Cold War Course Is Altered

By STEWART HENSLEY
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — One year ago this week end Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev peered into the depths of the inferno — as Secretary of State Dean Rusk called it — and drew back in alarm.

He had stood at the brink of a nuclear war which President Kennedy was ready to fight because Khrushchev had clandestinely armed Fidel Castro's Cuba with long-range nuclear missiles ready to be launched at the heart of America from secretly built bases.

What Khrushchev saw won from him a swift agreement to withdraw his missiles and dismantle his bases. In return he got from the President a pledge that Cuba would not be invaded — a pledge that had been given many times before.

The agreement was reached in an exchange of messages between the Kremlin and the White House during the night of Oct. 27 and the early morning hours of Oct. 28.

Week Of Agony

Thus ended the most agonizing week since World War II. Mankind had trembled in the half - world between war and peace while awaiting Khrushchev's response to the ring of steel the President had drawn around Cuba. Kennedy also had made it clear that the U. S. naval and air quarantine was only one of more and tougher steps he was prepared to take.

One year later officials here and in other Allied capitals are convinced the Soviet backdown marked a turning point in the East-West struggle which may prove to have permanent effects.

It is still too early to pinpoint Khrushchev's gamble to achieve "nuclear parity" by establishing missile bases just 90 miles off the U. S. coast as the high tide of Soviet penetration of the Western Hemisphere.

It is clear, however, that it drastically altered the course of the cold war in the year immediately following the confrontation in which the Russian leader, not the President, backed away.

Berlin Dormant

The long-smoldering Berlin issue has remained dormant, with Khrushchev showing no inclination at present to push his standing demand for eventual Allied evacuation of the Red-encircled Western sector of the city.

Recent incidents in the Berlin access corridor, involving delays to American and British military convoys, still are regarded as minor Russian probes to test Allied unity rather than indications the Kremlin plans to heat up a major new crisis.

On other issues, too, such as the limited nuclear test ban treaty, the Soviet leader has shown an inclination to avoid rocking the boat while working to catch up on missile strength, solve some of his nagging economic problems, and fight his ideological feud with Red China.

Allied officials generally agree with the U. S. assessment of the missile backdown as a major turning point in the long, grim struggle with communism.

United Press International correspondents in London, Paris, Rome, Madrid, Bonn and Tokyo, sounding out officials one year after the Cuban crisis, found nearly all of them convinced that Mr. Kennedy's firm stand had far-reaching effect.

UPI's chief diplomatic correspondent in Europe, Karl Thaler, said British reaction was that his tough stand had forced a change in Soviet strategy because it showed the United States could not be pushed around when the chips were down.

"Kennedy's policy at the time of the crisis may be responsible for a turn in the cold war which has, on the face of developments within the past few months, shown a marked easing of East - West relations," Thaler wrote after canvassing British officials and diplomatic observers.

"It has also, directly or indirectly, caused a hardening on both sides in the Moscow-Peking dispute. Red China has exploited Khrushchev's step-down on the Cuba issue for some of its sharpest attacks on the Kremlin's so-called sellout to the imperialists.

Administers Blow

"Furthermore, the Kennedy strategy (in British opinion) administered one of the severest blows to Russian prestige and to Khrushchev personally . . . observers here ascribe the change of Khurshchev strategy to his realization that the United States means business and will not be pushed around, that unless he is careful he might trigger the nuclear war he dreads."

The President's unyielding stand on Cuba is widely assessed as having convinced Khrushchev that the U.S. pledge to fight if necessary to stay in Berlin was not an empty one.

