

# \$100 Million Push In Chemical Warfare Has 'Benevolent' Goal

By DARRELL GARWOOD  
United Press International  
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Maj. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, a young 57 despite his white hair, doffed his uniform last week with a goal almost realized.



STUBBS RETIRES—Maj. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, who has retired from Chemical, Biological and Radiological warfare, is shown here in a photo taken in 1959. (UPI)

division of warfare known as Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR), is to make possible a war in which no one would be killed or seriously injured.

Stubbs, a 1929 West Point graduate and native and resident of Superior, Neb., headed the CBR effort during five years in which its budget was doubled, then doubled again to a level well over \$100 million a year.

He filed for retirement from military service effective Oct. 31. But the CBR effort is wrapped in such a thick veil of secrecy that even as he stepped into civilian clothes he could not discuss it in detail.

Some Aspects Known  
Reliable information, however, confirms these aspects of the big push in chemical warfare which the \$100 million appropriations suggests:

—Around half of the expanding budget has gone into research on "benevolent incapacitators." These would merely put the enemy to sleep or render him temporarily witless.

—Within two years, this research promises to advance to a point where the United States could present a plan for giving the nation overwhelming superiority in benevolent weapons.

—For a total outlay of about

\$10 billion spread over five years, equalling one-fifth of the U.S. military budget for one year, these might provide the answer to everything except nuclear weapons. And there is growing belief that, in the interest of self-survival, the latter might not be used.

Urges More Research  
"The main thing at the moment is to pursue our research as vigorously as possible, with the aid of all pharmaceutical companies and all the technology on which we can lay our hands," Stubbs told UPI in a farewell interview.

"I myself think there are important developments just over the horizon. They won't mean that there will be no deaths from the by-products of war, because war is always going to be hell and there will be some loss of life. But the weapons themselves can be completely harmless."

Perhaps as important as the scientific developments in the

realization of Stubbs' goal would be a change in public attitude and an untangling of international law to make it acceptable to the Western and neutral worlds.

Because they are lumped with poison gas and germ warfare under the general heading of CBR, the United States is now considered to be committed against the use of incapacitators, including laughing and tear gas, except as retaliation in kind, while reserving the right to use its biggest city-busters.

Actually, the United States is not a party to any treaty banning chemical and biological warfare. But a declaration by president Franklin D. Roosevelt at the start of World War II is considered to be the binding policy of the government until it is changed.

Thus, a simple statement by President Kennedy could change the policy. This could take the form of a declaration

continuing the ban on non-retaliatory use of deadly agents while reserving the right to use benevolent incapacitators.

The Russians have shown an equal interest in incapacitators, according to their open literature, and are equally free from a policy standpoint as far as the United States and its allies are concerned. In the mood of the nuclear test ban treaty, military leaders believe they might join in making such a distinction.

The Soviets signed the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing chemical warfare at a time when this was thought of in terms of mustard and phosgene gas, but attached a qualification voiding the protocol in the case of non-signers and their allies. The United States never ratified that agreement.

A continuation of the ban, such as it is, against deadly chemicals could be strong bases in the fact that these are far more lethal and practical than those known in the last use of gas in World War I.

Could Kill 600  
Stubbs said a single cubic centimeter of the German nerve gases which the U. S. and Russia have both stockpiled, releases enough fumes to kill 600 persons. A centimeter is less than a half inch. The stuff vaporizes rapidly when dropped or

released from a missile or shell as a solid. The nerve gases are sudden death—within two or three minutes. They paralyze the nerves, contract the muscles and prevent breathing. But a similar-appearing pellet, or a few thousand of them, might put a community or an army to sleep for whatever length of time it took to move in and take over.

There is one respect in which chemical and biological weapons are not comparable to nuclear types. They require an element of surprise, because a forewarned and industrially-advanced enemy could be prepared against them. This puts a premium on secrecy concerning new developments.

The chief element in defense is the ordinary gas mask, costing about \$5 each, which will screen out all known gases and many germ agents. Steps by a nation to equip its citizens with gasmasks might be the first indication that the CBR warfare was to be expected.

