

# Internal Stability of Russia Said To Be Highest Since 1917

Editor's note: This is the second of three dispatches providing an appraisal of Russia today by an American correspondent recently returned to the United States from Russia.

By WHITMAN BASSOW  
UPI Correspondent

Moscow believes that Russia has now achieved the highest level of internal stability since the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917.

They point to the booming economy, the rising standard of living, growing popular support for the regime and Nikita Khrushchev's elimination of all organized opposition to his rule.

What does this stability mean for the United States?

It means that Russia can back up its challenge to America with impressive economic strength and ideological weapons which have tremendous appeal for millions of "uncommitted" people.

Extend More Credit

It means the Russians can increase their economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries. They will be able to extend more credits, sell more manufactured goods and food, export more technicians and engineers. And along with all this, export political ideas and influence hostile to U.S. interests.

It also means increasing flexibility in foreign policy that spells trouble for the U.S.

The Kremlin is now in a position to stir up "crises" in the Far East the next, then shift to Berlin—all designed to keep the West off balance and cause dispersal of its political and military strength.

But after observing Soviet life at first hand for almost three years, I think there are certain elements within Russia which tend to curb Soviet expansionism.

Engaged in Vast Projects

One of these is a psychological one: the greatest national energy is directed inward, domestically, not outward. It is engaged in building vast projects: hydroelectric stations in Siberia, steel mills in the Urals, wheat farms in Kazakhstan, housing everywhere.

The world beyond the frontiers seems remote to most Russians and their meager knowledge of it filters through the controlled press in small, slanted doses. Russian friends have often told me there is little talk of foreign affairs among the people. Few of them are disposed to carry the blessings of Communism to other countries, especially at the expense of their own meager gains.

This sentiment is reflected in frequent criticism I heard of Soviet foreign aid programs.

"I don't know why we should send all those tractors and machinery abroad. We need them here in the Ukraine," a collective farmer said in a Kiev market place.

Shows Feeling on Aid

A student friend demonstrated how he felt about Soviet aid programs with his belt. He tightened it one notch and said, "Egypt!" Another notch: "Syria!" A third notch: "Afghanistan!"

Another development: under the impact of industrialization, urbanization and education, the nature of Soviet society is changing. The semi-literate peasant class is disappearing; a new class, an educated middle class, is emerging.

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What do these people want from life?

Mainly, to do their jobs and enjoy the material benefits to which their elite position in Soviet society entitles them: decent housing, good clothes, automobiles, TV sets and other appliances, leisure and travel, a country home.

Slogans for History Books

For this new generation, the slogans of the 1917 revolution are just something of the history books. Although it regards the world-wide triumph of Communism as inevitable, it does not seem anxious to go out and fight for it.

As the new elite acquires more material goods and creature comforts, it seems less willing to risk, to sacrifice, for the revolutionary cause. When the Old Bolsheviks die off, when the generation that came through the years of deprivation and sacrifice, of war, famine and purges, has disappeared, it is this elite that will rule Russia.

Another important factor in Soviet thinking is the gen-

uine, universal desire for peace among the people.

"When you go back to America, tell everybody how much we want peace," an attractive woman doctor from Odessa told me.

"We suffered so terribly in the last war. We never want another war again."

How much does this fear of war and desire for peace influence Soviet policy? More, I believe, than may be generally suspected.

Won't Risk Regime

The Kremlin is not likely to drive the Russian people into an aggressive war unless it could do so without risking collapse of the regime. And that's something not even Nikita Khrushchev can be sure of.

But if Soviet leaders do not want war with the West, they DO hope to achieve the world-wide triumph of Communism through other means. And they are relying on Russia's economic and political stability to help them.

(Next: Peeks through the Iron Curtain.)

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# Record High Bank Deposits Listed

Record high June bank deposits were reported by the First National Bank of Oregon when the statewide bank submitted its June 10 statement of condition figures in response to a call by the comptroller of the currency.

Deposits of \$840,804,145 were reported, which topped the previous mid-year mark of \$794,390,100 set June 23, 1958. The current figure represents a gain of \$6,315,471 over the March 12, 1959, bank call deposit total, which was a new record for that period.

Loans for the 79 First National offices amounted to \$462,935,447, an increase of \$81,346,819 over a year ago and also a new June record. Loans are up \$31,812,356 since the March call.

