

U.S. Views Toward Reds Topic of Decisions



Progress Discusses Seven-Year Plan; Rise of Communist China

(Editors note: This is the third in the series of discussions in the Great Decisions program this year. Today's discussion question is "Are we realistic about the communist powers?")

When Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev officially unveiled Russia's new 7-year economic plan at the 21st Soviet Communist party congress on Jan. 27 he laid down a new challenge to the United States and the West by claiming Russia would come abreast of this country's present economic productivity by 1965.

By 1970, he boasted, the Soviet Union will have the highest living standards in the world and will be turning out over half the world's industrial goods.

Heretofore, the West has been concerned mainly about Russia's military might. Most military analysts on either side, mortally wounded each other. In his report to the party congress, Khrushchev added another grim note to the current arms race, saying that Russia's ICBM's were now in "serial" (assembly line) production.

Discover Realities

To discover the realities behind Khrushchev's economic boasts and the implications for the free world's security, Western leaders and students of Soviet affairs are using a fine-tooth comb in analyzing the 7-year plan.

Such boasts have been standard with Communist leaders since the early Stalin regime. Few Americans took them seriously until 10 years ago when Russian technology produced atomic weapons for the Kremlin. More recently, in 1957-1958, Soviet scientists startled the West by putting Sputnik and a lunar into orbits around the earth and sun.

Western students of Russian affairs are not convinced that either the boast about Russia's missile production or the plans for economic growth for 1959-1965 can be taken at face value. They point to the many obstacles within the economy of the Soviet Union which must be overcome if the 1965 goals are to be reached. Nor is it clear whether Soviet missile advances leave the United States in a critical military lag considering the over-all defense posture of the United States.

Promise of Assistance

More important than such ideological differences between the two parties in Moscow and Peiping, many experts believe, was the promise of assistance to China made by Premier Khrushchev at the last party congress. He indicated that, because of Russia's economic strides, the Soviet Union would now be able to increase its economic aid to its Communist allies.

Growing Faster

What experts do agree on—and this represents the most important element in any realistic appraisal of Russia's economic capacity—is that the Soviet economy is growing much faster than that of the United States.

Khrushchev's statement that his country's growth rate stands near 8 per cent a year is not contested. His figure for a comparable U.S. growth rate of 2 per cent is considered somewhat higher than the facts warrant, although U.S. growth rates have wavered since World War II, sometimes reaching 5 per cent per year and at other times falling below 2 per cent.

Economists suggest, however, that the different purposes served by each economy in part balance out the differences between the growth rates of the two nations. The United States economy, older in industrial development, is now primarily geared to satisfying consumer needs. The younger economy of the Soviet Union is currently ploughing back a larger relative investment into heavy industry and defense.

To the military and economic power which the Soviet Union now possesses must be added the potential weight which the new Communist state of Red China, as well as that of the East European satellites, will contribute to the Communist world. These countries, too, are embarked on ambitious economic plans.

Whether Russia alone, as Khrushchev hopes, can equal present U.S. production by 1965 remains to be seen. Since the American production will also increase as will the U.S. population, most observers doubt that the Soviet Union will outstrip American standards of living by 1970. But that the Communist world presents even now a serious competitive challenge to the West, few deny.

Rise of Communist China In any realistic appraisal of Communist power, experts agree that more attention must be paid to the rise of Red China.

Less than a decade since their take-over of the Chinese mainland (with a population now of 500,000,000) Chinese Communist leaders boast they

will match British industrial production in 15 years. Shortly thereafter the Chinese population is expected to reach one billion.

These startling predictions raise problems not only for the West. Many students of Russia and recent visitors to the Soviet Union are convinced that Soviet leaders, too, are deeply concerned about the future course the Peiping Communist leadership may take in foreign affairs.

Fraternal Friendship

At the recent 21st party congress in Moscow, both Soviet and Chinese leaders protested the undying unity and "fraternal friendship" of the two giant Communist regimes.

Internal Chinese Communist policies, however, have not always had the blessing of Russian Communist leaders. The party's leader in China, Mao Tse-tung, who recently resigned as chief of the government's apparatus, has long been considered a leading theorist of Communist development.

He led his party and armies to victory in China, at times against the advice of Stalin. He also fostered the 1958 move to "communes," which herded millions of Chinese into collective groups for purposes of stepping up both agricultural and industrial production.

This move has also been criticized or played down by Russian leaders. A similar plan was once undertaken in Russia, but abandoned as impractical. It is, however, a move closely in line with some of the original Communist ideas of social and economic organization, students of Marxism point out.

