

(Editor's note: This is the third topic in the Great Decisions series this year. This week's study subject is "Algeria - What Future?" The following dispatch was provided by the Foreign Policy Association, New York, which sponsors the Great Decisions program.)

For the first time since Algeria became independent last summer, reports from observers on the scene reflect a more optimistic tone.

There appears to be some evidence that the downward drift of the Algerian economy has come to a halt, and that the country's leaders are seriously facing up to what Premier Ahmed Ben Bella has called "unbelievable problems."

These problems are, in large part, the legacy of the bitter eight-year war for independence fought by Algerian nationalists against the French. However, the internal struggle for power that became acute in the immediate postindependence period and from which Premier Ben Bella emerged victorious - aggravated the nation's plight and added substantially to its difficulties.

Reaches Bottom
By last December, Algeria's economy had virtually reached bottom. Eighty per cent of all adult men in the country were unemployed. Some 5 million people, roughly half the country's population, were officially classified as needy - a classification that justifies daily aid by the International Red Cross and other charity organizations.

To tide Algeria over this period of desperate need, both France and the U.S. have provided emergency assistance. The French have been pouring more than \$1 million a day into an otherwise empty Algerian treasury; the U.S. has been providing a daily subsistence diet to more than 4 million destitute and hungry Algerians.

However necessary, these programs are admittedly temporary palliatives. Algerian officials are presently engaged in computing their country's long-range economic needs.

To Work Out Plans
In March, or as soon thereafter as possible, they will sit down with French experts to work out plans for Algeria's economic development and for extensive Franco-Algerian economic cooperation. It is also expected that they will turn to the U.S. for help to supplement French aid.

If Algeria is to revive its economy and embark upon the long-range development required to raise its people's living standards and to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population, then foreign aid is certainly indispensable. But, in the last analysis, Algeria's own effort to solve its "unbelievable problems," may prove decisive. This vital task of self-help imposes grave responsibilities on the country's new leaders.

Emerging Trends
Since he assumed power, Premier Ben Bella has moved Algeria in an authoritarian - many would say totalitarian - direction. Today Algeria - like to many other newly independent nations - is a one-party state. That party is, of course, the National Liberation Front (FLN), which played a major role in the struggle for independence.

Government policy is first formulated in the party's five-man Political Bureau, of which Mohammed Khider is secretary general and Premier Ben Bella a member, and then presented to Parliament for approval.

Observers have noted that, even though all of Algeria's 194 deputies were hand-picked by the Political Bureau of the FLN for political reliability, Parliament has not thus far been reduced to a "yesing" assembly, and that it has frequently offered vigorous criticism of government policies.

Outlaw Red Party
Last November, the Ben Bella government outlawed the still functioning Algerian Communist party. In January it took control of the last important autonomous organization in the country, the Algerian trade union movement.

Since independence, the Ben Bella regime has gone through two distinct phases in economic affairs. Early last summer, in the euphoria of their newly acquired independence, Algerian leaders proclaimed themselves socialist and talked sweepingly of nationalizing all industry.

Encouraging such talk were the foreign Communist trade delegations which arrived in Algeria to negotiate barter agreements.

Act With Realism
But as summer gave way to fall, and the enormity of Algeria's economic problems became manifest, the government began to talk and act



FRAMED BY LISTENERS - Premier Ahmed Ben Bella is framed by listeners above and below as he makes a speech in Tizi Ouzou, Algeria, in the Grande Kabylie area. With the Premier are Col. Houari Boumedienne, second from right, and Ali Boumedjel, both members of his government. (UPI)

with greater realism. It still shied from sweeping reforms. It encouraged the French still left in Algeria - 150,000 out of an estimated million a year ago - to stay, and made efforts to attract back some who had left - teachers, technicians, business men.

Premier Ben Bella has considerably modified his earlier statements about nationalizing industry. Aware that he must bring in private capital to help develop his country, he has promised to confine nationalization to "essential" industries and to leave a significant sector of the economy open for private investment.

In agriculture Ben Bella has rejected Soviet-style collectivization for a much more moderate form of cooperative.

Algeria's Foreign Policy
Algeria's increasingly pragmatic approach to its economic problems has been paralleled by a similar trend in

foreign policy. Officially, Algerian leaders describe their country's foreign policy as neutral and nonaligned, but to many Western observers it seemed as if in the first months of independence Algerian "neutrality" favored the Communist world.

During this period, the French were incensed over what they considered daily affronts from the Ben Bella government. Americans were disturbed when Ben Bella visited Cuba shortly after coming to Washington and signed a communique with Fidel Castro demanding that the U.S. give up its naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

Later, according to some close associates, Ben Bella indicated he felt he had been "used" by the Communists to make a declaration against the U.S. base at Guantanamo, even as Moscow was secretly constructing missile bases in Cuba.

Relations between Algeria and both France and the U.S. have improved noticeably in recent months. There can be no doubt that this improvement reflects an increasing sense of realism on the part of Algeria's leaders.

They have apparently come to realize that the future of their nation is linked to close and friendly cooperation with France. They have made it clear, too, that they appreciate the aid the U.S. gave Algeria both before and after independence, and they undoubtedly hope the U.S. will provide long-range economic aid to supplement that given by France.

Whether the U.S. will assist Algeria in the reconstruction and development of its economy is an issue upon which Congress will have the last word. What that word is, however, will unquestionably depend on the statesmanship of the leaders of Algeria display in the months ahead.

By ALAIN RAYMOND
United Press International
Algiers, Algeria - (UPI) - Independent Algeria is making the painful transition from revolution to hard reality in 1963.

