

# World Trade, Foreign Aid Discussed In This Week's Decisions Program

(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles furnished by the general extension division, Institute of International Affairs, Oregon State University, in connection with the "Great Decisions . . . 1957" program. Today's article discusses world trade and its relation to foreign aid.)

Future economic prosperity in the United States may depend, according to recent observations, on recognition by the American people that world trade policies and foreign aid policies should be treated as a single problem.

Debate in both government and business circles has brought forth an argument which runs like this: First, continued U. S. prosperity depends on a steady expansion of U. S. economy—more industry, production and sales for a population growing at a rate of 2,600,000 a year.

Next, as this industry expands, it depends more and more on imported raw materials, especially from underdeveloped countries which now supply, for example, three-fourths of the strategic materials the United States is currently stockpiling.

## Vital as Markets

These same underdeveloped countries, the argument continues, are vital as markets for expanding U. S. industry and surplus-producing U. S. agriculture. However, these countries can neither buy nor sell to the United States in satisfactory volume—because they lack the cash and the technical facilities to produce, or because in some cases their products compete directly with American products.

These observers argue, therefore, that only U. S. foreign aid and liberal trade policies will help these underdeveloped countries produce both the raw materials and the new markets the United States needs in order to expand its industry and maintain economic prosperity at home.

This argument has two serious implications: one, that foreign aid will go with us for some time and may even have to be stepped up in the immediate future; two, that U. S. trade and tariff policies may have to be liberalized in order to encourage rather than discourage foreign competition for segments of American industry and agriculture.

## Standard of Living

Third, and some believe most startling, implication is the suggestion that the high standard of living of the American working man can continue only if living standards are also raised elsewhere in the world.

A slightly different approach to the same question is offered by those who claim that U. S. aid and trade policies should be geared to the challenge of the East-West cold war.

Paul G. Hoffman, American industrialist and U. S. delegate to the UN, points to the Marshall plan, which helped Europe rebuild its war-shattered economy, as a successful example of U. S. economic policy.

"The important of oil," Hoffman wrote in the New York Times magazine Feb. 17, "the Marshall plan helped to keep nearly 300,000,000 Europeans on the right side of the iron curtain."

## Ed Dunn Re-elected Head of Cattle Group

Ashland—Ed Dunn was re-elected president of the Keene Creek Cattle association at its annual meeting in the Ashland district office of the Rogue River National forest last week.

Don Nichols will continue as secretary.

The group voted to allow 12 months for all cattle to be vaccinated or destroyed if they test for brucellosis. They agreed it must be done before the cattle are turned out on summer range.

All the Keene Creek association will be under the bureau of land management now that lands have been exchanged between the forest service and the BLM, officials reported.

## Medford Man Sentenced To Suspended Term

Jafus C. Stough, 23, of 1600 Ellendale drive, Medford, received a suspended three-month county jail sentence in district court Thursday after pleading guilty to a charge of lewd cohabitation.

Stough was originally charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The charge was reduced before he appeared in court Thursday.

Recent discoveries indicate the human blood is full of small clots which normally are absorbed. If they do not absorb, they may, of course, cause a serious physical ailment.

Policy association Headline Series last October that to lose the raw materials resources of the underdeveloped world "would be serious enough, to lose them to the trade expansion program of the USSR would be downright dangerous for the West."

On the other side of the coin, Congress is being besieged with requests from the U. S. taxpayer asking for cuts in the budget. Foreign aid is a prime target.

New Hampshire's Republican Senator Styles Bridges has proposed cutting the President's \$4,400,000,000 request more than 20 per cent; the National Association of Manufacturers has come out for a 50 per cent cut, or \$2,200,000,000 slash, while the U. S. chamber of commerce has asked a \$1,500,000,000 reduction.

At present less than 25 per cent of the U. S. economic aid and technical assistance goes through the UN.

