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Will We Be Beaten at Our Own Game?

Now, in Moscow, Premier Khrushchev has served notice that he intends to get his country moving ahead economically at a better rate. And he may be just the guy that can do it.

Those who recall President John F. Kennedy's first major speeches after his election in 1960 can see exceptional significance now in the fact that Khrushchev is following Kennedy's lead in attempting to spur national productivity. It would be a delusion to think, even for an instant, that Khrushchev is reorganizing industrial and agricultural systems in the USSR simply to provide a higher standard of living for Soviet citizens.

Khrushchev has recognized, pragmatically, that the struggle for world leadership will more likely be won by the system which can prove itself the best producer of the sinews of war. Military use of these sinews may never come. Indeed, such use may never be necessary—if, in cold war demonstrations, either the U.S. or the USSR can prove capabilities the other would be foolhardy to challenge.

The USSR and its Communist allies carried out a series of dramatically successful economic bluffs during the 1950s. For a time, they had such nations as India, Egypt—even Great Britain—believing that they could give them important economic assistance, or at least extraordinarily good trade deals. China, of course, was materially aided by the Soviet Union in these years. But, slowly, more and more nations peeked carefully into the horn of plenty which Moscow brandished, and they saw how it had been carefully packed to appear brimful when, in reality, it was shockingly empty deep inside.

In Berlin, in the Congo, in China, India, Poland, Hungary, and a dozen other places, the falsity of Communists'

economic pledges and boastings became more and more apparent.

Now Khrushchev has recognized that bluffing and big talk is no longer worth the effort. Realist that he is, the Soviet premier is accepting the dictum that deeds speak louder. He knows that unless he really does get his country moving ahead more rapidly, the Communist system will never win the world through cold war techniques. And, that all-out war would be a gamble of sheer desperation, with no chance of winning through deceit and bluffing.

President Kennedy called Khrushchev in the Cuban showdown, and the Soviet leader chose not to reveal his hole card. Instead, he tossed in his hand and called for a new deal. Khrushchev hopes that reshuffling the Soviet economy will let him develop a pat hand. He will draw new cards as often as he thinks he can, and he'll meanwhile be watchful of the cards held by the U.S. and other nations of the Free World.

There is a striking parallel between the course Khrushchev has set for the USSR and that which President Kennedy has urged the U.S. to pursue in its own national interest. Obviously, the Soviet premier is in much better position to exert leadership upon which the destiny of his nation, and the world, will depend. Accordingly, it remains to be seen if the U.S. people will recognize the challenge their President warned them of two years ago.

By our own free will, Americans can assure that Khrushchev does not beat us at the game he now freely admits he has been learning from our past examples. We can—and we must—if we wish to retain free will for ourselves and see it acquired by the people of other nations—perhaps, someday, even the citizens of the USSR.

each account. Currently, the maximum is \$10,000, the same as it has been since 1950.

If, as Washington authorities say, the new federal deposit insurance ceiling could be established without increasing premium rates to banks and without stretching FDIC's reserves to the peril point, the proposed change seems entirely sensible. So does a companion proposal that the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. be permitted to boost its insurance on savings and loan association accounts.

The present \$10,000 insurance ceilings have prompted many savers to split their deposits among two or more banks and/or thrift associations—simply to be sure of maximum insurance coverage. Corporations, lodges, labor organizations and other big savers, accordingly, sometimes have flocks of different savings accounts.

It would promote efficiency in our savings systems, generally, if the next Congress were to authorize the proposed deposit insurance increases by both the FDIC and the FSLIC. Furthermore, it might encourage greater use of bank and savings and loan association thrift accounts. This, in turn, could make more money available for productive use in our national economy at slightly reduced loan rates. With more of our earnings put back to work creating new earnings, new jobs, additional impetus for our national economic growth might be promoted.

Brewing Trouble?

Word from behind the Iron Curtain is that citizens of Soviet Russia and Poland are paying 30 to 60 times as much for a pound of tea as it costs their governments to import the stuff. Russians and Poles are confirmed tea drinkers. Accordingly, their governments should consider carefully the end results possible in this situation.

Colonial Americans were confirmed tea drinkers, too. They, too, were required to pay heavy tribute on their tea. It wasn't long before their addiction to reasonably priced tea proved stronger than their tolerance of government high-handedness.