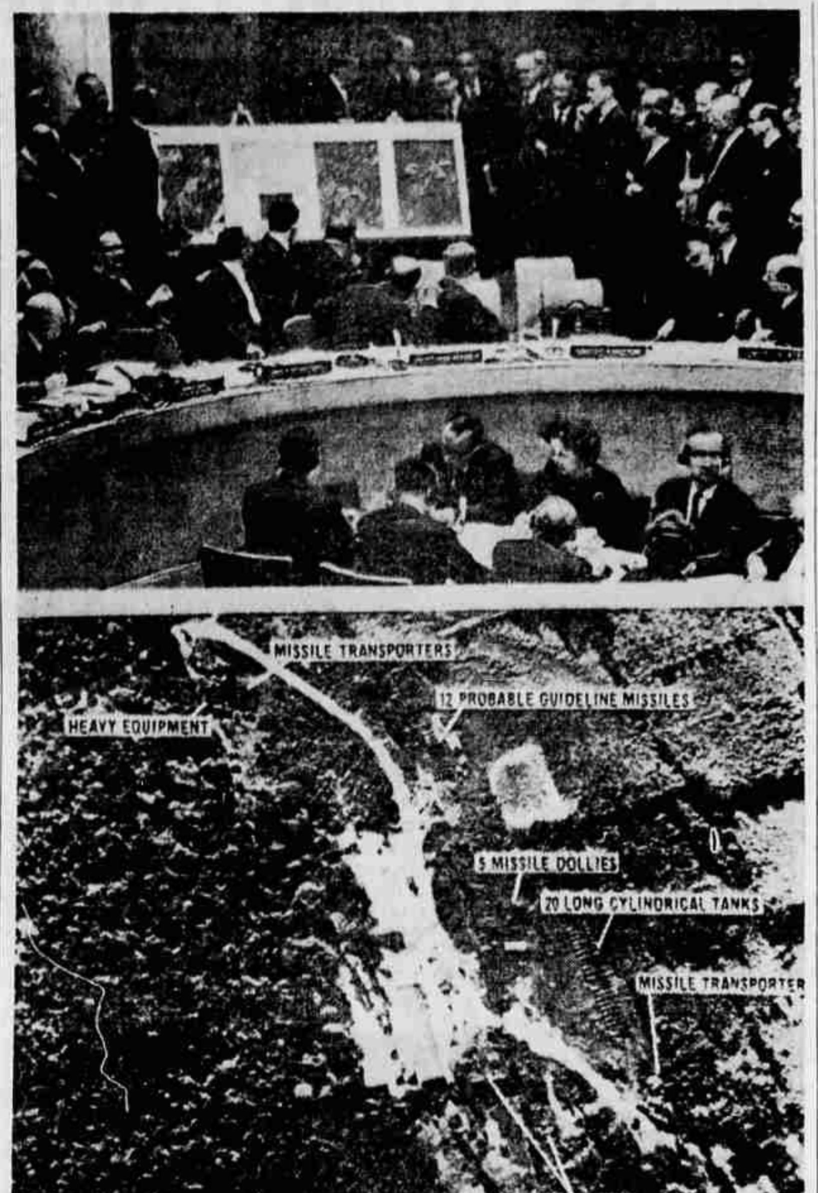
From Bonn, UPI's chief correspondent in Germany, Wellington Long, reports that German officials still subscribe to fromer Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's earlier statement that "The Cuban affair favorably influenced the Berlin situation to the extent that the Russians saw that Kennedy was after all prepared, under certain circumstances, to act really seriously."

A Drastic Step

German officials believe the Cuban crisis was a drastic test for the western world which Mr. Kennedy met well and without flinching.

Italian officials, looking back over the past 12 months, told a UPI reporter they believed "The Cuban confrontation may go down as a turning point in contemporary history." They said that, in retrospect, the President's handling of the situation seems even more praiseworthy now than it did then. Confrontations have been a decisive step on the road to peace.

Even in Paris, where the Charles de Gaulle government is at odds with the United States on a number of issues, Mr. Kennedy's Cuban decision still is described by officials as the most important of the postwar era.



MISSILE BASES — United Nations delegates turn to look at aerial photos of Russian-supplied Cuban missile bases during emergency Security Council session in October, 1962. Seated at far left and far right, respectively, are Soviet Ambassador Valerian Zorin and U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson. Bottom picture shows a Cuban missile assembly facility. (UPI)

'The Ice of the Cold War Is Breaking Up'

By HENRY SHAPIRO
United Press International

MOSCOW (UPI) — On Oct. 22 of last year, English philosopher Lord Bertrand Russell grimly predicted: "We all may be dead in a few days."

