

Russia, China Still United But Split on Operation Methods

Co-Existence Plan Opposes Belief in War

Editor's note: Just a year ago this month, the world first began to learn of serious differences between the Soviet Union and Red China. Only lately, however, has the West been able to piece together the details of this bitter quarrel within Communist ranks and to gain some idea of the effect it may have on world affairs. Following is the first of three dispatches on problems of Peiping.

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst
When Communist satellite leaders returned to their capitals last December from a summit session in Moscow, they were shaken men. They had heard Nikita Khrushchev called a coward to his face by the Red Chinese. They had heard Khrushchev call Mao Tse-tung "another Stalin" and a "revisionist."

For reasons still not understood, Moscow may have wanted the story to "leak."

A Split - Not Break
At the outset it should be emphasized that the quarrel represents a split and not a break. The Soviet Union and Red China remain as united as before in their determination for a world-wide victory of communism over the free nations.

But insofar as the split involves methods and not the final goal, its effect within the Communist world is of far-reaching importance.

Details of the rift have



RISKY GAMBLE—Rep. Jim Wright (D-Tex.) warns the nation is taking a "risky gamble" if it fails to provide for bomber planes in the new budget. He said there apparently were no plans to order more bombers until the B70 becomes operational. Here is the first picture of the B58 Hustler supersonic bomber carrying five nuclear devices with a total destructive power of 750 times the power of the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

(UPI Telephoto)

been accumulating over the last year, and only now may be put together for an assessment.

The first open blow-up came at a meeting of Communist party leaders in Bucharest in June, 1960, and the second at a Moscow "summit" meeting in November-December, 1960.

Look to Lenin

An interesting sidelight on the controversy as it has developed in Soviet and Red Chinese propaganda agencies is that both sides call on Lenin in support and that both have couched their differ-

ences in terms of doctrine. These terms are oftentimes meaningless in the West. But they are the worst curses that can be placed on a practicing Communist when used as an invective.

Thus, in the battle of words, the phrases "ultra-leftist," "ultra-dogmatist," "left revisionist" are common and used in deadly earnest.

At the core of the problem is Khrushchev's present emphasis on peaceful co-existence and the "parliamentary road to socialism," as opposed to the Chinese belief that successful revolution can only be by violent overthrow of the state.

And this, the Chinese emphasize, must come first.

Sums Up Chinese Attitude
Gen. Lin Biao, Chinese minister of defense, summed up the Chinese attitude when he wrote:

"We always understood clearly that the achievement of internal peace and victory in the people's revolution could not rely on peace talks but must rely on revolutionary struggle by the masses of the people."

An important corollary to Khrushchev's co-existence policy is his support even of non-Communist middle-class revolutions so long as they also are "anti-imperialist." Cases in point are Egypt, Iraq, India and Indonesia.

The Chinese hold that this is a violation of the teachings Lenin but holds the "struggle of the masses" in contempt and amounts to the adoption of bourgeois or middle-class views.

This explains Chinese oppo-

sition to Soviet economic and technical aid to India. In the first place India is a rival of Red China. In the second place, Soviet policy also is drawing off resources desperately needed by the Chinese themselves.

Difference of Opinion
And so, the Sino-Soviet quarrel is even more than a quarrel over Communist doctrine. It is, in fact, a very serious difference of opinion over the conduct of foreign policy.

The issue had been joined over these six main issues: Inevitable war: The Russians say that times have changed since Lenin's doctrine of the inevitability of war. That rockets and nuclear weapons make the risk of war too great and that, anyway, this is an era of disintegration for imperialism and of advance to a world system of socialism.

Peaceful co-existence: Good, say the Russians, and in time it will react to the benefit of socialism. A tactical maneuver only good to deceive the West, say the Chinese.

Can the transition to socialism be achieved without violence: Yes, say the Russians. No, say the Chinese.

Support for non-Communist liberation movements: Anything that weakens the imperialist bloc must benefit the socialists, say the Russians. A waste of time, say the Chinese. It merely extends the scope of the anti-Communist nations.

Must small wars lead to big wars: The risk is too great, say the Russians. Small wars can and must be pursued, say the Chinese.

How to define the present epoch: In the Russian view—an epoch of the disintegration of the imperialist powers. In the Chinese view—an epoch of small wars and revolution. There were other differ-

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Kennedy's Men at Work

FCC Chairman Feels Industry Not in Need of Censorship

Washington—UPI—Until a few weeks ago, Newton N. Minow was a lawyer who only watched television occasionally.

When he complained about programs served up to him, the only public reaction was a polite murmur of agreement from his wife.

Today when Minow protests low quality and lack of variety in TV programming, the whole broadcasting industry cocks an ear.

He was sworn in on March 2 as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. This is the government agency, better known as the FCC, which is responsible for regulating the broadcasting industry.

Typical Representative

Minow, 35, is in many respects a typical representative of the "New Frontier" team which has taken over the U.S. government under the Kennedy administration.

Like the President who appointed him, he is not afraid to use the vast powers of the federal government to further what he regards as the public interest.

The latter trait is of considerable significance to both

the purveyors and consumers of electronic entertainment.

Minow is convinced that the public has a right to better and more varied programs on TV and radio. In his new job, he will have unique opportunities to press his view upon broadcasters.

Regulates Channels

The FCC was established by Congress in 1934 to regulate use of the limited number of frequencies, or "channels," which are available for broadcasting.

"These channels are a relatively scarce and precious natural resource," Minow said. "The FCC is charged by law with seeing that they are used in the public interest."

"To this end, we go through elaborate procedures to choose among competing applicants for each available channel. We consider their character, financial ability, technical proficiency—and the promises

they make about the kind of programming they will offer to the public."

Can the FCC regulate the industry without getting involved in "censorship" of individual programs?

"It certainly can," Minow replied. "The last thing I want to do is sit here and tell broadcasters to put this program on the air, and take that one off. Nor do I expect them to abandon all their Westerns and offer a steady diet of long-hair cultural stuff."

Views Unpopular

Minow is aware that his views are not likely to make him popular with the broadcasting industry. But the prospect does not alarm him.

"I have two great assets in this job," he said. "First, I am not interested in being reappointed when my present seven-year term expires. Second, I have no interest in going to work for the broadcasting industry when I leave government."

Although Minow is 21 years younger than the average age of the six commissioners who serve under his chairmanship, and barely half the age of the oldest of them, he wears his youth gracefully, being neither truculent nor embarrassed about it. Amiable and courteous by nature, he is getting along famously with his elders on the FCC so far.

He was married in 1949 to the former Josephine Baskin of Chicago, and they have three daughters—Susan Nell, 9; Martha, 6; and Mary, 2.

Scout News

Cub Scout Pack 4 will hold their monthly pack meeting Thursday, April 27, at 7:30 p.m. at the Oak Grove gymnasium.

The opening and closing ceremonies will be conducted by Den 6, songs led by Den 2 and skits presented by Dens 1 and 4. The Akella ceremony will be conducted for new bobcats.

Boys are reminded to bring models of airplanes, rockets, or other air transportation for the display table.

Parish Abandons Public Education

Greensburg, La. —UPI— Rural St. Helena Parish's (county's) farmers, villagers and merchants — determined not to permit school desegregation — trooped to the polls Saturday in a "local option" election and overwhelmingly voted to abandon public education.

The vote was 1,147 to 57 in favor of resorting to a system of private, segregated schools rather than bow to a federal court's order to desegregate with "all deliberate speed."



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