The Medford branch of First National reported June 10 deposits of \$27,374,895 and loans totalling \$14,364,622, according to J. A. Moore, branch manager. On June 23, 1958, deposits were \$26,075,287 and loans were \$11,427,130.

Figures released at the Central Point branch show that on June 10, 1959, deposits at the branch were \$2,952,729 and loans were \$2,130,123, according to F. C. Ayres, branch manager. Comparable totals for the branch for a year ago show that on that date, deposits were \$2,336,694 and loans totaled \$507,131.

Outside of steel, probably the hardest hit industry would be the railroads.

Plants Would Close

If there is no settlement by Sept. 1, nearly all of the estimated 501,000 U.S.W. members in the steel industry would be involved, and a large segment of the metal fabricating plants would be closed for lack of steel.

Steel's composite on No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap rose \$1 a ton last week to \$36.50. This was the fourth consecutive weekly advance and lifted the market to the highest level since March.

Production already has started to taper off. Mills operated at 92.5 per cent of capacity last week, a drop of 1.5 points.

The output was about 2,619,000 net tons of steel for ingots and castings.

The St. Louis district, which operated at 89 per cent, showed a 15-point drop, while the biggest gain—5.5 points—was reported by Cleveland.

The magazine said steelmakers were hoping for a labor or settlement that wouldn't require higher prices, but since both side were on the spot, neither expected total victory.

A possible solution mentioned was concessions by the United Steelworkers on operating procedures in exchange for a small wage boost.

Most Noticeable Damage

Most observers predicted that loss of pay would be the most noticeable strike damage, unless it lasted more than eight weeks. The steelworkers, if they walk off July 1, would lose \$213,000,000 in wages in a four-week strike; \$321,000,000 in six weeks; and \$43,000,000 in base pay if the walkout lasted eight weeks.

The weekly said that a six-week work stoppage would do little more than put a dent in industrial production and would hardly affect third quarter gross national production. That's because most steel users have planned inventories for a least a six-week strike.

# Steel Producers Take Initial Step For Expected Strike

Cleveland, Ohio—UPI—Steelmakers are preparing for a walkout because union and management negotiators are still far apart after six weeks of bargaining.

Steel magazine said Monday that the producers already have taken the initial step by cleaning out raw material pipelines.

The National Metalworking weekly said steelmakers were to begin banking furnaces "within a few days."

Mill Output Drops

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PHOENIX

Visitors Return Home

BY LILLIAN KNIGHT  
Phoenix—Returning to their homes last week after visiting for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Tompkins on Coleman Creek rd. were Mrs. Belle Baut, Pauls Valley, Okla. and Mrs. Ernest Tompkins, Pear Blossom, Calif. Also recent guests of the Tompkins were Mr. and Mrs. Milton Starkey and daughter, Diane, of Salem.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Stancliffe returned Wednesday night from Portland where they attended Centennial and Rose festivities. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stringer, Ashland, Tuesday evening they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Haskins, Medford, and all attended the Rose Queen's command performance of the Pacific Coast League's baseball game between Portland and Phoenix, Ariz.

The Stancliffes were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth West, Gresham. They also visited in Boring, Ore. and Damascus, Ore., where they saw the candle made from the wax gathered from Oregon school children throughout the state.

They also traveled to Clatskanie where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Bill Barr and family and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Euchson. Miss Sally Stringer, daughter of the Ray Stringers, will visit a week with Bertie Barr, daughter of the Bill Barrs before she returns home.

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**BITTER**—President Eisenhower leaves his office in the White House after making a bitter statement to newsmen regarding the Senate's rejection of Lewis L. Strauss as Ike's secretary of commerce. Strauss is the eighth cabinet nominee to be denied confirmation by the Senate in the entire history of the nation, and the action has been interpreted as a stunning rebuff to Eisenhower. In his statement to the press, the President said, "The American people are the losers."

# ACLU Calls for Federal Legislation To Protect Unions

Washington—UPI—The American civil liberties union has reversed a long-standing policy and called for federal legislation to protect the rights of rank-and-file union members.

The ACLU urged Congress to include a union "bill of rights" in any labor legislation approved this year. But, declaring that any government intervention was a "necessary evil," the organization recommended moderate regulation before "more extensive and drastic controls are imposed."