Below Olympus



It's the annual 'Recruiting of Engineers by American Industry for Jobs After Graduation' — in other words, 'ain't you glad you didn't major in the humanities?' ...

In The Editor's Mailbag

'Perhaps the Answer'

EUGENE (To the Editor) — For years Democrats have had to take it from the press. Will you deny, in print, Mr. Editor, that the press has been 65 to 75 per cent pro-Republican for the past half century? The fact is, the Democrats still "get it." Tune in Dan Smoot some Sunday afternoon, any Sunday afternoon, and hear the President of the United States maliciously maligning. Please check, occasionally, the attitude of our state's largest paper, the Oregonian. You will find that this "Independent Republican newspaper" is anything but gentle in its treatment of the liberal party. Did not you, yourself, Mr. Editor and member of the press, heartily support the candidacy of Mr. Nixon in 1960?

Fortunately, Democratic politicians understand the political facts of life. If you can't take it, public life is not the place for you. Now, Mr. Nixon could dish it out (Truman and Stevenson were traitors, remember?), but if there ever was a classic example of one who could give it but could not take, Mr. Nixon is it. What is really surprising is that so many supporters of this man are just as thin skinned. What a hue and cry! What an effeminate, whimpering, head on chest attitude of hurt! Such whining of "How could you!" My, my. All of you could take a lesson from the life of that great lady who "took it" for decades with equanimity and grace, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

But perhaps the answer to all this anguish is that the truth is sometimes painful. ROBIN H. HOLMBERG 20 Clearvue St.

License Trouble

SPRINGFIELD (To the Editor) — Now that the election is over and 1963 dog license will soon be due, I wish to talk about the dog control laws.

My husband was arrested, fingerprinted, and photographed for failure to buy a dog license for a 10 year old, half blind Chihuahua dog, that is kept at all times in the house or car; and not allowed to leave our fenced yard. We are being taken to court over this deal, and I don't know what ails two lawyers. I called one, and one I talked to in person and paid a fee. But all they would do was quote the dog law, that says only seeing eye dogs, breeders and show dogs are exempt from buying license.

We know there are hundreds of little dogs in Lane County that are pets and taken care of that do not have license nor have they ever had, and still we are being brought into court by the dog control board for not obtaining a dog license. We bought dog license for the last 16 years, and half of that time for 2 dogs. Now, what is the matter with the dog control laws—that some dogs are allowed to run over flowers and lawns and still we don't get paid for it as sheep men do for killed animals. We, the small dog owner, pays for that too—why let this go on, come on folks, let me hear from you.

MRS. ARNOLD MEYER 1026 Fairview Drive

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Meyer was arrested by the Lane County Sheriff's Office on a Lane District Court warrant charging failure to procure a dog license. The warrant was filed in court by the county dog control officer, Sheriff Harry Marlowe said it is "standard procedure" to fingerprint and photograph all persons arrested by the department and brought to headquarters. Meyer posted \$25 bail and was released. His wife, appearing in his behalf in Lane District Court, pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and assessed \$5 court costs.

David Lawrence

'Law of Land' Legal Fallacy

WASHINGTON—The use of troops at the University of Mississippi has cost the federal government more than \$2 million. This figure has just been revealed by the General Accounting Office in a communication to Sen. A. Willis Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, who is chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The figure covers only the extra cost of transportation and other expenses that would not otherwise have been incurred for the federal troops, and includes all costs resulting from the calling of the National Guard into federal service. It does not take into account as yet any of the expenses of the U.S. marshals, the FBI and other divisions of the Department of Justice. The expenses have been tabulated up to Nov. 1.

State's Obligation The total expense, including the mobilization of 34,000 troops in Mississippi and adjacent states, may eventually reach at least \$4 million, according to unofficial estimates. There are federal troops as well

Peter Edson

Red-Infested Countries Learning the Hard Way

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Nations, like individuals, have to learn the simple facts of life the hard way. This is by experience.

This homily is being cited in diplomatic circles with reference to those nations that now find themselves in deep troubles caused by Communists and communism.

For instance — India, Cuba, Venezuela, Ceylon, Algeria. They haven't profited from the mistakes of others that have gone down the same tortuous trails before.

Only a select few have been able to figure out the right answers for themselves — West Germany, the Philippines, Malaysia, Turkey. Several more have done it with outside help — South Korea, South Viet Nam, Greece, Nationalist China, Guatemala.

