

Cold War Timetable Discussed in Great Decisions Program

Communists' Goal Explicit; Tactics Are Less Clear

(Editor's note: This is the first in the series of topics which Great Decisions... 1960 groups in Jackson county will discuss and study during the coming week. The subject material has been prepared by the Foreign Policy Association, incorporated, New York. The subject this week is the Cold War Timetable for 1960.)

The goal of communist leadership is explicit—a world society operating according to communist principles. A long succession of Soviet and Red Chinese leaders, including Nikita S. Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung, have made this goal perfectly clear.

What is less clear is the timetable and tactics these same communists leaders have in mind. Experts differ on these matters. Some, recognizing the tremendous military potential of the communist bloc, and remembering communist aggression as recent as Korea and the Indian frontier, base their opinions on what the communist bloc is capable of doing to further its aims. Others base their opinions on what they think communist intentions are likely to be.

Secretary of State Christian Herter has reached the conclusion that a certain "common interest" sets realistic limits on what either the communist powers or the great democracies dare do, regardless of what they are theoretically capable of doing. This common interest, Sec. Herter says, is simply "the basic will to survive, shared by free men and communists alike."

Spells Implications

In a speech to the National Foreign Trade Council, in New York last November, Sec. Herter spelled out the implications of this viewpoint. "I think," he said, "the Soviet leadership is reaching a conclusion similar to our own—that, unless the course of events is changed, and changed soon, both sides face unacceptable risks of general nuclear war, which would approximate mutual suicide."

It is therefore clear, Sec. Herter explained, that the cold war must be translated into a different kind of competition—a contest that is no less real than war, but that avoids the danger of war. What is called for is "a common language despite the ideological conflict" which divides us. Certainly "ground rules" are needed, to keep the cold war "within bounds set by the conditions of co-survival."

This means, in effect, a recognition that some of the acute political problems of the cold war—such as the future of West Berlin and divided Germany—must be tempered, even if they "cannot now be fully solved." And it means a long and patient effort "to construct a new relationship between the antagonistic systems" of communism and political democracy.

Competition Remains

Yet, Sec. Herter warns, it would be fatal "to confuse relaxation of tensions with relaxation of ourselves." No matter how much the cold war may be tempered by new ground rules, it will remain a "fateful competition" requiring "continued and possibly increasing claims on our treasure, our intelligence, and our patience."

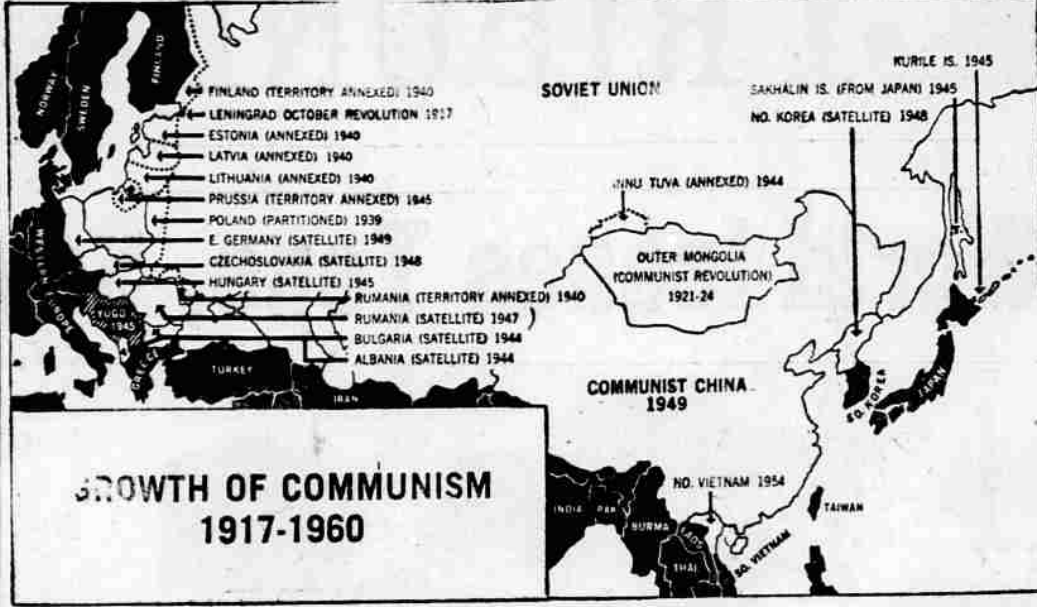
As the Secretary of State views the present situation, both sides recognize that war is equivalent to mutual suicide. There is no alternative to peace. Both sides can, therefore, settle down to a peaceful competition that may be just as urgent and just as decisive as war, but which can hopefully be resolved without destroying all civilization.