Weapons-carrying Soviet ships were sailing on a collision course toward Cuba, threatening to plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust. It was "eyeball to eyeball" — in the words of U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Now, an eventful 12 months later, Moscow Radio hails President Kennedy's decision to sell wheat to the Soviet Union with the comment, "The ice of the cold war is breaking up."

It has been quite a passage of time.

Desperate Efforts

A year ago this month, the Kremlin and White House lights burned night-long as the President and Premier Nikita Khrushchev talked at and to each other by private code and public radio broadcasts in a desperate effort to avoid the point of no return.

Today, the two statesmen most responsible for the fate of the world have a "hot line" teletype within elbow's reach for instantaneous communication in any grave emergency. The President has asked for and brought about a reassessment of American policy towards the Soviet Union, and Khrushchev has been placed in the paradoxical position of a Communist leader defending American integrity and good faith to his erstwhile Chinese comrades.

There are few contemporary historians on either side of the Iron Curtain who do not regard the showdown over Cuba as one of the decisive factors in the turn of the cold war.

"The first sprouts of international confidence" was how Khrushchev characterized the conclusion of the partial nuclear test ban last summer as he proceeded to remind the Chinese that after a nuclear war "the suvivors will envy the dead."

Propaganda Victory

The Kremlin made propaganda capital in the Communist world by claiming that what the West regarded as an ill - conceived missile venture saved Cuba from invasion.

Khrushchev was able to snatch a propaganda victory from the jaws of near disaster to be hailed by all Communist spokesmen — other than the Chinese — as the savior of world peace.

Contrary to some opinion abroad, his stock among the Soviet people has risen and his position in the Kremlin hierarchy with it.

Oppositon Overcome

Whatever opposition there may have been in the party presidium to Khrushchev's Cuban policy, before and after the crisis, was easily overcome. He was able to embark on a new policy of East-West detente which led to the first major post-war agreement since the Austrian peace treaty of 1956.

Pressures on West Berlin and in other cold war areas eased considerably and the Kremlin launched its first peace offensive since the failure of "The spirit of Camp David."

The Sino-Soviet conflict had been long in the making, but the Cuban crisis hastened what appeared to be the inevitable split of the Communist block. The bitter recent exchange of Moscow - Peking statements has made clear that the Chinese have opposed every one of Khrushchev's efforts at East-West rapprochement.

Prepared To Sign

It has been disclosed that the Russians were prepared to sign a partial nuclear test ban more than a year ago — before the eruption of the Caribbean crisis. They failed to do so only because they then still felt the compulsion of honoring Chinese objections.

They were purged from all such constraints after the Cuban showdown when the Chinese accused the Russians of 'betrayal of revolutionary interests and submission to American "atomic blackmail."

It was not enough for Khrushchev to remind the Peking comrades that the American "paper tiger" had "nuclear teeth" and proceed—to the apparent delight of his East - European allies — with his own policy of detente.

Another by-product of the Cuban compromise has been the rising popular hope that relaxation of tensions may enable the Soviet leadership to tackle domestic problems more easily.

A year ago, it might have been impossible for the Soviet Union to buy wheat in the United States to alleviate the present agricultural difficulties.

Now the question of easing American trade restrictions against the Soviet Union and possible normalization of trade relations is being considered in Washington.

Climate Improves

As the general international climate improves there is more realistic hope that the nuclear treaty for a partial test ban will serve to further the reduction of tensions.

Should the history of last October repeat itself, Khrushchev recently warned, it may not be possible to save the peace again.

By that he apparently meant that he expected the United States to observe what he considers a pledge not to invade Cuba.

But his statement also reflected a determination on the Soviet side to avoid brinkmanship and never again to reach "eyeball to eyeball" danger.

Medford Student En Route to Japan In College Project

PORTLAND—Pamela Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney B. Miller, 2748 Old Stage Road, Medford, a freshman at Lewis and Clark College, is on her way to Japan for five months study and travel.

Miss Miller is one of 43 students who will spend the fall and winter terms in Japan. Four groups of students, each group accompanied by a faculty adviser and a representative of the Experiment in International Living, will spend the two terms in three countries. The other countries included in the program are Mexico and France.

The program in each country will include a study of the language of the country, academic studies and projects related to their assigned areas. Field trips, guest speakers, interviews with local and national leaders and cultural programs will be arranged.

