

Istanbul Bank Site of Medford Student's Work

Less than four months after donning his cap and gown for receipt of his baccalaureate degree, Harold Head of Medford is back at the University of Oregon to start graduate study.

In time, just a summer has elapsed. But measured in experience, young Head has gone and done things which would have taken his ancestors more seasons than he is years old. If they had been able to do them at all, in one capsule, so to speak, he digested eight weeks of work in a bank in Istanbul, Turkey, and four weeks and one day of touring Europe.

Before returning to the campus he had visited Topkapai Sarayi, home of the Sultan and the seat of government for the Ottoman Empire, the tomb of Alexander the Great, at the Acropolis, where he attended the "Sound and Light" performance.

Boat by Golden Horn
He had taken the boat up the Golden Horn to Eyup and had found that even in these far away lands, steeped in ancient history, there are people who have been told that "Oregon is God's Country."

It will be no surprise if while he is delving into studies in pursuit of his goal of certified public accountant he lets his mind go wandering. He may be swimming again in the Bosporus or listening to the Opera Aids at the Baths of Caracelle when he seems to be just sitting with his books on the Eugene campus.

For, his mind must be humming with memories of his life from June 24, his first day of employment at the Turkish bank (Turkiye Is Bankasi) to Sept. 14 when he started the flight from London back to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Head of 1415 Euclid ave., Medford.

One of Eight to Go
Head went to Turkey under the Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales program, better known as AIESSEC. He was one of eight Americans on the total list of 90 students from other countries in Turkey under the program. Most of the Americans were in Ankara, Head said.

Attending the first meeting of the AIESSEC students in Istanbul, Head found the personnel composed of one "girl from New York, three boys from France (one of whom worked at the bank), and one boy from England."

The French boy at the bank and the Medford student could not talk to each other since English is not included in the three or four languages the Frenchman spoke and, Head explained, "of course I don't know any of those other languages. The other Frenchman knew English and the Englishman knew French. The New York girl spoke Spanish, but that did not enter the picture."

Emphasizing Importance
Emphasizing further the importance attached to wider knowledge in the language fields, Head wrote his parents early in his stay at Istanbul: "Yesterday there was much excitement around the bank. It has been announced that on the 23rd of this month, the head office is giving language tests in English, French, Spanish, German and Italian. If an employee passes, he will earn 500 lira additional per month (nine lira to the dollar), which is considerable for Turkey. Of course, many people want to talk to me, and I am constantly asked questions about English usage."

"When entering a Turkish home," Head said, "one removes his shoes." Visiting overnight in a Turkish home, the Oregon youth found that the bathroom, too, is quite different from the average American one. The whole room is a shower and one wears special wooden thongs to keep the feet out of the water.

Referring to other Turkish customs, Head described a visit to Guilson on "a very hot day."

Most of the older women had on heavy coats and scarves. The veil, he added, is outlawed, but the older women still try to hide themselves. The younger women dress as women do in the United States.

"In fact as far as the people are concerned," Head said the bank in which he worked, "could be in any American City."

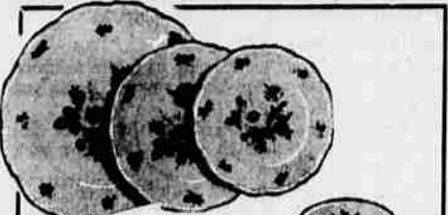
The Asian side of Istanbul is newer and more modern. The streets are wider and straighter. There are many fine homes in the community of Kadikoy, which the Medford visitor explored as guest of a Turkish friend from the bank. He found many boats and delightful swimming places there.

Shopping Practices
Describing shopping practices in Istanbul, Head indicated that import regulations on some items must be quite severe. There is no Coca Cola, despite the fact that they advertise it is available all over the free world. One of the Turkish

