

Russian People Believed Not Being Made Ready for Warfare

Editor's note: The following dispatch by Frank H. Bartholomew, president of United Press International, reports on prevailing and contrasting attitudes of Geneva, East Berlin, West Berlin and Moscow on the German crisis in international affairs. The writer visited each city in sequence.

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
President, UPI

Moscow — The present adamant position of the Soviet negotiators in Geneva, the periodic threats of Premier Nikita Khrushchev at Moscow and elsewhere, and the continuously provocative acts of the Communist satellite

in China, the Near East and Germany, are in stark contrast with the attitude of the people themselves in Communist's world capital.

Soviet diplomacy and the Soviet people themselves seem to be of dissimilar patterns. In busy Moscow the man in the street talks earnestly of world peace and the desire to be left undisturbed to complete the nation's seven-year plan for his personal welfare. This theme is so wide-spread and so frequently repeated as to negate any thought of a conspiracy of six million people to hide actual warlike intent from the foreign visitor. The Russians are an air-

headed people and more recently Khrushchev has made them rocket-conscious. He has repeatedly stated that the decisive modern weapon is the rocket. Nevertheless, to all superficial appearances the people are not being prepared

for rocket warfare. There are no air raid shelters, no dress rehearsals of the civilian population for atomic warfare, no apparent fear that war is imminent.

Theaters Are Jammed

Inversely, popular interest

centers on the miles of new apartments under construction on a scale perhaps not equaled anywhere else in the world. Street work goes on day and night. Industries appear to be operating to capacity. The theaters are

jammed, by poorly dressed people obviously hungry for a touch of beauty.

The people are well-fed. An immediate result of the end of rationing is that most of them are too fat.

Now the yearning for a few of the finer things of life is manifesting itself, possibly as a substitute for religious worship which has been made politically unpopular to a point where attendance at the surviving churches is confined to the older generation and principally to old women.

The infrequent new Western cars on the streets are immediately surrounded by silently admiring throngs. A routine reception at a Western embassy will draw a crowd across the street equal in number to a major Hollywood premiere, despite the fact that none of the public directories or listings.

Slowly some of the better things are coming within view of the common man. He still usually dresses in an unmatched coat, baggy pants and tieless shirt, and his wife still occasionally wears a bandana to the Bolshoi theater, but he does go to work in the cleanest and most beautiful subway system in the world, or on foot down boulevards lined with newly planted and luxurating green trees.

People living several to a room in present apartments, or arriving from East Berlin every train, tell you that the difficulties are less than they were, that they are worth enduring because the seven-year plan will deliver them to a better world.

"If," they say, "the warlike capitalistic world does not take matters out of our hands."

It is certain that the people of Moscow have been completely sold on the seven-year plan, to the extent that the Khrushchev regime has bet its very existence upon its ability to deliver the goods by the deadline six years hence.

Completion of the seven-year plan would become an immediate impossibility in the event of World War III.

Obvious even to the most casual observer among the 40,000 tourists in the Soviet Union this year is the fact that the people do not want war and have not been emotionally conditioned for war.

An impression gained in talking with Communist boss Walter Ulbricht in East Germany is that the East German government, while under the complete control of the Kremlin, nevertheless, to the best of its ability keeps the Kremlin under pressure to force a showdown, with arms if necessary, in Germany.

Everything to Lose

Russia would appear to have everything to lose and nothing to gain by precipitating a war. The same is not true from the standpoint of the East German Communists and their present precarious political situation.

Strong indication that the East German government feels it does not have popular support and could not survive a plebiscite appears in its refusal to consider free elections. The feeling in West Germany is that East Berlin at least cannot continuously survive with its gloom-encompassed low living standards and slow recovery immediately adjacent to the vigorous, lively and spectacularly successful city of West Berlin.

The situation in Communist's Oriental perimeter is believed, in some Western diplomatic circles here, to be basically different from the relationship between the Kremlin and East Berlin which it completely controls. The Chinese Communists, like their Caucasian brothers in East Berlin, are regarded as definitely warlike. The added danger to world peace here is believed to lie in the fact that Moscow is not sure of its influence over Peiping, and in the fact that face-saving is so important in the Orient that Communist China cannot accommodate itself to zig-zags in foreign policy such as that involving the recent abortive deadline for Western evacuation of Berlin.

No Warlike Preparation

World War III, stemming from a showdown over East Germany, may result from

miscalculation or accident. But it seems certain at the moment that it will not result from the wishes of the people themselves in the U.S.S.R. as expressed in the capital city.