The foreign study program is under the general direction of Dr. Clifford Hamar, who supervised the program last fall in Peru and Chile.

Miss Miller will spend her home-stay of one month in the Kyoto area. Most of her academic work will be done in Kyoto and Tokyo.

The home visit was arranged by the Experiment in International Living. Prior to departure the students participated in an eight-day orientation for college life and study overseas. They will return to Lewis and Clark in March to resume their studies for spring term.

Police Auction Set at Airport

The annual Medford police auction of unclaimed articles has been scheduled for 10 a.m. Friday, Nov. 1, at the police storage building at the municipal airport.

Lt. Rollie Pean, head of the services division, said a total of 207 items will be sold to the highest bidder during the auction.

Among items listed for sale are 14 automobiles, ranging from 1948 to 1955 models, 14 bicycles, two cameras, two golf clubs, two rolls of barbed wire, and a case of new levis in men's sizes.

Lt. Pean said the police department does not guarantee the condition of any of the items, nor does it warrant any title on the vehicles.

He said, however, that a certificate of title to any of the vehicles may be obtained by making application to the state department of motor vehicles.

All sales at the auction are for cash, and all sales must be considered final. The public is invited to attend. Proceeds from the auction go into the city's general fund.

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ANTIQUE AUCTION NOTICE

Here is a partial list of the items to be auctioned Saturday, November 2, Starting at 1:00 p.m. in the Manchel Building—6th and "E" Streets, Grants Pass, to the highest bidder for cash or terms can be arranged.

1 slant top desk 39" wide 43" high, 3 drawers, very old antique in first class condition . . . 1 large walnut Blanket chest, very rare in excellent condition, with secret drawer, Antique . . . 1 oval drop leaf extension table, 5 leaves, opes to 9 feet. Hemlock wood finished light maple, Antique . . . very good Antique 5 ft. Love Seat, maple frame, flower tapestry cover . . . Antique early American Cherry Chest 45 x 42, four drawers good finish . . . Antique black early American chair . . . ¾ Chippendale Bed 6½ ft. high fluted posts. 4 drawer bow front chest 42 x 37" brown mahogany, very old & museum pieces . . . Antique working large Grandfather Clock 8 ft. high . . . Beautiful old antique 32" high working shelf clock . . . Antique small open High chair . . . 120 yr. old large corner cupboard with glass doors, 2 sections, silver drawer, cupboards below, butternut wood maple finish . . . many other Antique pieces . . . plus almost new modern and period furniture, like new appliances, rugs, tables, misc.

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9x12 Oval RUGS As Low as $29.88
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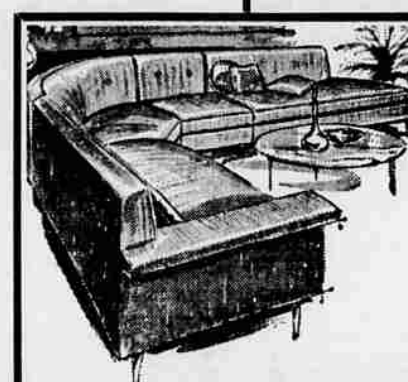
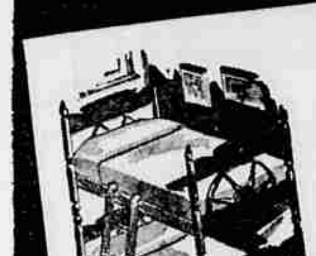

4-PIECE SECTIONAL Reg. $379.93 $299.88 Foam Rubber, Zippered Reversible Cushions!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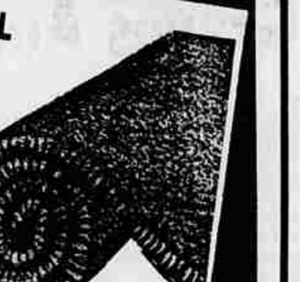
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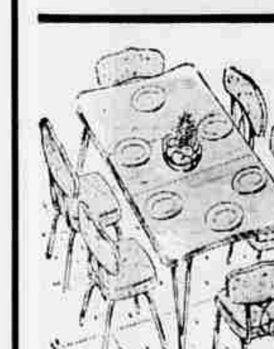
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Mr. & Mrs. 8-Dr. Chests	$34.95	$29.88
Gun Cabinets (Glass Door)	$39.95	$29.95
Corner Cabinets	$34.95	$29.95

