

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

TIME PRICE UPPED: New York—(UPI)—The newsstand price of Time magazine has been increased from 25 cents to 30 cents.

"Civil Defense" Misnamed

An editorial-writing colleague of ours—one with a low boiling point—the other day teed off at Civil Defense as it is practiced in Oregon, and supported some members of the legislature who have attacked Gov. Mark Hatfield's Civil Defense budget.

Among other things, he said: "To me the whole idea of civil defense is revolting and downright un-American. I cannot conceive of hiding in a hole in the ground while atomic bombs are raining down and then crawling out to face a devastated, poisonous landscape."

Up to this point, we agree with him, and said so on numerous occasions. THE fact is, however, that "Civil Defense" in Oregon is about a 75 per cent misnomer.

The program should have a new and different title, something like Emergency Coordination Agency, with the "defense" aspects of it relegated to a minor and subordinate role.

Civil Defense in Oregon, as presently constituted, is largely misunderstood. It has four principal functions:

- 1. Disaster relief.
2. Emergency communications.
3. Fallout shelter location and stockpiling.
4. Information, education and coordination.

OF THESE FOUR, only the shelter function is directly and solely related to the possibility of nuclear warfare. We happen to think it is a largely futile endeavor. But it does not constitute an attempt to put the nation underground in the H-bomb proof caves; only to ameliorate the results of radioactive fallout.

While the information, education and coordination functions of the state and local civil defense agencies are basically designed to function in wartime, they also have important peacetime functions, such as the ability to cope with peacetime disasters, and the training of individuals and families in survival techniques—surely a worthy objective.

Communications are directly related to coordination, and the dedicated work, including regular drills, of the local radio amateurs in the CD radio network, has paid off time and time again.

FINALLY, it is our view that the disaster relief functions of the agency are of the most immediate importance. Anyone who saw them in action during the Dec. 2 flood in this area cannot question their value.

BUT there are reasons for the latter—one of the most overlooked being the fact that much of CD work is that of providing equipment and supplies in advance, of training, of working out chains of command, skelton organization, and of improving coordination and cooperation among existing agencies—all for any type of emergency, whether flood, windstorm, fire, explosion or war.

The Roseburg News-Review reminds us that Civil Defense functioned admirably on that terrible night in August, 1959, when much of downtown Roseburg was shattered by a tremendous explosion.

THE paper says: "Unquestionably the advance planning by Douglas County Civil Defense leaders had much to do with the prompt response to Roseburg's dire emergency."

Beachcomber



Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible.

12 Greatest: To the Editor: I greatly enjoy reading your editorials and was interested in your choice of "World's Greatest Men" Wednesday, March 6.

Discrimination: To the Editor: There are young men in Medford who can't find jobs. Some of them have dependents. How come nobody suggests working grandpas get lost to make room for these lads?

CONTRARY RESULTS: That simple and platitudinous phrase, "learning from life," is so difficult in practice because the consequences of our acts are often so contrary to our intentions.

Great Names: To the Editor: Without reservations, the 12 or 13 world's greatest men from medieval history may be a conjecture for all time, although modern history concedes many names of men as of world renown.

No Mind Change: To the Editor: I am sorry to bother you with this letter, but I just have to answer the two people who feel like trying to reform me or change my mind about those two varmints who killed those children in the most cruel way I've ever heard of.

Precedent: To the Editor: Concerning aid to released offenders, may I point out that although the original John Howard Society may be indigenous to Canada (and I believe also to England), a closely affiliated group, now several years old, known as the John Howard Association, thrives in our 50th state, where it performs a useful role.

What's Your I.Q.?: 1. Which state of the U.S. is known as the Blue Grass State? 2. In the Bible, what was Paul's trade?

What's Your I.Q.?: 11. The human body has how many pairs of ribs? Answers: 1. Kentucky. 2. Tentmaker. 3. Near. 4. Manx.

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Cuban Unrest Rises; Dangers as Well As Advantages to Russians Leaving

By STEWART HENSLEY United Press International Washington—(UPI)—Administration officials have begun to talk with cautious optimism about the possible overthrow from within of Fidel Castro's Communist regime.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk has mentioned "evidence of great and growing discontent" in Cuba and intelligence reports disclose increasingly severe shortages of the necessities of life.