In perspective, the weight attached by the West to the present unyielding position of the Communist negotiators at Geneva might be regarded as a tribute to a strong case based more upon threat than fact. The warlike threats of the U.S.S.R. which brought the foreign ministers conference into being at Geneva seem, as viewed from the in-

terior of Russia, to have been based on bluff, insofar as any visible warlike preparation of the Soviet people themselves is concerned. West Berlin believes that if the conference fails to produce the desired summit meetings, the city will be subject to immediate Communist harassments. Some Western embassies here feel certain, however, that any excursions into brinkmanship permitted East German leader Walter Ulbricht will be under tight Kremlin rein and control and not permitted to lead to a military showdown.

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The Inquiring Mind

This series of articles, on many different subjects, results from work by senior students at the school of journalism at the University of Oregon. Each is a condensed version of a full-length thesis written as partial requirement for graduation at the school.

GAMBLING IN NEVADA: NO DICE

By Phil Heger

Oregonians occasionally have heard the cry, "Let's legalize gambling!" This suggestion comes most often from those who believe legalization of gambling would provide a substantial boost to the state's economy, and at the same time bring gambling "out in the open" where it could be better controlled.

And when legalized gambling is proposed, its sponsors usually mean the casino-type operation — legalization of "cards and dice," slot machines and roulette wheels.

Such a form of legalized gambling exists in only one state: Nevada.

But not even in this sparsely-populated state (267,000) where it's supposed to be easy to control the gamblers and where gambling is a major support of the state's economy, is legalized gambling justifiable.

Glamor State

Nevada is one of the more glamorous states in the union. Its tourist trade — sparked by gambling — draws millions each year. Its scenic deserts, huge ranches, resorts and casinos are among the west's biggest draws for those who seek fun and relaxation.

In glittering Las Vegas alone, 10 million visitors each year take advantage of 12 major resort hotels, 245 motels and 31 commercial hotels. Big-name entertainers such as Frank Sinatra, Harry Belafonte, Jerry Lewis and dozens of others perform regularly for the casino customers.

But the dominant factor, the basic reason for the state's booming tourist industry, is obviously legalized gambling. Gambling in Nevada is firmly entrenched.

Although a number of Nevadans oppose it, there's no serious move afoot to question or attack its legality. Not Organized

Those who would lead such a movement are not sufficiently organized to get anything done. Many of those who could help have found themselves obligated politically or economically to the gambling interests.

Also, legalized gambling — the heart of Nevada's booming tourist industry, which, in turn, is the heart of the state's economy — is simply too important economically to be dropped cold.

In the fiscal years from 1949 to 1957, gambling taxes provided over \$25 million to the state's general fund — or nearly 30 per cent of the total — compared to the next largest item (property taxes) which contributed \$19 million or about 22 per cent.

But although legalized gambling appears solidly established in Nevada, the problems it brings with it easily overshadow its benefits:

1. Legalized gambling allows the state and many of its residents to profit at the expense of human weakness.

The government, instead of serving people, is in effect allowing them to be "conned." Not Fair

By no stretch of the imagination can gambling in Nevada be called "fair." The casino always has the odds in its favor. There's no "system" to beat the house. You're licked before you start; to win consistently, you've got to be unusually lucky.

The claim that "men have an inherent right to gamble" (which you hear often from gambling advocates) is overruled by the fact that men do not have the right to make suckers of their fellow men.

2. Legalized gambling links the state with racketeers and other forms of vice.

Several casino operators in Nevada have criminal records and/or have been closely associated with known racketeers. Some live in fear of sudden death. Some, like Bugsy Siegel and Gus Greenbaum, have been killed at

ready.

There's strong evidence to indicate that most of the big-money-making operations are controlled by out-of-state syndicates (which, of course, are illegal). The state, no matter how diligently it claims to "control" gambling, is not free of the criminal taint that comes with legalized gambling.

'Suckers' Cleaned

3. Legalized gambling allows the "innocent sucker" to be dragged off the street and cleaned.

There seems to be an element in society that "must gamble," and its members normally can find a game somewhere, even if it's illegal.

However, the "needs" of this element do not justify legalization of gambling. The "innocent suckers" — those who know little or nothing about gambling, those who are easily enticed into gambling — are the ones who take it on the chin.

They may be naive or stupid, they may be able to take the loss, but they deserve protection from those who would take an unfair advantage of them.

When anyone says "Let's legalize gambling!" Oregonians should look to Nevada — where legalization obviously is not the answer to an age-old problem.