Some nations seem to be in the process of learning, but haven't made much progress — United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Laos, Iraq, Indonesia, Brazil and numerous others.

From these several classifications it is easy to see what the lesson is they all have to learn. It is simply that communism doesn't work in the long run. It may score temporary successes, as in Russia, devil's advocate for this system.

All the lecturing, all the friendly advice, all the diplomatic coaching by experts, all the foreign aid, technical assistance, all the money in the free world in loans or grants, all the words in any or all languages don't seem to put this message across. Each nation must learn this lesson for itself, by trial and error, as little Guinea has most recently shown.

Pages From Our Past

Boulders Rafted by Ice

By KENNETH L. HOLMES Professor of History Linfield College

We have received a copy of a new book published by Binford & Mort in Portland and entitled "Scenic Geology of the Pacific Northwest," written by Leonard C. Ekman, professor of geology at Wenatchee Valley College in Washington. Although one might aim criticism at the book, mainly that some of the prose is purplish and some adjectives tend to be overworked, Ekman's book is sure to be of interest and value especially for the general public of our area.

A section of "Scenic Geology of the Pacific Northwest" with the engagingly simple title, "Erratics," caught my eye, and that is what I would like to write about today.

The erratics referred to are not people, but boulders. Professor Ekman tells us that they are to be found in many places in the Northwest. They are

boulders, large and small, that seem completely out of place in the location where they lie. He tells of one made of granite just off U. S. Highway 97 in the Okanogan Valley in Washington. It was delivered to that location by an ancient glacier thousands of years ago.

"Suppose," he writes, "that this large rock was once a part of a cliff overlooking a broad expanse of ice creeping slowly down the valley below. Water could have penetrated the cracks which separated the rock from the parent granite. Then, when cold weather came, the water would have turned to ice. Frozen water expands, and, though it may not seem possible, large rocks are actually moved when a considerable amount of water in the crevices around them freezes. This boulder was no doubt freed in such a manner. Suddenly it tumbled down the valley slope, the roar echoing in the icy air. Down the hill it sped to meet

the ice lying in wait to receive it. Its final resting place was now to be decided by the power of the moving ice. How long the ice carried its burden it is hard to say. When the ice melted would have been the time the boulder settled into the soft earth to become a lonely landmark for the cattlemen of today."

Other glacial erratics are found across Northern Washington wherever ice sheets probed south out of Canada long ago. In the Puget Sound trough erratics are common. There are some at Tenino 650 feet above sea level.

A special problem is posed by the thousands of erratics in the Willamette Valley. I have a farmer friend near McMinnville who has a pile to which he adds when he plows each year. I have heard that in the early days the farmers built fires near the granite boulders so that they would fragment into grit for their chickens. We have one fine large granite boulder right on the Linfield campus. The giant of all erratics in the Willamette Valley is just off Highway 18 between McMinnville and Sheridan at Erratic Rock State Park. It is a great slab of slate lying on its side high above the valley floor and giving a magnificent view of the Willamette Valley.

How did these great rocks get to the Willamette Valley? It is a different story than for their fellow-travelers farther north in Washington. It is thought that when the ice sheet melted, great icebergs broke away and floated down the Columbia in what has been called the Spokane flood. In winter the river froze over at several places with ice dams blocking its flow. This caused water to back up into the adjacent valleys, even the valley of the Willamette. The icebergs carried boulders of rock from Northern Washington and Southern Canada embedded in them. They rafted these boulders into the temporary inland seas caused by the ice dams across the Columbia. The icebergs with their cargo of boulders drifted to the shores, and there the ice melted, dropping its load. The following spring the water receded and the erratic travelers from the land to the north have stayed as permanent settlers.

But he turned and said to Peter, Get behind me, Satan! You are a hindrance to me; for you are not on the side of God, but of men.—Matthew 16:23.

Let a man be but in earnest in praying against a temptation as the tempter is in pressing it, and he needs not proceed by a surer measure.—Bishop South.

Thou dost trample the sea with thy horse, the surging of mighty waters.—Habakkuk 3:15. There is a God! The sky His presence shares.

His hand upheaves the billows in their mirth. Destroys the mighty, yet the humble spare. And with contentment crowns the thought of worth.

—Charlotte Cushman.

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REMEMBER HOW SIMPLE LIFE WAS BEFORE UNHYDROGENATED POLY-UNSATURATES?

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