Internal Differences

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After World War II, Russia drained the economies of its former enemies, soon to become satellites. It also contributed military and economic aid to Peiping, notably during the Korean war, but only after first having dismantled for Soviet use the Japanese-built industries of Manchuria in northeastern China.

At the ideological level, the new proposal to increase aid to other Communist states, is also of interest to students of world communism. For, Premier Khrushchev said at the party congress that he expects all the various Communist countries to achieve full-scale communism about the same time. This is conceded to be a new departure in Communist doctrine.

Khrushchev is convinced that about 1970, having achieved a high standard of living for Russia, the Soviet Union will then embark upon what he calls "the world-his-

toric victory of socialism in its peaceful competition with capitalism," in other words, the "panacea of communism."

In view of these developments, students of communism are asking the question: Does Khrushchev, by a new aid program to China, hope to be able to control the future direction of Chinese communism? Others are asking: Does Khrushchev's new doctrine place him on a footing equal or superior to Mao Tse-tung as a Communist theoretician?

A continuing reassessment of changes in Communist tactics, students contend must also be part of any realistic appraisal of communism.

Today the Communist powers are not only making fast economic strides at home; they have also embarked on a trade and aid offensive in selected countries of the underdeveloped one-third of the globe.

On his recent visit to the United States, the First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, Anastas I. Mikoyan, made the dramatic statement that he wondered if the West would really object to Communist peoples having more bread and higher living standards generally.

Economic advances to date suggest the Communists will come close to realizing these goals. Western planning must obviously deal with this probability, experts agree.

The Sino-Soviet foreign economic program already competes with the West's trade and assistance to such areas as the Middle East and South Asia. It is conceived, however, not only for traditional economic reasons. Like the West, the Soviet Union also hopes to influence these areas politically as well.

Experts point out that the East-West cold war has shifted in recent years to the underdeveloped world. These are the economically backward lands where communism hopes above all to demonstrate that the Communist economic system is the best.

and fastest route to economic growth. If the Communists can demonstrate their ability quickly to lift underdeveloped countries to high living standards, most observers agree that the cold war might soon be lost to the West.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Rackett staff: Before the senate racket committee in Washington the attorney for a juke box association testifies that "any Bowery bum with a picket sign can force any juke box operator to sign a contract." He adds: "Any hoodlum can get a union charter and all he has to do is hire some bum to picket a place and the operator will have to come running to sign up."

An operator of a juke box establishment testifies that he opposed a contract with a union on the ground that the union involved was controlled by gangsters, and a few nights later he was called to the door of his home and attacked by thugs who split his skull with iron rods. It took 30 stitches to close his wounds, he said.

A UNION secretary testified that when a member of the juke box association wanted to protect a location from competition "we would send a picket out" to take care of the situation.

This prompted Senator Church of Idaho to comment that it "appears that some operators had a cozy deal that enabled them to call out union pickets whenever RIVAL operators installed competing machines in their neighborhoods."

WHAT'S wrong? The answer is simple: TOO MUCH POWER IN TOO FEW HANDS.

When too much power is held in too few hands TOO LONG, trouble follows.

SPACE travel news: Dr. Kraft Ehrlicke, former German V-2 rocket engineer and now a top man in our space organization, tells newsmen that not TOO long hence the U.S. will put a manned bombardment glider into outer space. Its name will be Dynasor.

"I can tell you this," he told the reporters, "Dynasor will have several stages of rockets which will put a manned hypersonic glider into the outer rim of the atmosphere at 250,000 to 300,000 feet (50 or 60 miles) from the earth. It is a BOMBARDMENT system, and you can draw your own conclusion from that."

"It will be able to make at least one and perhaps two orbits of the earth. Its return to the United States would be controlled."

THAT is to say: From out there in outer space it could direct nuclear bombs at any country, or any CITY, on this globe, and could then return to its own base here in the U.S.A.

IN CONCLUSION: A year and a half ago, former President Hoover was the featured speaker at the 1957 convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, which was held in San Francisco. He told his hearers:

"Something fundamentally dangerous is going on among free men.

"Man's curiosity to explore the unknown and his impulses under freedom do to it

have led him further and further into the discovery of the fundamental laws of nature. Today the scientists, with the aid of the engineers, have introduced new and GIGANTIC forces into our civilization."

But— As yet, he added: "THE ETHICAL STANDARDS OF MANKIND AND ITS GOVERNMENTAL ACTION HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO CONTROL THESE FORCES."

HE ADDED this simple plea: "THINK IT OVER."

