

Reds Protest Riot Handling

Joy Gives Nam II Little Satisfaction

MUNSAN, Korea—(AP)—Communist negotiators at the tightly-deadlocked Korean armistice talks Wednesday protested Allied handling of Red riots at an Allied prisoner of war hospital at Pusan.

North Korean Gen. Nam II demanded an accounting of the incident in which one prisoner was killed and 85 were injured.

THE COMMUNISTS got little satisfaction from Vice-Adm. C. Turner Joy, senior Allied delegate. He told the Reds:

"The only progressive move your side can make is to inform us when you are ready to consummate a cessation of hostilities in Korea by accepting our proposal."

The Reds are demanding the return of all their captured soldiers in the event of an armistice. The Allies say that more than half the 169,000 Red prisoners refuse to return to Red rule. The United Nations command refuses to force them to go back.

THE TRUCE delegations will meet again Thursday at 11 a.m. (8 p.m. Wednesday PST).

Joy, who goes to Panmunjon Thursday for the last time, gave Nam II a stern lecture. He accused the Reds of "crass hypocrisy" and "childish distortions" in negotiations on exchange of prisoners.

Joy has been appointed superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Town Hall Sets Traffic Debate

All persons wishing to express an opinion on the enforcement of traffic regulations in Eugene will have a chance to do so before a board of experts at the YMCA Little Town Hall meeting Thursday, at 8 p.m., at the Congregational church.

The free public meeting will feature a discussion on this subject. Speakers who will give short talks before the audience discussion opens are Al Currey, city hall reporter for the Register-Guard; F. P. Lacey, law professor at the university; John L. Barber, municipal judge; and Capt. D. E. Cash of the Eugene Police department.

A social hour with refreshments will follow the program. Program moderator will be Robert Clark, member of the Little Town Hall committee.

Lack of Concern for Common Man

What kind of place to live in is Russia? What makes the "wheels go around" there, anyway?

A Harvard sociologist who has rubbed elbows with more than 2,000 Russian displaced persons cleared away a lot of the fog surrounding these two questions in two Tuesday appearances at the University of Oregon.

He was Alex Inkeles, from the Russian Research Center at Harvard. The center is a Carnegie Foundation-sponsored body whose aim, Inkeles explained, is to add some flesh and blood to what is already known about the skeleton of life within the Soviet Union.

INKELES SPOKE formally to a 1 p.m. assembly in the Erb Memorial Union and then Tuesday night spent two hours answering questions fired at him in a public "bull session" in the School of Journalism.

In a refugee interview project, researchers found six main characteristics of the Soviet regime, Inkeles said. And above them all was the absence in Russia of concern for "the common man," he added. The six characteristics were:

- Placing abstract social and national goals above considerations of human welfare.

- A peculiar conception about the psychology of man, which holds on one hand that he needs force and guidance from without in order to accomplish anything, but which also maintains that he is capable of sudden outbursts of activity which must be stemmed by constant restraint and supervision.

- A demand for constant sacrifice with only the most meager rewards to the average citizen.

- The "frightful toll" which the regime exacts for failure to meet responsibilities over which the individual often has no control. In this connection, Inkeles told of the Soviet practice of fining workers up to one-quarter of their pay for as long as six months if they are late for work. Even if a streetcar breakdown is the cause, the worker is not excused, he said, because in Russia a person should assume that the streetcar will likely break down and should leave in time to get to work on time if it does.

- The confusion of the origins of people with their past behavior.

- The attachment of political meaning to all acts.

Who were the people from whom this picture of the Soviet regime was drawn?

They came, Inkeles explained, from among the 250,000 or so Russians who refused to return to their homeland after World War II. There were also some "post-war defectors" among those interviewed, he said, most of whom crossed over from Russian occupation zones.

Questioning the displaced persons turned up some interesting and amusing answers, according to Inkeles. He told of one peasant woman working on a questionnaire consisting of parts of sentences which she was supposed to complete. To one which began "When it rains," she wrote:

"When it rains, the secret police arrest people the same as on days when the sun shines."

The persons who were interviewed were not by any means only "hangovers" from the Czarist days nor are they all disgruntled and unsuccessful, Inkeles said. On the contrary, they were "very average in terms of personality" and, on the whole, were "making a go of it" in Soviet society.

Many would have stayed and worked if the government hadn't "hounded them from place to place and from job to job," Inkeles continued. Others are still devoted to the idea that only a "big stick" policy will work in Russia, but they left when the stick was used on them. There are some who felt they couldn't be worse off no matter what they did, and there is a small minority of "true ideological defectors" who left Russia when they objected to the government's policies on purely moral grounds.

IN THE EVENING question and answer period, Inkeles said that there was "relatively mild anticipation of a state of war" developing soon. Nor is there "strong hostility" on the part of the Russian man in the street for the United States, although the regime is doing its best to instill one, he asserted.

Inkeles was questioned closely about the amount of dissatisfaction within Russia and what

chances, if any there are that it would erupt in open rebellion.

In answering, he distinguished three stages of unrest. First, he said, is dissatisfaction—"the kind of feeling we have around income tax time." The next stage is disaffection, when one no longer feels any ties binding him to his government, and lastly is defection, the decision openly to break away. While there is a lot of the first variety—dissatisfaction—in Russia and quite a bit of disaffection, the interviews indicated that there is almost no chance that a successful revolution could be

waged in the USSR, he stated.

ASKED ABOUT a statement made here by Paul G. Hoffman, former head of ECA who spoke on behalf of General Eisenhower, that the general's name was a "household word" in Russia, Inkeles said, "This is new to me."

If anyone's name is a "household word" in Russia, it is probably Henry Ford's, he said. The names of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, which became well-known during the war, are also recognized by many Russians. But others are few, he asserted.

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