The other side of this debate is actually many sides. Some critics of Administration policy are perfectly willing to accept Sec. Herter's reasoning as it applies to the Soviet Union.

Soviet leaders, they argue, have demonstrated they are reasonable men, even if they are ruthlessly single-minded in working for their goal of a world communist society. Red China, on the other hand, has shown no signs of reasonableness whatsoever. Nor has Moscow demonstrated it can control, subdue or divert the aggressive ambitions of the Pe'ping government.

May Be Folly

According to these experts, it is folly to base U. S. policies and defense strategy on an assumption that the



world's most populous nation, and number two communist power, Red China, will abide by any reasonable ground rules.

The more powerful Red China becomes—and its power is rapidly growing—the more likely it will use its power. Once China becomes a nuclear power, this danger may be beyond control.

There is another group of experts which takes a still more guarded position. First, they say, it is an axiom of political and military history not to depend on any "enemy" to do the rational or expected thing.

No Final Disaster

Second, many of these experts are convinced that war is by no means a final disaster from which civilization will never recover. Many well-meaning people were convinced in 1914 that Europe could not survive a two, three or four year war. Others felt this way in 1939. Yet the war came, and took their frightful toll, and the survivors recovered.

In spite of the increased horror of thermonuclear, bacteriological and other "modern" weapons, war is still an experience that the world can survive. The destruction would not be absolute—not yet.

It is just possible, these observers argue, that an enemy will still strike. His motives might be rational—confident that he can strike a knockout blow. Or he might act out of irrational desperation. But, even with the much advertised Soviet troop cuts, the communist bloc has the capability of waging any kind of war from skirmish to all-out nuclear war.

Deep Fear

One of the deepest fears of Western observers is that the Soviet Union will simply act unilaterally on both the West Berlin and German questions. With the Allies bickering among themselves, right up to the summit, Moscow may simply write a separate peace treaty with Communist East Germany, and turn over to that satellite government control over all roads and access to West Berlin.

The effect of this step might be to force the West to deal with the East German government, or it might lead ultimately to the use of force to maintain Western rights in isolated West Berlin. In a propaganda sense, the West might well be at a serious disadvantage in such a situation.

Any "relaxation of tensions" over West Berlin and Germany, in other words, may have to be on communist terms— indefinite division of Germany and a steadily weakening Allied position in West Berlin.

The general disarmament question is also a tricky one. Again, the propaganda factor is important in view of the fact the Soviet Union proposed "total disarmament" at the United Nations during Khrushchev's tour of America last fall. World opinion is so deeply involved on this issue that any Allied foot-dragging could have a serious impact within the West and on Western prestige in the uncommitted areas of the world.

Extremely Cautious

Yet Western experts are extremely cautious of "complete" disarmament on several important counts. First, they point out that an effective inspection and control system is absolutely imperative, although this is the most difficult issue on which to get Soviet agreement.

Second, they argue that a "completely disarmed" world is probably a fantasy. Basic small arms are essential to maintain internal peace and order. And other "small" weapons of enormous power already exist—and others will soon come into existence—which may defy detection and control.

The race in arms technology has already gone so far, they say, that the elimination of all weapons that might be significant to world peace is practically impossible.

Most important, these experts reason that the arms race, however costly and dangerous, is only a symptom of the deep tensions dividing the world today. If the arms race is slowed down, even if the bulk of armies and weapons are eliminated, the tensions will still exist.

Thus, according to this view, the ultimate question for U. S. policy is how to maintain strong defenses against any possible communist military pressure, while negotiating patiently the whole range of complex issues which are still at stake.