**Turned Against Legislation**  
The bill of rights provision written into a Senate-passed labor reform bill now pending the House turned organized labor against the legislation. AFL-CIO and other labor officials charge the proposals would hamstring union affairs and permit communists and troublemakers to take over.

In reversing its seven-year stand against government regulation of union internal affairs, ACLU added that it did not wholly support any of the labor reform proposals now before Congress.

Since 1952, the ACLU position has been that unions were capable of policing themselves. But in its new statement, the ACLU said "self-regulation alone cannot adequately protect the democratic rights of members within unions."

**Rights Not Guaranteed**  
It said many union constitutions failed to guarantee the rights of free speech, assembly and press.

Any bill of rights, the ACLU said, should give each member the right to full participation in determining union policies, free and open elections, full accounting of union affairs, the right to criticize officers and policies and form opposition groups and full and fair hearings on charges of violating union rules.

It warned, however, against making bill of rights provisions too detailed for fear of limiting, rather than promoting freedom.

# Washday in Medford

In this week's Saturday Evening Post you'll read a whirling, spinning, twenty-one machine salute to the Big Y Laundromat in Medford.

You'll see an exciting, two-page photograph of a group of Medford women—chatting, reading, trying to keep their children out of a tubful of trouble—all while their laundry is getting washed. You'll read how Ray Niehaus and his wife run the laundromat six long days a week. Learn how the poor husband feels who does laundress duty on a female-filled Saturday morning. Read how washday in Medford is keeping alive a custom that goes on all over the world.

Don't miss "Social Gathering"—in this week's Post. It's a wonderful week in the Post... 7 articles, 4 stories, 2 serials, many cartoons and exciting photographs.

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The Saturday Evening **POST**  
June 27, 1959  
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# Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
Springfield, Mo.—Warden Russel O. Settle of the U.S. Medical Center for the criminally insane, on rioting inmates who held five guards hostage:  
"We are in no position to negotiate until we hear something from them. They said they'll call us when they are ready to talk."

Baton Rouge, La.—Lt. Gov. Lether Frazier, declining to take over as acting governor while Gov. Earl K. Long is being held in a mental institution:  
"I don't know what I'm going to do."

Tallahassee, Fla.—The Rev. David H. Brooks, a Negro minister, applauding the life sentences given four white youths for raping a Negro coed:  
"But I cannot help thinking of the four Negroes now in the death house of our state prison for raping white women."

Washington—Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida reporting that President Eisenhower advised him and eight other governors to stay in a good humor during their trip to Russia:  
"I told him that if they don't say anything bad about Robert E. Lee I won't say anything bad about Lenin."

# Conference of VA Men In Northwest Held Here

A major conference of VA administrative officers in the northwest region was held at the Camp White domiciliary this past week, bearing on the interchange of ideas and discussion of mutual problems.

The group included seven registrars at hospitals in Portland, Spokane, American Lake, Seattle, Roseburg, Walla Walla and Vancouver.

The meeting at Camp White afforded an opportunity to inspect the domiciliary and to learn what type of persons were suited to domiciliary care, Manager Henry C. Herzog stated.

It also provided an opportunity for the registrars from the various hospitals to clarify the type of patient that could be admitted at their respective installations.

Herzog, Assistant Manager B. I. Paul, Dr. A. S. Anderson, chief medical officer, R. H. Ruffin, domiciliary officer, and L. L. Dover, registrar, participated in the discussion of advantages and domiciliary conditions.

The matter of handling forms was presented by Harold Koenig and D. P. Davidson, of the general service administration, Seattle office.

Registrars attending the conference were John W. Horton, Portland; Ernest Mar-

# Klamath Trucker Ordered To Abide

Washington—UPI—Federal orders requiring Klamath Falls trucker Alexander L. Vincze to abide by regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission were upheld Monday by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

In separate cases, Federal Judge Gus J. Solomon, Portland and the Oregon Supreme court earlier ruled Vincze and his businesses were sought to ICC regulation. He sought to avoid federal regulation while organizing two companies, Pioneer Truck Rentals and Drivers' Service, which together provide trucking service.