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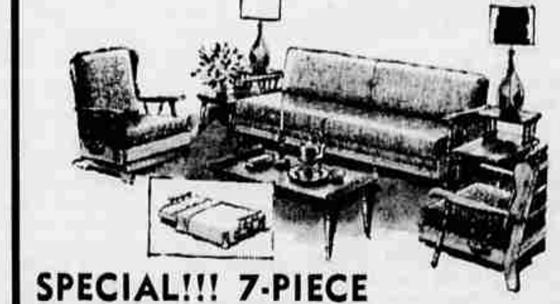
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Western Union Starts 'Opinion' Service in State

In time for valley residents to take advantage of the opportunity to wire their legislators regarding a tax program for Oregon, the Western Union has announced a special rate of 85 cents for 15 words from any point in Oregon.

The new personal "opinion" message service, called "POM," was announced by J. J. Tamberello, manager of the Medford Western Union office, as it was introduced in the state.

Any one in Oregon, through this new service, may call at the Western Union office, or telephone, and send a personal opinion message stating his attitude on an issue of local, state, national or general interest. The sender's name and address will be included at no extra cost.

"We expect the POM volume to rise and fall with public interest in controversial issues," Tamberello said here. "Recently we tested the service intrastate in four states during a 17-week period. We think it's a service the public wants, needs and will use."

As an added service, all Western Union offices have been equipped with an up-to-date list of members of the state legislature.

Western Union also offers a similar 15-word, 85-cent POM service to Washington, D. C., Tamberello said. Senders can express their views and recommendations to the President, Vice President, Senators and Congressmen in the capital from any point in the continental United States.

PET TALK

By M. I. L.

PROGRESS AGAINST CRUELTY

The power of economics and the ingenuity of textile manufacturers is winning progress in the long battle against the cruelties of trapping wild animals for their furs.

Manufacturers of women's garments are quoted in a recent Wall Street Journal as reporting that thousands of women are turning from furs to simulated furs when they buy coats, hats, purses, shoes and parkas. Some of the biggest coat makers in the country say that sales of the fur substitutes are as much as 200 per cent higher than a year ago.

The simulated furs, first introduced and boosted by the humane movement about 15 years ago, have been perfected so that the most famous stylists are using them and the new fabrics outwear and outperform most genuine furs.

Decreased demand for many types of fur is visibly reducing trapping. Beaver, fox, muskrat and other species of animals are beneficiaries.

The Humane Society of the United States appeals to women especially to refrain from buying genuine leopard fur. The East African Wildlife Society reports that leopards are actually threatened with extinction, chiefly because of American buying.

A Fox Tale

There is a behind-the-scenes family argument underway at the White House, and the President has issued an ultimatum to his wife. He has told her that if the unfavorable mail opposing her fox-hunting across the Virginia countryside continues, she will have to give up hunting. The First Lady says "No." She won't give up fox-hunting, so she has taken restrictive measures to shield her hunting activities from the public eye. The First Lady has been flooded with mail from the people who Disapprove of killing foxes.—The Animals' Champion, London, England.

If you have men who will exclude any of God's creatures from the shelter of pity and compassion, you have men who will deal likewise with their fellow men.—St. Francis of Assisi.

In one of Nikita Khrushchev's summit blasts he included some hateful remarks about cats. He used to bash them against walls, he said—and in Moscow he even acted out for welcoming crowds his approved method of twisting their tails.

Wilamette Plans Nov. 9 Homecoming

SALEM — An alumni meeting, class reunions, football game and banquet honoring former longtime Willamette Coach Spec Keene will highlight Willamette University's annual Homecoming celebration Saturday, Nov. 9.

The classes of '43, '53 and '58 have scheduled special reunions and Whitman College will provide opposition for the Northwest Conference grid game.

Students will start the festivities Nov. 7 with a 5:30 a.m. freshmen leaf rake and a bonfire rally the following night to present the Homecoming queen.