There is, in other words, no single touchstone, no one issue, that will allow everything else to fall neatly into place—in 1960 or in the foreseeable future.

cent months. The nations with interests in the Antarctic, including the Soviet Union, signed a pact last December guaranteeing that this frozen continent will be used for peaceful purposes only. The pact provides for inspection and controls to insure this objective.

Progress in Talks

There has also been some progress in talks on inspection and controls for limited disarmament, and nuclear test ban, although the remaining snags are critical ones and agreement is not yet in sight.

There has so far been no signs of progress, however, on the three most vital issues expected to be discussed at the summit meeting in Paris next May. These are the future status of West Berlin, the future of divided Germany and the question of general or "complete" disarmament.

It was the Russian-precipitated crisis over West Berlin, in fact, which led to the recent series of high level, international visits and goodwill tours, and ultimately to the summit.

There is no evidence that the communist leadership has changed its view—that the status of West Berlin must be altered. The Western Allies, on the other hand, are reluctant to make any more than symbolic changes in West Berlin, unless a workable agreement is reached on steps to reunite the divided German nation. Unfortunately, however, the Allies disagree among themselves on how far to go in negotiating a West Berlin "settlement," and in the "workability" of any German reunification measures.

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Summary Sheets Are Available

The Great Decisions program's ballot summary sheets are available at the county extension office in the Jackson county court house, according to Glenn Klein, county coordinator for the program.

The sheets will be used after each weekly discussion to tabulate individual opinions formed through study of the fact sheets. Summary sheets for use during the series can be obtained either at the court house or by telephoning Klein at SPring 3-6211, extension 211. The new study program series will start the week of Feb. 7.

"There is still time to organize a group for study and discussion," Klein said. "It is extremely important for every citizen to take advantage of this opportunity to study and review the critical issues in foreign policy facing the American government and people today. With the fact sheet kit, all that is necessary is for any person to get together with 6 to 10 of his neighbors or friends and start discussing and comparing opinions."

LIVER FUNCTION

Baltimore — The human liver secretes about 25 ounces of bile every 24 hours.

Vesicular exanthema, a serious swine disease which caused 10 countries to place embargoes on U. S. pork, has been eradicated from the United States as the result of a seven-year state-Federal cooperative campaign.

College Worth Millions To Ashland, President Tells Chamber Members

Ashland — Southern Oregon college, in addition to its cultural value, is worth \$36 million to the city of Ashland, SOC President Dr. Elmo Stevenson told an Ashland Chamber of Commerce luncheon last week.

"When you consider that out-of-town students bring \$1,800,000 per year in new money into Ashland and that this money turns over between 20 and 25 times," Dr. Stevenson said, "then the college is worth somewhere around \$36 million to the economy."

He added that the college's annual budget is "about \$2 million per year whereas it was \$62,000 just 13 years ago."

"The people of Ashland," he said, "have borne the burden of getting this college established, but we now have grown up."

Civil Service Lists Several Vacancies

Examinations for positions for medical officer, statistical draftsman, employment development officer and dietitian have been announced by the U. S. civil service commission. The positions for medical officer, rotating interne and psychiatric resident, are located at St. Elizabeth's hospital, Washington, D. C. The others are in various federal agencies in Washington, D. C., and vicinity.

Additional information and application forms may be obtained from the civil service officer at the Medford post office.

Band Members Are Named to All-State

Six members of the Medford High school band will participate in the all-state band concert at the Oregon Education association convention in Portland March 16, 17, and 18. I. A. Mirick, director of instrumental music, has announced.

They are Carla Borough, Jim Collins, Margaret Medlin, Roy Taylor, Treva Toenniges, and Harold Young.

Participants in the all-state band are selected by a committee of the Oregon Music Education association. Warren Bellis, director of the University of Idaho band, will be guest conductor of the band.

The all-state band, which plays at the general session of the OEA on the last day of the convention, will have about 180 members.

Jupiter Added To Missile Arsenal

Cape Canaveral, Fla.—The United States added Dr. Werner von Braun's "old reliable" Jupiter rocket to its arsenal of combat ready missiles Thursday, four months ahead of schedule.

The Jupiter, a refined version of the rocket combination that launched this nation's first space satellite two years ago, made its final test shot Thursday night. It now will be sent to Italy and Turkey as a major nuclear weapon.

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