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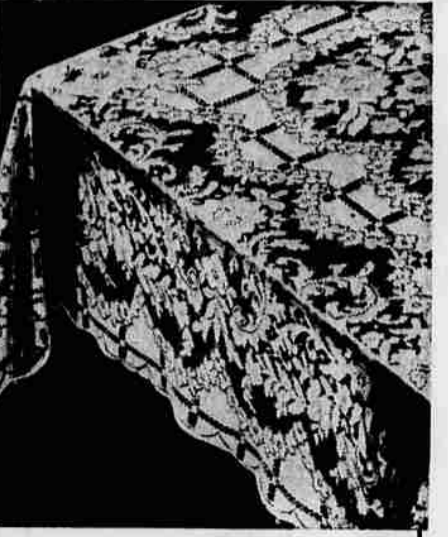
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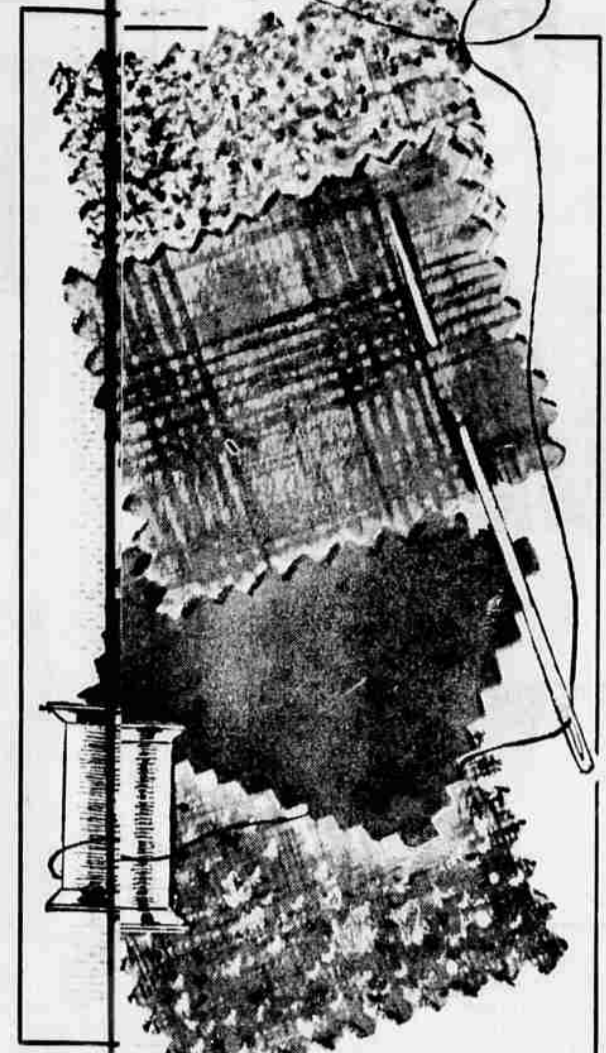
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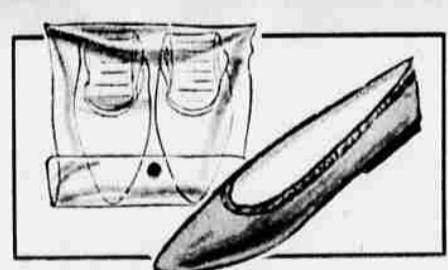
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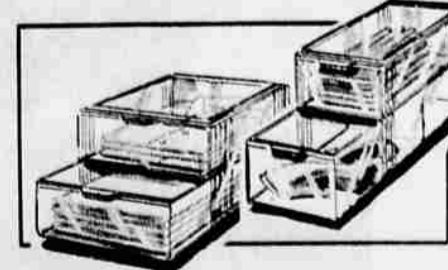


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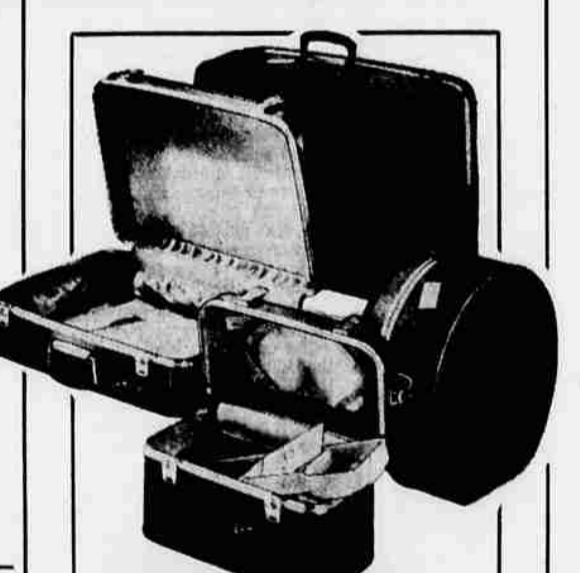
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CAPITALS SPOTTED—This UPI newsmag spots the capitals (starred) of the two Communist giants, Moscow in the Soviet Union and Peking in Red China. (UPI)

Angry Word-Battle Among Communists Reviewed by Thaler

Editor's note: For four years 57 even though it did not become the western world has sat on the sidelines watching the growing bitterness between the two giants of the Communist world—Russia and China. In this dispatch UPI Press International's chief European diplomatic correspondent, the reporter who first brought the Sino-Soviet split to world attention, provides an up-to-date assessment of this historic conflict.