So far, the United States has done well in providing gas masks for service men, but nothing to make them available to civilians. They were not included in the equipment for radiation fallout shelters, although all soldiers carry them in their packs or have them near at hand.

Stubbs said the extent to which the Soviets have provided gas masks for civilians is not known to U. S. intelligence. He believes, however, that on the whole, Soviet preparations for CBR warfare are more extensive than those of the United States.

Meanwhile Stubbs said there is nothing in CBR preparations enforced like the nuclear test ban. The best hope, he believes, lies in a possible agreement on definitions and policies while

preparing for the worst. Stubbs plans to travel, at least until he gets tired of it. He was succeeded as chief chemical officer by Brig. Gen. Lloyd E. Fellenz, a native of Leavenworth, Kan., who comes from a family with a history of long service in the army.

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## Musa Team Could Dominate Special Legislative Term

By ZAN STARK  
United Press International  
SALEM (UPI)—Oregon's husband-wife, Senate-House legislative team could dominate the special session which begins Monday.

Democrat Ben Musa, who runs an accounting business at The Dalles, is president of the Senate.

His wife, Katherine, is chairman of the House Rules Committee.

The combination could have a dramatic impact on legislation considered during the special session.

Musa, and most senators, have voiced opposition to enactment of any new taxes at the special session. In Musa's view, this includes the one-shot bill the governor has requested to add \$12 million to the state's income this biennium.

Both Musa and House Speaker Clarence Barton, D-Coquille, have indicated all bills will be screened by the Senate and House Rules Committees before they are introduced.

Could Sidetrack Measure  
With Mrs. Musa heading the House Rules Committee, it is possible this powerful group could sidetrack measures not wanted by the Senate.

Under present circumstances, the House Rules Committee

would be in the most powerful position.

Revenue-producing measures must be introduced in the House.

Thus Mrs. Musa's committee could hold life or death control over possible new sources of revenue.

In addition to the one-shot measure, two other tax bills already have been proposed. Rep. Joe Rogers, R-Independence, has announced he will introduce a sales tax. Rep. Morris Crothers, R-Salem, has announced he plans a cigarette tax bill.

Mrs. Musa may not be able personally to exercise life-or-death control over these proposals, for there are eight other House members on her committee. But as chairman, she has a lot of influence.

And it is probable that she has not forgotten the bitter abuse heaped on her husband by many House members during the frantic final hours of the record 141-day regular session. On several occasions verbal abuse voiced in the House against the Senate brought her to tears.

## Language Chairman To Attend Meeting

Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, foreign language department chairman at Medford High School, will participate in the State Foreign Language Conference at Gearhart Nov. 15-17.

The conference will feature one of the largest groups of nationally-known foreign language specialists ever to convene at one time in the Pacific Northwest.

A highlight of the program will be a presentation on the Army method of teaching a foreign language, by Col. Lloyd H. Gomes, director of the Defense Language Institute in Washington, D. C.

Another of the 11 out-of-state speakers is Dr. Gustave Mathieu from Orange State College in California and well-known to many Oregon foreign language teachers. Dr. Mathieu, who will speak on "Pitfalls of Pattern Drill," has conducted several foreign language workshops in Oregon sponsored by the State Department of Education.

The conference will cover virtually all phases of foreign language education, from research to classroom application of modern techniques in language instruction. More than 20 exhibitors of foreign language materials—maps, books, laboratory equipment—will display materials at Gearhart.

## Engineering Program Will Be Introduced

NEW YORK (UPI)—Pratt Institute will introduce during the 1964-65 academic year the New York metropolitan area's first major cooperative work-study program in engineering.

The undergraduate engineers will spend a year of study on the Pratt campus in Brooklyn, then study and work in local industry on alternate semesters during the next three years. A fifth year will be spent in full time study after which the student will be awarded the bachelor's degree in engineering.

## New Monetary Unit Poses Name Problem

WELLINGTON, N.Z. (UPI)—New Zealanders are now debating a name for a new monetary unit, scheduled to change from the pound-sterling system to decimal currency in 1967.

Many favor names of local birds like kiwi and tui while staunch nationalists advocate such names as zeal, zed, and zealandia. Accountants favor the dollar. Some people suggest zeallar.

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