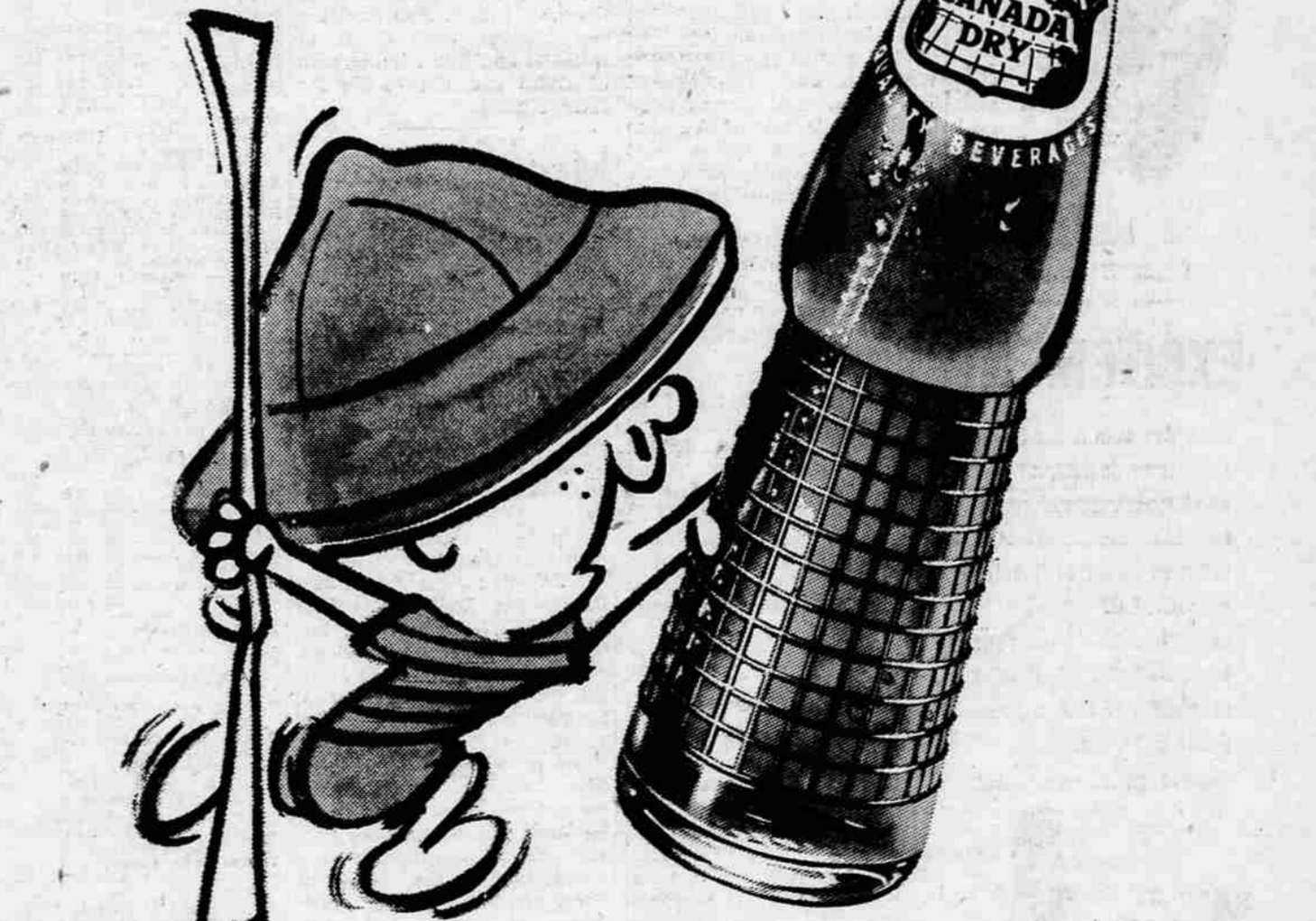
The Appeals court ruling stated: "The Interstate Commerce act is designed to regulate all person who engage as interstate common or contract carriers for the transportation of property. A subterfuge such as is shown here cannot prevail."

**SIR WALTER BUS DRIVER**  
Atlanta—UPI—George W. Rigidon, a bus driver, was officially commended by the City Transit System for carrying a waiting woman passenger across a mud puddle so she could get on.

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