the allies what the program will cost the participants and has warned that it does not intend to underwrite the expense of creating any "honorary" nuclear powers. But Kennedy and Macmillan said the force would be created — hopefully by 1970 — in "consultation" with all NATO countries and subject to assignment to NATO command targets.

The Nassau plan appears to most Western diplomats at this stage to be more of a political outline for realistic long-range military planning than a specific military program. U. S. officials admitted there were many questions that could not yet be answered.

Other Objectives Seen

The plan, in addition to

Senator's Home in Capital Ransacked

Washington — (UPI) — Police reported Tuesday that the home of Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) was broken into and ransacked last week end.

The senator's secretary, Luna E. Diamond, told police she found the residence totally ransacked. Police said entry to the home had been forced through a rear window in the kitchen, and that a screen was cut out.

Anderson is in New Mexico and is not expected to return to Washington until next week.

carrying forward Kennedy's theory that nuclear defense of the West is "invisibly" appeared to have other objectives, including prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons to countries in the West which do not now have them or possess the clear capability of developing them.

Diplomatic observers said the plan, if successful, obviously would:

- Discourage French President Charles de Gaulle's presently primitive but eventually dangerous plan to create an independent French nuclear force which might be used without the consent of other allies by offering him much more sophisticated nuclear weapons than he can hope to achieve by 1970, if he will join the plan.
- Provide a framework within which to control any nuclear force which West Germany might at some future date decide it wanted to create. Creation of an independent German force might spark an unpredictable Russian reaction since one of Moscow's major fears concerns what the Russians call "rearguard German militarism."

De Gaulle Silent

There has been no reaction from De Gaulle as yet to the President's invitation for him to join the Nassau plan on terms similar to those given the British. The British will receive U. S. Polaris missiles, minus the nuclear warheads, at cost and use them on submarines to be built by Britain from blueprints supplied by the United States. It probably would require congressional action to authorize the administration to France, since the McMahon act limits "nuclear sharing" to the British. And the French may require British help in developing a

nuclear warhead with which to arm the Polaris missile. But administration officials appear confident these problems can be surmounted.

The U. S. ambassador to France, Charles E. Bohlen, leaves for Paris in a day or two and will seek De Gaulle's reaction to the British-American program and Kennedy's invitation for France to join it.

Officials here do not expect an early answer one way or the other. They think he will want to study the long-range implications thoroughly before indicating what he thinks of the whole idea.

American officials also plan bilateral talks with the West Germans, but the initial conversations will concern the general concept of the plan rather than the specific possibility of eventual West German participation.

The invitation to France offers De Gaulle two obvious advantages which may or may not outweigh his desire to further French "prestige" by creating an independent nuclear force for his country. These advantages are:

- A considerable step toward recognition of his long-standing demand that France be

given a position of equality with Britain and the United States in Western strategy leadership.

The opportunity to receive the Polaris missile, which is far beyond anything France can hope to achieve in the way of precision with her present small machine tool industry.

However, De Gaulle holds some high cards which he might decide to use in an effort to weaken the Anglo-American relationship which he complains of as a special "Anglo-Saxon" tieup that does not take into full account the realities of the European situation. He is in a position:

- To block Britain's entry into the European Common Market by insisting on terms which would sabotage the British Commonwealth relationship.
- He could seek closer relations with the Soviet Union and then attempt to create in Western Europe a "third force" with the idea of holding enough strength to tip the balance of power between Russia and the United States in either direction.

Interim Measure

Britain and the United States agreed at Nassau to allocate some of their nuclear bombs and tactical nuclear forces in Europe to NATO at once as an interim measure. The language indicated this meant they would be assigned to NATO targets but not necessarily entirely under NATO command.

The long-range multi-nation defense strategy calls for the U. S.-supplied Polaris missiles to be "assigned as part of a NATO nuclear force and targeted in accordance with NATO plans." But officials acknowledged that the important question of who holds the trigger has not been dis-

cussed and may be very involved.

The Polaris forces could be used independently by the British and presumably by the French outside of NATO only when "supreme national interests are at stake."

The United States, in addition to warning most of its NATO allies they cannot afford their own nuclear forces, has urged them to build up their conventional forces to the goals they promised some years ago.

The United States, which holds 95 per cent of the Western world's nuclear military power, is the only NATO country which has fulfilled its promises on conventional

forces by putting in Europe all the troops it promised.