By K. C. THALER
UPI Press International LONDON (UPI)—Involved in the increasingly angry word-battle between the Soviet Union and Communist China is a struggle for leadership that could swing the power balance of the world.

Its eventual impact on the future of mankind cannot yet be calculated.

At stake for the world as a whole is the momentous issue of whether world Communist domination is to be sought only by peaceful means or by any method including nuclear war.

For Communism itself, the issue is the direction it is to take and whether the leadership is to come from Moscow or Peking.

The battle between the two Red giants began as a squabble over interpretation of Marxist-Leninist ideology. In the simplest of terms, China argues that to build an all-Communist world, any means—including nuclear war—possibly indefinitely, justifies the aim.

The Kremlin, under Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, argues that Communist China is a world without war, by "burying" capitalism under the sheer weight of Communist achievement politically, propagandistically, and economically.

This is the heart of Khrushchev's "peaceful co-existence" policy which China rejects.

From this ideological beginning, the conflict between the two Red powers has developed into a political contest in which each side now seeks the ascendancy and control of the world Communist movement.

Experts are agreed that the struggle has gotten out of hand. They don't dare guess where it will lead.

On the Soviet side Khrushchev, nervous at Peking's challenge, is seeking to close Communist ranks against Red China and its leader Mao Tse-tung to retain the leadership of Communism in the hands of the Kremlin where it has always been since the Bolshevik revolution.

Mao wants to get rid of Khrushchev and his government and return the Kremlin to the policies of the Stalin era; or, alternatively, seize the overlordship of Communism from Moscow and establish it in Peking.

An immediate result has been to throw Communism's rank and file into confusion, which threatens the fabric of the Communist European satellites on the one hand and the future cohesion of Communist parties in the western and developing countries on the other.

Already Khrushchev—until now the accepted choice of the majority of international Communist followers—has had to make concessions to appease his following.

While Moscow is out to portray Red China as a warlike nation ready to risk world destruction by nuclear war, Peking is quietly practicing diplomacy to risk world destruction by nuclear war.

Poland has not nationalized her agriculture. Rumania is resistively lifted and the ever more violent Peking-Moscow exchanges have revealed that the split actually dates back to 1956-1960.

But Russia, worried about nuclear war, decided to retain the monopoly of Communist nuclear power. She seems also to have been prompted by fears of growing Chinese might.

The Chinese now claim openly that Russia promised to help them with the atom bomb in an agreement dated Oct. 15, 1957, and to give them a "sample" of nuclear secrets in exchange for a nuclear test ban agreement in June, 1959, after an alleged secret deal with then President Eisenhower on a nuclear cease-fire stalemate, Peking now charges.

Since then Peking has moved heaven and earth to prevent a Russo-American understanding which would leave Red China out in the cold and delay her drive toward active world power, possibly indefinitely.

This is one reason why Peking denounced the recent three-power nuclear test ban agreement as a "fraud" and as a Soviet betrayal of hers and of the Communist cause.

Peking is now out to deepen the rift within the Communist camp and to win support among international Communist movements in an effort to wrest the leadership from Moscow.

Indications are that a reconciliation of the two Communist giants, if possible at all, could happen only if the Soviets accepted two monumental conditions demanded by China—the removal of Khrushchev and the condemnation of Stalin-like policies.

Kremlin and return to hard Stalin-like policies.

China also has issued a charter of 25 major policy points whose acceptance it demands from Russia as a price for the re-alignment of the Red camp. It challenges Khrushchev's policy of "revisionist" developments in other satellite countries. The charter calls for forceful backing of revolutionary movements worldwide and the condemnation of "revisionism." None of these conditions is acceptable to Russia.

Khrushchev, in fact, has not only now given Tito his blessing but has opened the gates for "revisionist" developments in other satellite countries. This is what he said in Yugoslavia: "We Communists believe that the building of socialism in each country should be necessarily based on the basic laws and principles of Marxism-Leninism. It is the place of each nation to give its particular specific course."

Elaborating on this—from Peking's viewpoint—near-barricade statement, he conceded publicly that there can be differences among Communists, even on principles.

Already East European nations are quietly practicing different brands of Communism. Poland has not nationalized her agriculture. Rumania is resistively lifted and the ever more violent Peking-Moscow exchanges have revealed that the split actually dates back to 1956-1960.