

# Quarantine of Red China Is Subject of Great Decisions

## Nation's Drive to Industrialization Disturbs Officials

(Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles in which the Great Decisions... 1960 program is discussed. The material is prepared by the Foreign Policy Association, New York. Today's discussion topic is "Should We Continue to Quarantine Red China?")

Mainland China, with a quarter of the world's people, has long been the most populous nation in the world. With its vast human and natural resources—and its relentless drive toward industrialization—Red China could conceivably become, in a generation or so, the most powerful nation in the communist bloc, if not in the world.

This is the long-range prospect that disturbs U. S. and Allied statesmen, and may also cause unease among Soviet and European Communist leaders.

In short-run terms the problem may be equally alarming, for the following reasons:

### Aggressive Power

1. Communist China has already begun to use its industrial and military power aggressively—in the Korean War of 1950-53, in its support of Communist-led guerilla activities in Southeast Asia, in its seizure of Tibet, in its trade and aid offensive in the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia; and its border pressures on Burma and India. Further economic growth may foster more dangerous Chinese pressures on world affairs, observers fear.

2. The rapid modernization of Red China may mean that, in less than 10 years and perhaps as soon as three years, China will produce its own nuclear weapons, thus joining the U. S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union as an atom age military power.

It is largely in these terms that many allied leaders, including some in the United States, hope for a fundamental change in U. S. policies toward Red China. They claim that the U. S. diplomatic and economic boycott of the Peiping government is out of date now that Red China is acquiring the status of a major world power.

### Variety of Arguments

A variety of arguments is advanced in support of this view: that an increasingly powerful and aggressive China can be restrained or contained only by bringing its government into world diplomatic councils, such as the UN; that the nuclear threat alone makes it essential for the Allies to negotiate with Peiping, if only to insure that China participates in any disarmament agreement; that for information and intelligence, U. S. news media and the U. S. government need trained observers on the spot, to study developments inside Red China; that "normalization" of trade with Red China might make Peiping less dependent on the Soviet Union, while the economic boycott has done nothing to prevent China's industrialization.

Yet there is also widespread support for continuing present U. S. policies—withholding of U. S. diplomatic recognition, total embargo on U. S. trade with Red China, and U. S. blocking of all maneuvers to turn over China's UN seat to the Peiping government.

Arguments in favor of these policies are both moral and strategic. On the moral question, there is strong feeling in many U. S. quarters that the Communist Chinese government has no place in "normal" diplomacy or in the UN until it purges itself of charges of aggression leveled by the UN after Red China entered the Korean War against the UN.

Instead of purging itself, Peiping continues to talk and act belligerently over such issues as the "liberation" of Taiwan and the Chinese Nationalist-held offshore islands, and in the current Sino-Indian border dispute.

### Policies Supported

Strategically, present U. S. policies are sometimes supported on the grounds that the U. S. diplomatic and economic quarantine has helped further U. S. interests in the Far East. The diplomatic boycott (together with U. S. economic and military aid) has preserved the Nationalist re-

gime on Taiwan, and has given millions of "overseas Chinese" a symbolic non-Communist homeland to which they can direct their loyalties.

The economic boycott has forced the Soviet Union and Red China to divert major resources into non-military channels, in order to provide goods which could not be imported.

Furthermore, many U. S. leaders feel that normalization, now, of U. S. relations with Peiping would have negative rather than positive effects. Very little would be gained—the U. S. does not have to recognize the Peiping government in order to negotiate with it on disarmament. Much might be lost—a U. S. retreat now could be interpreted as a diplomatic victory for world communism.

Obviously both sides of this debate involve complex arguments. Fundamentally the arguments turn on what Red China is, how great is its power, what it intends to do with this power, and how the U. S. can best deal with these realities.

### Weigh These Questions

Whether the United States continues its present China policy, or explores some new approach, will depend in part on how the American people and Washington policy-makers weigh these questions.

One of the most imprecise areas in the whole China debate is the question of economic growth. Unquestionably the Peiping government has, in the past, played a numbers game with its economic statistics. Fantastic production claims have been made, for virtually all sectors of the economy, which have later had to be revised downward.

Even the most conservative outside observers agree, however, on two generalizations: mainland China's economy is growing at an unprecedented rate; and the cost in individual freedom has been enormous.

### Economy Growing

The economy is undoubtedly growing more rapidly than the Soviet Union did in its first 10 years, but this progress has been bought at the cost of regimenting the entire Chinese society, especially the peasants, and on an ant hill pattern.

Moreover, the growth in productivity has been confined largely to heavy industry, food and the bare essentials of consumer goods.