WINNING SAFE DRIVER AWARD of American Trucking Association, Carl C. Crim (left), 44, Okmulgee, Okla., who hasn't had accident in 26 years, is congratulated by Vice President Richard M. Nixon in Washington ceremony. Mrs. Crim is in center.

Social Security Benefits May Be Valuable Retirement Base

By ELMER C. WALZER
UPI Financial Editor

New York — You may be richer than you think, thanks to social security, says a noted mutual fund company.

If you earn as little as \$80.77 a week you are building up a big annuity through your weekly pay-ments deducted from your pay.

Here is the way the firm of Hugh W. Long & Co., sponsors of Diversified Investment Fund, figure it out:

"A 65-year-old man would need about \$17,700 to buy an annuity that would pay him as much for life as his \$116 a month from social security."

"A couple, both age 65, would need \$28,750 to buy life annuities that would pay \$174 a month as long as both lived and \$87 a month to the survivor."

"In both these cases, they would be using capital. When they died payments would cease and the policies would have no residual value."

Is Social Security Enough?

If one wanted to have the incomes described from capital that would not be consumed, the single man would need \$34,800 at 4 per cent and the couple would need \$52,200 at the same rate of interest.

Admitting that social security benefits are a valuable foundation for a retirement plan, the Long firm in its publication "The Long View," questions if one can retire on social security alone in view of the dollar shrinkage from 100 cents in 1939 to 48 cents today.

An example of additional saving is cited on the basis of investment in the firm's diversified investment fund, a balanced mutual fund.

This example is cited here, not as a recommendation to buy the fund, but as a picture of gain in a long period of stock market advance.

The firm itself wants that "programs of the type illustrated do not assure a profit or protect against depreciation in declining markets."

Investment Returns

The investment program illustrated assumes an initial investment by a man 51 years of age of \$5,000 on Dec. 1, 1944 in diversified investment fund, and \$100 a month thereafter — plus reinvestment of dividends.

By Dec. 31, 1958, the monthly investments aggregated \$21,800, including the initial \$5,000. Cumulative dividends totaled \$16,492. This made a total investment of \$38,292.

On Dec. 31, 1958, when the investor was 65, the total value of the shares he had purchased with this investment amounted to \$57,598.

In arriving at this total, allowance was made for the sales charge of 8 3/4 per cent on shares purchased, but no adjustment was made for income taxes payable by shareholder.

Cars in a line had stopped but a car coming back of the Hawkins car failed to see the sign and rammed into them, they said. They were bruised and shook up but not seriously injured and their pickup was not damaged.

Mrs. Ambre Blayden spent a few days in Medford last week to be close to the hospital while her uncle, Tom Wilson, was there.

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Meadville, Pa.—White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, predicting that an instantaneous worldwide telecast would take place in less than 2 1/2 years:

"It could be an important key in unlocking some of the barriers that now limit a free exchange—a broad communication of ideas—among the peoples of the world."

East Orange, N.J.—Ciro Bravata, on plans to divorce his wife and marry the woman who bore him quadruplets Saturday:

"I always intended to legalize it. My intentions were honorable. But how was I supposed to know we'd have quadruplets? If we'd had twins this wouldn't have happened."

Washington—Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, calling for flexibility in this nation's foreign relations:

"We cannot stake our future on one policy or program any more than we can rest our bodies on a one-legged stool."

McRae, Ga.—Mayor George Callihan, on proclaiming a state of emergency after the derailing of two tank cars containing deadly chlorine gas:

"Everyone is staying awake. There's no peace of mind knowing all that poison is waiting there."

ROGUE RIVER Seafarers Club Meets

By MRS. MYRTLE WHIPPLE

Rogue River — At the last Seafarers' club meeting in the Fellowship hall, Dr. Robert P. Bridge opened the meeting with prayer.

Potluck supper was served at 6:30 after which Rev. D. F. Barnett, retired pastor of the church, gave a talk on old Bibles of which they had a large collection. Some Bibles were over a hundred years old and some were from foreign countries.

Two duets were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Stiehl, C. W. Wick played two cello selections, "Mother Machree" and "The Lost Chord" in honor of Mother's day and Mrs. Bridge read a selection entitled "Mother."

Recent visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Leyen were old friends of Leyen, Mr. and Mrs. John Van Doornick of British Columbia. Other visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Good of New Hartford, Iowa, relatives of Mrs. Leyen.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Whipple of Bend were week end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Whipple. Elmer is Jim's nephew. They were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. McGeehee of Grants Pass.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith returned last week from a three weeks trip into Missouri. They were accompanied by

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