This comes at a time when Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is pulling some of his military personnel out of the island, lessening the Kremlin's ability to keep Castro in power against whatever opposition may be developing.

There is divided opinion here as to whether the Kennedy administration actually sees more hope for home-grown trouble or seeks simply to justify the effectiveness of its policy of slow strangulation as opposed to more dangerous direct action such as an oil blockade.

The administration rejects the argument by some Republican leaders that a selective blockade aimed only at stopping Soviet oil deliveries to the island would not run the risk of war in the Caribbean.

Most officials believe now that Khrushchev will fulfill his pledge to pull "several thousand" of his estimated 17,000 military technicians and troops in Cuba out of the island by Friday.

American officials are watching closely to see whether the Russians evacuated include the approximately 5,000 regular soldiers organized in four combat battalions.

More than any other one man, he controlled the G.O.P. convention of that year and led it to its decision to break with the orthodox Republicanism of the late Senator Robert A. Taft and so to nominate Dwight Eisenhower for President.

NIXON, too, has known two defeats—first his loss of the Presidency in 1960 to John F. Kennedy and second, his loss to Pat Brown in California's gubernatorial race of 1962.

But, like Dewey in New York, he has in vast California a home-state base of great power. And California is a state in which the G.O.P. organization is at all events not already in the monolithic grip of any other politician.

And, as was true when Dewey prepared to go to the 1952 Republican national convention, the party for 1964 suffers an awkward surfeit of Presidential possibilities—the ideal set of conditions into which an old pro can move as a consolidating, a mediating and possibly a decisive force in candidate-choosing.

IN SHORT, it is becoming very clear that whoever wins the Republican nomination next year may need Nixon quite as much as Eisenhower needed Dewey more than a decade ago.

Yet the irony in this situation is that the more effective the company is in promoting the name, the more quickly it becomes an accepted part of the language. In many such cases, the courts have unanimously ruled that what was once a brand-name has passed into the public domain because of usage.

ing Castro's government beat down any really serious threat of rebellion. If all of them have left or leave, Khrushchev gives up his most effective immediate means of controlling the situation in Cuba.

U. S. officials, while pressing for evacuation of every Russian, recognize that complete withdrawal might well increase the danger of an armed clash involving the United States and Cuba.

This stems from the fact that the Russians up to now have retained the control of the anti-aircraft missiles capable of knocking down the high level U2 planes which continue surveillance of the island to make certain no offensive weapons remain.

The Russians have held their fire, tacitly acknowledging the U. S. right to continue reconnaissance flights after Khrushchev—because of Castro's attitude—was unable to make good on his promise to permit on-site inspections to verify removal of offensive weapons.

It is acknowledged if Castro's trigger-happy forces get complete control of the weapons, there is increased likelihood of an "incident." Kennedy has warned there will be swift retaliation if any American plane is attacked.

what happened while Merchant was in Bonn was fairly simple. The German negotiators headed by Defense Minister von Hassel and technicians from the Foreign Ministry were as warmly welcomed as ever. They cheerfully agreed to the American formula for splitting the bill, one-third to the U.S., one-third to West Germany, and one-third to other contributing powers like Italy if Italy joins.

BUT they insisted on the undesirability of giving each contributing power a veto. They objected to what the American negotiators described, in super-State Departmentese, as "the rule of average equality."

On these grounds, von Hassel and his team proposed eventual abandonment of the veto in favor of majority rule in the multi-lateral deterrent's controlling committee.

As anyone can see, this quiet German proposal revolutionizes the theorists' neat scheme. If the proposal is adopted, what was to have been a mere deterrent of additional national deterrents, governed by a U.S. veto, will first of all escape from U.S. control though not from U.S. influence.

SECONDLY, the costly psychological-political gesture will be abruptly transformed into the germ of first essay, of a European deterrent—for Europeans will be in overwhelming majority on the control committee.

Despite the Congressional and other resistance that may be expected, President Kennedy will be wise to give prayerful consideration to the German proposal. To be blunt about it, the Western Alliance is ultimately doomed unless the American policymakers break their own long-ingrained habit of playing governance to Europe.