Last year Peiping claimed that steel production was up nearly 67 per cent over 1958. Electrical output was reported to be up 51 per cent; coal, up 29 per cent; food grains, up



**GRADUATION**—Attending the graduation exercises at the Guide Dogs For the Blind school in San Rafael, Calif., Feb. 6, were two Jackson county residents. The occasion was to say farewell to dogs which the two Medford persons raised for the school. At left is Mrs. Clara Glascock, 233 Beatty st., who shakes the paw of Vidor, now the guide dog for William R. Hutson, a minister from Ft. Worth, Tex. Lee Jackson, (right) son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon F. Jackson, 2410 Camp

Baker rd., raised Rhea as a 4-H project. The dog's new owner is Miss Frances Loiacano, operator of a vending stand in the county courthouse in Orange, Tex. Also among the graduating class was Randle Christiansen, salesman from Salt Lake City, Utah, who received Quail, a German Shepherd raised by Lucinda Wright, 250 Neil Creek rd., Ashland. Lucinda was unable to attend the ceremonies.

8 per cent. If steel production claims are correct, and if steel production continues to rise at present rates, China may expect to pass Britain in less than 10 years in the output of this basic commodity.

The implications of these rates of growth, if accurate, are fairly clear. In time, Red China can catch up not only with Britain, but also with the Soviet Union. It has the potential and, apparently, the drive.

### Fascinated With Success

Nor has this lesson been lost on the leaders of many undeveloped nations. Even though many of these leaders deplore China's communism, mass purges and total social regimentation, people

in underdeveloped lands cannot help but be fascinated with the material success of communist economic planning.

It still remains to be proved whether, in the 20th century, a backward economy can progress as rapidly under free enterprise or free political institutions. Democratic India's economic growth, for example, lags well behind Red China's.

Red China's leaders are undoubtedly dedicated to communism—but to their own brand of communism, a product of their own revolutionary experience. When Poland was searching, in 1956-57, for a national road to communism, Peiping was sympathetic. Yugoslavia, however, has

apparently strayed too far from orthodox Marxism to suit Peiping. Domestically, Peiping has admittedly departed from the Soviet brand of communism, by its reorganization of rural society into communes. (The Soviet Union tried and abandoned this approach early in its history.)

### Foreign Affairs

In foreign affairs, Red China's place in the communist system may also be unique. It is generally assumed by outside observers that Peiping shares Moscow's dedication to the idea of a world communist society. On the other hand, some Red Chinese foreign policies can be explained in nationalistic, rather than Marxist terms.

The current border dispute with India, and the recently settled border dispute with Burma, for example, have their origins in precommunist China. The republican government of the 1920s was equally determined to "rectify" these same borders.

Some observers believe that it is on such issues as these that Red China and the Soviet Union may one day find themselves at loggerheads. Moscow has already, apparently, felt some embarrassment over the Sino-Indian border affair, and has urged both sides to find a peaceful solution to the dispute. Moscow has not, however, publicly disavowed Peiping on this or any other issue.

There has also been speculation that the Soviet Union and Red China may "divide up" their spheres of influence in the world, with China inheriting South and Southeast Asia and perhaps part of the middle East. This, too, it is argued, could lead to an ultimate split in the communist camp.

So far, such ideas can only be speculative. Clearly the area of partnership between Moscow and Peiping is far larger than the area of conflict. But the question does have some important implications for long-range U. S. policy.

Perhaps the ultimate question to be resolved by the American people turns on this dual issue: (1) how, in the immediate future, can the U. S. prevent any further expansion of communism, Soviet or Chinese; and (2) how, in the long run, can the U. S. exploit any possible internal differences in the communist camp that might ultimately lead to a weakening of the power of world communism?

It is on this short-range plus long-range basis that some experts are now calling for a fresh examination of U. S. policies toward Red China.

2 MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or. Sunday, Feb. 21, 1960

## Families Sue in Death of Mothers

Mount Kisco, N.Y.—(UPI)—The families of six mothers involved in a tragic auto crash Nov. 20 filed claims totaling \$3,375,000 Thursday against the town of Bedford, N.Y., and the village of Mount Kisco.

Two of the six mothers died, four were injured, and two are still in the hospital with injuries received when their station wagon was hit by the car of a youth fleeing police at 90 miles an hour.

The claims contend that police chasing Navy Seaman Derrick Worcester, 20, should not have kept pursuing him at such high speed.

## Bar Association to Study Appeal Limit

Chicago—(UPI)—The board of governors of the American Bar association has ordered a study on whether federal law should limit "prolonged and multiple appeals such as those in the Caryl Chessman case."

The governors assigned the study to the ABA criminal law section Friday after warning that such laws involve "basic constitutional questions calling for careful consideration in order that individual rights will be safeguarded."

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