

Two Main Areas of Tension Said Existing in Caribbean

By MATT KENNY
UPI Correspondent

There is a cold war on in the Caribbean, too. There are two main, and distinct, areas of tension.

One centers about the Dominican Republic. Pitted against that nation's strongmen, Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, are his bitter political foes in Cuba and Venezuela, to a lesser extent, Puerto Rico, who hope to end his 29-year "era of Trujillo."

The other involves Haiti, an overwhelmingly Negro nation and neighbor of the Dominican Republic on the island of Hispaniola.

Political opponents of President Francois Duvalier, in power only 16 months, are working in Cuba, the United States, and secretly inside Haiti itself to topple his government, which they call "dictatorial"—a charge he denies.

The Dominican Republic and Haiti themselves officially have good relations, having signed a non-intervention pact outlawing meddling in each other's affairs only last Dec. 22.

Invasions Feared
Both the Trujillo and Duvalier governments fear invasion attempts and have warned that their respective enemies are planning such a move. This correspondent, during a just completed tour of the area, found the consensus particularly concerned about the Dominican situation. There is apprehension in many quarters, including the Dominican government, about a blow-up between Trujillo and Fidel Castro in Cuba and president Romulo Betancourt in Venezuela.

Duvalier recently charged that Haitian exiles in Cuba are plotting an armed attack with at least the tacit approval of the Cuban government. Exile leaders deny this.

An invasion of Haiti by only eight men, five of whom were Americans, took place last summer and almost succeeded in overthrowing the government.

The opposition to Trujillo in Cuba and Venezuela is intense. But responsible quarters point out that the Trujillo regime is strong militarily. Unlike Haiti, the nation is in good economic condition. These two factors make attempts at revolution difficult at best.

Nevertheless, Dominican exiles have taken heart at the explosion of the Batista and Perez Jimenez dictatorships in Cuba and Venezuela respectively.

Enemies of Trujillo
Both Castro in Cuba and Betancourt in Venezuela dislike Trujillo. Castro calls the 67-year-old Dominican ruler "The Shame of the Caribbean." Betancourt is probably Trujillo's oldest, dihard opponent.

If there is an invasion attempt against Trujillo, it will require considerable planning, men, arms and money. But many observers believe it could come before the end of the year.

Much depends on internal developments in Cuba and Venezuela, whose new governments face serious economic and political problems of their own.

Public collections of "invasion funds" are said to be in progress in both Cuba and Venezuela, but particularly the latter country, the main center for Dominican exiles.

Fulgencio Batista has been in Ciudad Trujillo since he fled Havana Jan. 1. Demands for his return as a "refugee from justice" go unanswered by the Dominican foreign ministry.

Trujillo, who still runs the country although his brother Hector is president is taking no chances on being surprised.

Reliable informants believe the Dominican army has been increased to 18,000 and possibly 20,000 by a reported call up of some 6,000 reserves. A special Marine Corps, modeled after that of the United States, has been developed. The Air Force and Navy are also guarding against attack.

California Home of Nixon Played Part In Democrat Choice

Washington—UPI—Highly placed Democrats said Monday the fact that Los Angeles Vice President Richard M. Nixon's home territory was an important factor in the selection of that city for the 1960 Democratic national convention.

It was an unspoken argument during the almost four hours of debate which preceded a 71 to 35 national committee vote late Friday to put the convention in Los Angeles.

But some of the Democrats made it clear later that they liked the idea of nominating their presidential candidate in the home town of Nixon, whom they regard as the probable GOP nominee.

Nixon's home state of California was the setting for a spectacular Democratic victory in the 1958 elections. Backers of the Los Angeles recommendation said the convention should be taken west to recognize growing Democratic power in that region.

Reject Two Others
Supporters of Chicago and Philadelphia fought down to the final roll call. They contended that Los Angeles would mean heavy travel expenses for too many delegates and that the three-hour time lag behind the East Coast would cut down on the television audience.

The national committee rejected the Philadelphia bid by a vote of 68 to 37 and Chicago by voice vote. It then approved the site committee choice of Los Angeles by a vote of 71 to 35.

The contest was another indirect challenge to the leadership of party chairman Paul M. Butler, who supported the site committee. Only the south voted against him last Dec. 6 when the committee adopted a resolution praising his leadership and his militant stand on civil rights.