Then he sat down. He got a tremendous ovation, but it was a sober ovation. The editors to whom he spoke nearly two years ago are still thinking it over. I think we'd ALL better be doing some sober thinking about how to keep our ethical standards abreast with our amazing scientific achievements.

If we don't, there can be trouble.

Barnhart Bids Low On Klamath Gym

Eureka, Calif.—Barnhart Construction company, Medford, submitted the apparent low bid for construction of the Hoopa school gymnasium at Klamath, Calif., Gerald D. Matson, Eureka architect, has reported.

Barnhart's bid was \$392,700. The work is for the Trinity United school district.

The gymnasium will have tilt-up concrete exterior walls, frame roof and partitions and a concrete slab floor. There will be a maple spring floor in the gym.

Court Records

MUNICIPAL COURT
Edna Mae Morgan, violation basic rule, \$10.
Eileen Margaret Van Dyke, disobeyed traffic sign, \$5.
Giles Alexander Gitzen, disobeyed traffic sign, \$5.
Ivan Clifford Rock, disobeyed traffic sign, \$5.
Bill Franklin Sanders, violation basic rule, \$10.
Amos Carroll Bishop, no operator's license in possession, \$10.
Sharon Lee Forde, failed to yield right of way, \$10.
Paul Edward Jividen, no operator's license in possession, \$10.
Marion Elizabeth Owens, violation basic rule, \$10.
Harold Roger Daky, disobeyed traffic sign, \$5.
Buster Francis Gilbert, violation basic rule, \$10.
Eugene Myron Earl, violation basic rule, \$10.
Kenneth M. Nelson, violation basic rule, \$10.
Walter Addison Wood, failed to yield right of way, \$10.
Vincent Ronald Horton, violation basic rule, \$10.
Stanley Elliott Phillips, failure to yield right of way to vehicle, \$10.
Jerry Lee Fields, violation basic rule, \$10.
Minnie Ellen Bolen, failure to yield right of way to vehicle, \$10.
Andrew Jack Whisman, improper turn, \$5.
Floyd Herman Brownlee, disobeyed traffic sign, \$5.
Marshall O. Bessonette, violation basic rule, \$10.
Willard Lyons Casey, 311 Marie St., driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, \$100.
Alfred Joseph Hardy, Sams Valley, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, \$100.

Klamath Falls Man Arrested by Police

Truman (Jack) Thurman, 38, of Klamath Falls, was scheduled for arraignment in Jackson county district court Friday after his arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, Medford police reported.

Thurman and Cecil Jefferson Worthington, 37, of 25 Stewart ave., were arrested here Thursday in connection with passing a bad check Feb. 5, police reported.

New Low Mark in Injury-Accidents Set in Pine Area

Lakeview—Lumber operations of southern Oregon's pine region set a new low mark in 1958 in injury-accidents, O. M. Anderson, Medford, chairman of the safety committee for Western Pine association district 5, reported here recently.

Anderson said that in 5,277,402 man hours of employment in logging, sawmilling, planing and factory operations, the district had an average injury rate of 35.43 per million man hours of work. This was 22 per cent below the 1957 rate of 45.46 per million hours, and 40 per cent below the 1956 rate.

"Our district now ranks second among the 12 operating districts of the 12-state Western Pine region," Anderson said. Last year it was fifth, he noted.

Outstanding Safety Records

Jim Grady, Portland, safety director of the Western Pine association, said much of the credit for the district's performance is due to outstanding safety records achieved by "a comparatively few of the operations."

"Of the 38 operational units now reporting statistics in district 5, six units had perfect safety records," he said.

Anderson, of the Timber Products company, reported logging operations made the best mark for 1958, with a 37 per cent reduction in injury rate despite a 4 per cent increase in man hours of work. Factory operations reduced their rate 32 per cent, sawmills 24 per cent and planing mills 4 per cent.

Serving with Anderson on the district safety committee are Virgil Mastelotto, American Forest Products corporation, Lakeview; Frank R. Gilchrist, Gilchrist Timber company, Gilchrist; and B. I. Parent, Gulf Red Cedar company, Central Point.

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Thurman and Cecil Jefferson Worthington, 37, of 25 Stewart ave., were arrested here Thursday in connection with passing a bad check Feb. 5, police reported.

Worthington pleaded guilty in district court Friday morning to a charge of "making a false statement to procure benefit," according to court records. He was given a year's probation, with the imposition of a sentence suspended for this period.

Klamath Falls police hold a third suspect in the case. Vernon J. Silva, 41, according to local authorities.



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