Assembly Proposal Now on the agenda of the UN General Assembly is a proposal to establish SUNFED (Special UN Fund for Economic Development), a reservoir of \$250,000,000 created by contributions of member countries to finance projects like schools, roads, hospitals and residential housing, not attractive to private capital investments.

A substantial majority of the UN membership is believed to support this plan, but the United States is on record as opposing it until the armaments deadlock is broken and defense spending can be reduced.

In the face of the probability that SUNFED will be established anyway, U. S. policymakers may have to decide what to do about it. One school of thought in America believes that the U. S. is carrying too large a share of the total foreign aid bill in the world. These persons like to see the aid burden spread to more shoulders, through co-

operative UN programs like SUNFED.

Still another group argues that direct U. S. aid has not always been successful; that countries receiving it are sometimes suspicious of U. S. motives, just as many countries are suspicious of Russian aid offers. They expect that aid is really a form of pressure to try to line up military allies for the United States.

This group affirms that aid channeled through the UN, however, is above such suspicion.

The other side of this argument is that the United States earns no credit or gratitude unless foreign aid is given direct, with a "made in USA" label.

With few exceptions, persons on all sides of this dispute agree that, dollar for dollar, UN air and technical assistance programs have been more efficient than U. S. aid programs.

Higher Salaries For one thing, U. S. aid administrators require higher salaries and living standards than UN officials recruited from other countries. And the UN has proved itself to be a better bargainer in demanding matching funds from aid-receiving countries; everyone expects the United States to be generous, but knows that the UN is operating on a tight budget.

Official U. S. opposition to SUNFED is based primarily on the disarmament deadlock. The U. S. delegation to the UN has promised it would contribute to SUNFED if and when there is some progress in arms control and some reduction in the defense budget.

On the unofficial level, another reason for opposition to SUNFED has been voiced. That is that its \$250,000,000 capital fund is so far short of the amount needed that the agency can accomplish little; at best would be a "test case" or experiment, or at worst would raise false hopes and create disillusionment.

Discussion group ballots from 22 Oregon counties on the critical issue of "What U. S. Stakes in Middle East" were tabulated last week by Oregon State college extension service. Ballots clipped from newspapers and submitted by individuals also were included in tabulations.

The extension service is sponsoring the eight-weeks' foreign policy discussion series in cooperation with educational agencies and organizations.

U. S. Interests Oregon balloting almost unanimously favored looking out for U. S. interests in the Middle East, including our relations with the Arab states and Egypt, but giving European allies all the help we can in the oil, shipping, and dollar crises.

The advocated middle of the road policy shied away from active support of either side in the current crisis and favored United Nations support and authority, especially the UN Emergency Force, to guide policy and protect various interests. A strengthened UN, both politically and militarily, was also favored as a block against further Russian moves in the Middle East.

Favor Compromises Oregon discussion groups' recommendation to keep peace between Israel and the Arab states was for compromises on both sides, working completely through the UN and to treat the Arab-Israeli problem as part of a total Middle East settlement. Virtually no support was given to the original UN plan of setting up separate Arab and Jewish states that would reduce Israeli territory by one-third.

Voting on long-range goals for the Middle East, Oregon groups favored alternatives in the following order: (1) Tackle economic problems first—push for water development, agricultural improvements; step up U. S. economic aid where it will help; try to get guarantees for Western Europe's oil; (2) Offer to cooperate with Russia in economic development of the area—perhaps through the UN; and (3) Tackle political problems first—Arab-Israeli settlement and status of the Suez Canal.

Heading up the committee for public power are E. V. Cooke, Ralph Messenger, Frank Gibbons, Don Adams, Hal Moore and Ed Cooke.

ASHLAND OFFICE Jerry V. Bianconi, recently appointed county veterans service officer, has announced he will be in Ashland each Wednesday between 10 a.m. and noon at the Chamber of Commerce building on the plaza.

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## Oregon Groups Favor Strong UN Reliance

Corvallis — More than 300 "Great Decisions" discussion groups throughout Oregon favor

strong reliance on United Nations in protecting U. S. stakes in the Middle East, rather than risking a break with either our Western European allies or Egypt and the Arab states.