Lawrence Opposes Site
Most of the South opposed the Los Angeles selection on Friday but on that vote they were lined up with such powerful northern Democrats as Gov. David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania, J. M. Arvey of Illinois and Carmine DiSapio of New York. None of these three is counted among Butler's admirers.

The Democrats will convene July 11 in Los Angeles's new convention hall and sports arena which seats 16,700 persons.

Los Angeles put up a cash bid of \$350,000 for the convention. But county extras, such as free headquarters space, the bid was estimated to be worth more than \$750,000 to the Democrats.

The Republican National Committee has not yet picked the site for the GOP convention but is expected to choose between Chicago and Philadelphia within a month or so.



TESTIFYING at murder trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan in Ventura, Calif., Luis Moya says he and pal killed Mrs. Olga Duncan in \$6,000 "slay for pay" deal.

Chain Stores Oppose Fair Price on Cigs

Salem—UPI—Representatives of two grocery chains Monday called a proposed fair trade law for cigarettes as price fixing.

The House State and Federal Affairs Committee held a hearing on a measure which would prohibit sale of cigarettes at "less than cost." Officials of Safeway Stores and Fred Meyer opposed the bill which was supported by tobacco distributors.

There were about 65,000 automobiles manufactured in 1908. By 1940 that number could be produced by U. S. plants in five days or less.

What Will Happen To Berlin Lifelines on Ultimatum Date?

Berlin—UPI—What will happen on the lifelines to isolated West Berlin May 27 when the Soviet six-month ultimatum expires?

No one knows for sure, but all responsible diplomats believe something is going to happen. And that "something" could start World War III.

Will East German Communists armed with new control powers refuse to pass Western allied military traffic? Will they make demands of the Americans, British and French will not accept? Will they attempt to interfere with commercial air traffic into the city?

Diplomats here believe these questions have brought the world closer to war than it has been since the beginning of the 1948 Berlin blockade.

In other recent East-West crises, the United States and the Soviet Union did not clash directly. True, the danger of war existed in the Quemoy and Lebanon crises.

One Crucial Difference
But there was one great difference between those trouble spots and Berlin. No Soviet troops were committed at Quemoy or Lebanon.

In East Germany, 300,000 Soviet troops stand ready to go into action if the Soviets consider East Germany's borders violated.

The Soviets and East Germans have not spelled out in detail what they have in store for the West on May 27.

On that date, the six-month deadline set by the Soviets

for conversion of West Berlin into what they call a free, demilitarized city expires.

The Soviet plan calls for the withdrawal of Western allied troops from West Berlin and transfer to East Germany of authority over Western allied military traffic through the Soviet zone to West Berlin.

Western diplomats have been able to piece together from Eastern statements the plan's rough outline.

They have reached these conclusions:
—The Soviets will not use force to attempt to get the U.S., British and French garisons out of West Berlin.
—There will be no immediate blockade of vital German supply traffic to the city.

Any interference with traffic at the beginning will be confined to Western allied traffic. But as time goes by the Communists will institute blockade measures against the German civilian supply traffic that keeps West Berlin alive.

It is thought that at the beginning at least the East Germans might merely insist on the right to check Western allied travel documents as the Soviets already do.

However, the Western allies do not recognize East Germany and they have said they will not allow East Germans at border checkpoints to control Western allied traffic in any way.

Such a stand could put the western powers in a position where they might appear to be blockading themselves.

"Show us your papers and you can go through," East German guards might say on May 27.

Could Push Through
The Western allies then could either show their papers, or refuse to go through on such a basis and push through East German border controls instead.

Some diplomats think it will be difficult to explain to the world why it would be considered necessary to break through barriers that would be raised if only papers were shown.

Nevertheless, the whole Berlin problem appears to revolve around just this point.



FACING variety of federal charges, Abner Zwillman, onetime top gangster, hangs self in West Orange, N. Y.

Locker Room Thefts Reported to Police

Four boys at Medford High school were the victims of locker room thefts Friday, according to a report received by Medford police from Fred Spiegelberg, school football coach.

Spiegelberg told police that Robert M. Swan, Jr., 1705 South Pacific highway, lost a billfold containing unidentified items; Albert W. Lindermann, 128 Tripp st., lost a dollar bill; William Alfred Foust, 610 Experiment Station rd., lost a plastic folder containing personal papers; and John Charles Shaw, 919 Kenyon st., lost a wallet.

Shaw's wallet was later recovered in a nearby bucket of water it was reported.



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