The United States is making it plain to its allies that this one-sided situation cannot continue indefinitely.



PRESENTATION—Mrs. Delpha Offenbacher, retiring county court secretary, second from left, received a copy of a long court motion commending her for her loyal services to the county Friday. Holding the document in an embossed white leather folder are from left: County Commissioner Chester Wendt, Mrs. Offenbacher, County Judge Earl M. Miller and County Commissioner Edwin Taylor. A reception for Mrs. Offenbacher and eight years, was held Friday in the courthouse. Wives of the county court members, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Wendt and Mrs. Miller, served.

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KHRUSHCHEV SUBMITS A 'STALINIST BUDGET'
(First of a two-part series)

The Kremlin has pulled another fast one on the Russian people.

Nikita Khrushchev wrapped up the Soviet's all-time record 1963 budget of 86.1 billion rubles in bright promises of more and better consumer goods, higher agricultural output, stepped up industrial production. But a breakdown of the actual budget figures — which have just become available here — reveals a startlingly different story.

The 1963 Soviet budget will do nothing to end the grim shortages of food and clothing in Russia. It will do nothing to shift Soviet spending on heavy industry to light (consumer goods) industry. In fact, although the Kremlin has stopped revealing the ratio of spending on heavy industry versus light manufacturing, the informed estimate is that it is nine rubles for heavy industry to one for consumer goods.

The budget actually cuts appropriations for Russia's crippled farm economy. In the face of Khrushchev's repeated speeches about doing so much for agriculture, the percentage going for agriculture is down from 10 per cent in 1962 to 7 per cent in 1963.

Although the amount earmarked for industry is 28 per cent against 23 per cent last year, the total allocated to desperately needed housing is still less than a meager 5 per cent.

Questions: How, then, will the 3.4 billion ruble difference between last year's budget of 82.7 billion rubles and this year's budget of 86.1 billion rubles be spent?

Answer: On hot war armaments and cold war efforts in the fields of education, propaganda and science.

"It is a Stalinist budget," concluded Dr. Ellsworth Raymond, professor in charge of Russian Area Studies at New York University and a long-time expert on Russian finances. In an interview:

"The emphasis is still on heavy industry and armaments at the expense of the civilian economy. The agricultural allotment is not only reduced but also three-fifths of the appropriations go to state farms which have only one-third of the total acreage. The Russian leaders don't separate housing from 'industry spending,' because they are ashamed to say how badly they are doing in this area. They don't dare admit publicly the nine-to-one ratio of spending for heavy industry as against consumer goods.

"Here," in the 1963 budget, is the hard proof that the Soviet system has not changed since Stalin's death."

It was on Dec. 10 that Soviet Finance Minister Garbuzov submitted the 1963 budget to the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) amidst much shouting about the goals of more and better food and goods for the people. Raymond, however, refused to accept the published reports until "Pravda" arrived here with the detailed statistics and he could break them down for himself. What he finds is hardly what the Kremlin claimed.

For instance, Khrushchev frequently boasts that the Soviet Union spends only 16 per cent of its budget on defense while the United States spends more than half of its budget on defense. (The budgets are simply not comparable because the Soviet budget is the only budget in Russia, includes all that would be in our state, city and village budgets as well as the Russian equivalent of what we spend on private education and of what our industry spends on modernization and expansion of factories.)

Khrushchev's claim is nonsense to begin with, therefore. Moreover, the Soviets hide their military spending by splitting up the outlays among other sectors of their economy. "Much of the science, education and propaganda spending will be for military needs and this takes 16 per cent of the budget," Raymond emphasizes. A good part of the 26 per cent earmarked for industry spending also will be for military needs; industry spending includes subsidies for defense plants. Most of the scientists paid by the government are working on military projects."

Finally, the Soviet budget includes a category marked "secret" which accounts for 6 per cent of all spending. "Here is where spending for rockets, H-bombs and military hardware is concealed."

Raymond estimates that at least half of the 1963 Russian budget will go directly or indirectly to the military.

The phyness of the Russian budget is shocking in itself. It is particularly so this year because the Russian people have been led to believe that at last, the Kremlin is shifting some spending to raise their living standards. Ivan doesn't know it but he has been taken by his rulers again.

Next: Ivan also pays for almost the whole works

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