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## Officer is Found Innocent of Bribe

Portland — (UPI) — A Portland police officer accused by the La Grande police chief of attempting to bribe him to return confiscated gambling equipment was found innocent by a police disciplinary board Friday.

Patrolman Clinton B. Parker had staunchly denied that he made any effort to retrieve the confiscated materials in behalf of five men arrested in La Grande earlier.

One of the witnesses that appeared before the five-man police disciplinary board was La Grande Police Chief Oliver Reeve.

At the close of the hearing the following statement was issued by Deputy Police Chief Dave Johnson.

"The evidence and testimony presented to this board has been of such contradictory nature that it has presented a grave question of doubt which cannot be reconciled and must therefore be resolved in favor of Officer Parker."

An unidentified witness at the hearing showed the board evidence that Parker had been in Portland on Feb. 7, the day Reeve alleged he visited him in La Grande and offered \$200 to purchase some 2,100 pairs of dice.

## Committee for Public Power Meets in CJ

Cave Junction—The citizens' committee for public power met Wednesday night at the Ed Cooke home in Kerby to formulate plans for the first petition for a People's Utility district in southern Oregon.

Territory for the petition was mapped out, and the legal aspects of the proposal were discussed.

Each committee member was asked to contact precinct and subcommittee leaders, so a full canvass of Josephine county and surrounding areas can be made. At least 5 per cent of the registered voters must sign a petition of this nature before it can be submitted to the State hydroelectric commission.

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## Albany Youth Dies of Injuries in Accident

McMinnville — (UPI) — Jerry D. Zink, 16-year-old Albany youth, died in McMinnville General hospital Saturday from injuries suffered Friday in an auto crash near Valley Junction.

Another Albany youth, 18-year-old Robert E. Hickey, suffered critical injuries when Zink's car collided with a logging truck.

## WHEAT AND THE FARM SURPLUS

Four countries produce almost 25% of the wheat grown in the world: 1955-56 WHEAT PRODUCTION (in million tons)

U. S.	24.9	} 48.4
CANADA	13.4	
AUSTRALIA-ARGENTINA	10.1	
COMMUNIST BLOC (est.)	7.0	
REST OF WORLD (est.)	80	
TOTAL WORLD PRODUCTION:		198.4

But total world trade in wheat is only 58% of the 1955-56 harvest in these same four countries:

U. S.	9.3	} 28.3
CANADA	7.8	
AUSTRALIA-ARGENTINA	6.0	
REST OF WORLD (estimated)	5.2	
TOTAL WORLD EXPORTS:		28.3

All the 1955-56 wheat that couldn't be consumed at home or sold abroad became "surplus." The U. S. added 3.2 million tons to its surplus stockpiles in 1956. Because of poor crops the previous year, Canada reduced its surplus stocks by 2.8 million tons. Australian surplus remained steady and Argentina's were used up. But in net figures, the wheat surplus climbed in 1956:

1955-56 WHEAT SURPLUS (in million tons)	
U. S. STOCKPILE	27.7
CANADA	13.1
AUSTRALIA	5.8
ARGENTINA	—
TOTAL SURPLUS:	46.6

Total world wheat surplus at the end of 1956 was almost as much as the entire harvest in the four biggest wheat-growing countries. The same countries that do 82% of the world's trade in wheat. And the 1956 surplus was almost twice as much as total world trade in wheat in 1956:

(in million tons)	
1955-56 WHEAT HARVEST, U. S., CANADA, AUSTRALIA, ARGENTINA	48.4
1955-56 TOTAL WHEAT EXPORTS	28.3
WHEAT SURPLUS END OF 1956	46.6

Foreign Policy Association Incorporated.

WHEAT SURPLUS — The above chart, furnished by the Foreign Policy Association, Inc., in connection with the "Great Decisions . . . 1957" program, shows the wheat production

and surplus during the 1955-56 year. Today's Decisions discussion concerns world trade and its relation to U. S. foreign aid.