That is where Gen. de Gaulle is dead right. For Europe, conspicuously including Germany, will in the end break out of the Western Alliance as now constituted, unless Washington concedes to Europe the fullest equality with the United States.

Stripped of technicalities, INTO all this mixed scene Nixon is moving with great care and forethought. In the understatement of recent months he has said he hopes to have "a voice" in the 1964 G.O.P. convention.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

HAIL NIXON! Washington—To the surprise of nobody save those most emotionally Nixon-haters who buried him deep last fall with absurdly solemn incantations, Richard Nixon has reentered national politics.

More importantly, he has reentered in circumstances raising the possibility that he might become the Thomas E. Dewey of the mid-1960's.

Dewey, like Nixon, evoked a strange, glandular animosity from some going far beyond what his undoubted shortcomings could in any way warrant.

But, like Dewey in New York, he has in vast California a home-state base of great power. And California is a state in which the G.O.P. organization is at all events not already in the monolithic grip of any other politician.

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So here, too, we see that the very act of picking a highly saleable and descriptive name for a product tends to defeat itself in the end, and the consequences of such skill and imagination are quite the contrary of what was intended.

And much the same contradictions can be observed in marriage, in education, in politics, in diplomacy, in all the areas of personal and social endeavor. Today's greatest problem, indeed, is the "escalation" of armaments, in which spending more for defense as a deterrent only spurs the enemy to do likewise, and creates the very conditions it seeks to eliminate.

How much have we really "learned from life?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE TABLES GENTLY TURNED Bonn—The outcome of Special Ambassador Livingston Merchant's long visit to Bonn would be downright hilarious if it were not so interesting and potentially significant.

This scheme for a multinational nuclear force, controlled by a multinational committee, was originally promoted—one may say as well be blunt about it—not as a nuclear deterrent in the usual sense, but simply as a deterrent of additional national deterrents.

EACH member of the controlling board or committee was to have a veto on the use of the multinational force, as well as a lot of other vetoes. Militarily, therefore, it was not at all clear why the multinational deterrent would add much to the U.S. Strategic Air Command.

Politically and psychologically, to be sure, the scheme offered undoubted advantages to the Europeans. It would admit them to partnership in a strategic nuclear strike force—the sign of being a top power nowadays.

Above all, it was hoped that the multinational deterrent scheme would keep the Germans happy in the face of the potential temptations of Gen. de Gaulle's "force de frappe." The scheme was in fact warmly welcomed in Bonn when first presented here some weeks ago.

THE German Defense Ministry even contributed an amendment, by suggesting the possible use of surface ships to carry the new deterrent's missiles, instead of the much more costly Polaris submarines. This amendment was tentatively accepted by the Pentagon before the Merchant mission.

Nonetheless, the question of cost remained dominant when Merchant reached Bonn. The estimated price tag was no less than \$300 million a year for 10 years. And this huge sum was to be laid out for a force whose value was primarily psychological and political—a costly adman's gesture, indeed.

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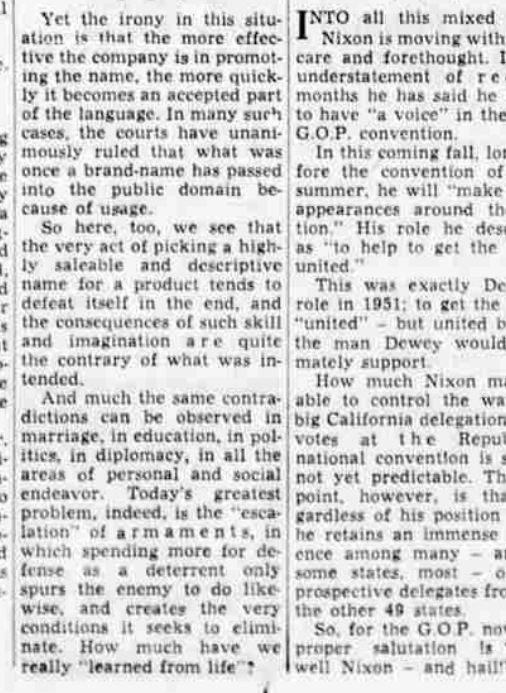
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"Works like a charm—haven't had one person complain about high taxes!"