## Fines for Speeding Raised in Ashland

Ashland—Fines for speeding within the city limits of Ashland were raised last week by Municipal Judge Phil H. Stansbury.

Violators will now pay \$1.50 per mile of speed in excess of the speed limit. Former cost was \$1 per mile.

Reason for the increase, Stansbury said, is to slow traffic particularly on the new northbound couplet. Police Chief Herb Hays said little, if any, acceleration is necessary to travel within the speed limit on the down grade of the couplet.

Police pointed out heavier officer patrol on the street is impossible because of the number of patrolmen now on the police force. Speed limit in downtown Ashland is 25 mph.

## Astoria Woman Dies Of Accident Injuries

Astoria — (UPI) — Mrs. Estelle Antonich, 55, of Astoria, died here Friday of injuries she suffered in a two-car crash Wednesday.

Police said the victim was a passenger in a car driven by her husband when it collided with one driven by Ronald Lee Goodman, 21, of Seaside. Goodman was cited for failure to stop at a stop sign at the time.

## 4-H Club News

BUSY BEES Members of the Busy Bees Sewing club at Gold Hill learned how to outline faces of their stuffed animals at last week's club meeting. They were also given ideas by the leader on what to put in their bean bags. Next meeting will be March 15.

Peggy Dye, Reporter

## Sutherland Returns From OSC Conference

Corvallis — W. I. Sutherland, Jackson county health department worker, completed a three-day school in control of disease-carrying insects last week at Oregon State college.

Special emphasis was given this year to fly and mosquito control.

The school is sponsored by the state board of health, the college, the U. S. public health service and the U. S. department of agriculture entomology research branch at Corvallis.

It is held each year at OSC to keep public health and county sanitation workers abreast of latest control for insects that are of importance to human health and comfort.

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## Medford Furniture Stock Purchased By Dempster Firm

Stock of the Medford Furniture store, formerly one of southern Oregon's largest furniture stores, has been purchased by the Dempster Furniture company. Russell DeForest, trustee in bankruptcy, has announced.

The new company will operate at the Medford Furniture store site.

The Medford Furniture store went into bankruptcy last November, according to DeForest. The new company is headed by Richard Dempster, of North Platte, Nebr., and two local furniture businessmen, Jack Raapke and Lawrence McEachron, owners of the Bush Home Furnishings company, Medford.

Dempster announced the company will hold a close out sale on the present furniture stock next week. The furniture store will be restocked with a new line of furniture after the sale, he said.

## Operated Store Chain

Before coming to Medford Dempster operated a chain of six furniture stores in Nebraska and Wyoming. McEachron was manager of Dempster's stores before becoming co-owner of Bush Home Furnishings company.

Raapke has previously been an interior decorator with the Boutell Furniture company in Minneapolis and the Davidson Furniture company in Kansas City and Omaha. Raapke and McEachron have operated the Bush Home Furnishings store for the past year.

Robert Rector, who operated the Medford Furniture company about five years, is now a salesman with the Bigelow rug company in Los Angeles.

## Savings Deposited by March 11th will earn dividends from March 1st at Jackson Co. Federal Savings & Loan Assn.

Where Your Savings Earn More 126 East Main

## SAVE \$40

On New 1957 WESTINGHOUSE

## LAUNDRY TWIN!

LAUNDROMAT WAS \$219.95

Now Only . . . \$199.95

## MATCHING DRYER

Direct airflow — Blows warm air directly on the clothes. Thriftier. Quicker! WAS \$169.95

Now Only . . . \$149.95

EASY TERMS To Suit Your Budget

Here's a pair of wash-day helpers that saves you time—effort —AND MONEY! Buy separately or as a unit—at these NEW LOW PRICES! See them now at . . .

## TROWBRIDGE & FLYNN ELEC. CO.

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Jackson Hotel Building PHONE 2-5969 Evenings by Appointment Phone 2-8840 Eves.

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