It is tough going. It means belt-tightening, a grinding tax burden and little prospect of happier times in the immediate future.

It means putting on ice for the time being the dreams of a socialist paradise in North Africa, with which vision the Algerian revolutionary leaders took over their war-ravaged country last July.

It means relying to a great extent on relief and handouts, particularly from the United States and France, even to keep nine million Algerians from the brink of starvation.

It means a struggle for the young nation simply to keep its head above water.

Most Europeans Leave
The inexperienced leaders who took over the country after years of exile or of languishing in French jails found it ravaged by 7 1/2 years of war with France and the bloody terror campaign of the European Secret Army Organization (OAS).

More than 80 per cent of the former European population of 1,100,000 fled just before or soon after independence. Few have returned. Fratricidal strife tore the fledgling nation for three months last summer before Ahmed Ben Bella succeeded in asserting himself as its leader.

Today, with the first year of independence past the halfway mark, Algerians still are learning the full price they are having to pay for freedom.

Fewer than 1 in 10 of the population have full-time jobs. The economy still is stagnant and hundreds of European-owned businesses are closed or barely operating.

More than 500,000 Algerians are living in refugee camps, kept alive only by foreign relief.

Algiers itself, the brilliant white capital city rising in tiers of steep streets above a blue bay, no longer is the same as last July.

Still Removing Slogans
The green-and-white flag with the blood-red crescent and star has disappeared from the windows. The streamers proclaiming nationalist slogans have been removed from the streets.

Algerians still are removing the huge OAS slogans smeared in tar on walls of buildings. Soon the last of them also will have disappeared.

The French tricolor, of course, no longer is to be seen. But one of the few visible signs of independence is the national flag on government offices scattered in different points of this huge rambling city.

Ben Bella, today the undisputed master of the new Algeria, lives in a modest, though modern, apartment on the third floor of the Villa Joly, headquarters of the National Liberation Front (FLN), sole party in this one-party nation.

Most of his time today Ben Bella spends poring over files

in his office in the vast white concrete building which formerly was headquarters of the French governor-general.

He works there late into the evening, digging deeper and deeper into the young nation's seemingly overwhelming problems. Then, with a brown Arab bournous over his European suit, he drives back to his bachelor apartment to continue his paper work.

Ben Bella has had to learn the realities of government the hard way.

He found the country's coffers empty, not even the funds to pay the few remaining civil servants.

Turned to Socialism
In the first weeks after independence Ben Bella talked of turning Algeria swiftly into a socialist state. He threatened to nationalize all French-owned factories and farms.

After a quick visit to President John F. Kennedy, he angered the United States by rushing off to Havana where he was photographed warmly embracing Premier Fidel Castro.

Although he probably never was a Communist, he inclined toward close friendship with the Communist bloc.

But the hard facts of independence have sobered Ben Bella's leftist enthusiasms. He found Communist bloc aid accompanied by fanfares of propaganda but skimpy in quantity and poor in quality.

He found he was unable to do without the West. In January he sent his Finance Minister Ahmed Francis to Paris. The French were friendly and ready to help.

But they wanted pledges that aid would be used for putting the nation's house in order and rebuilding its ravaged economy.

Francis returned to Algiers with promises of nearly \$300 million, this year in French financial aid. In addition, the French government undertook to do its best to get sorely needed teachers, civil servants and technicians to go to Algeria on contract to help get the country back on its feet.

They were almost as sorely needed as money and food. **Government Services Limping**
Event today postal and taxation services are barely limping along and trained engineers and mechanics are hardly to be found.

France now has promised to hand out a minimum of \$200 million a year to Algeria for the next three years. She also has promised to sponsor Algeria for association with the European Common Market.

To tighten his control over the country, Ben Bella banned the small Algeria Communist party a few months after independence, leaving the FLN as sole political party in the country.

In January, his government tossed extreme leftist leaders out of the country's largest labor union, the General Union of Algerian Workers, and replaced them with trusted FLN nominees.

Ben Bella has not abandoned the dream of turning this nation some day in a socialist state, although he has had to postpone its fulfillment. "I hope I shall see complete

socialism before I die and I am still a young man," the 45-year-old Ben Bella told a visitor recently. "Socialism is our ideal, but we can not achieve it in one day or one month."

Ben Bella, who won power only after crushing strong opposition, realizes that opposition to him still exists.

Rather than using continued repressive methods, Ben Bella prefers to appeal to dissident or indifferent elements among his fellow-Algerians to unite behind him in the national task of reconstruction.

One of his first moves was to try to win over the 1,100,000 Kabyles, a non-Arab people among the chief opponents of his rise to power.

It was in the Kabyle areas that Ben Bella first launched his program of land redistribution, taking care at the same time not to do anything to wound their particular susceptibilities.

Ben Bella looks eagerly to the United States for capital investment in addition to the aid in food stuffs which virtually has kept alive the 500,000 refugees in camps of this country.

Between \$600 million and \$800 million worth of major development projects were abandoned by the French in Algeria when the country was given independence.

Ben Bella is seeking United States support for a project under which thousands of jobless Algerians now being supported by American gifts of food would be put to work on land, forestry and other projects with the aid of American loans.

Local Woman Has Judging Distinction

By MARY ALICE BRUSHA
Mail Tribune Correspondent
Mrs. Caryl E. Gibbs of Medford, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Oregon Kennel club, holds the distinction of being the only woman ever invited to judge an obedience trial at the Golden Gate Dog show in San Francisco.

Mrs. Gibbs served as a judge at the show, the largest and best known dog show on the west coast, last fall. On that occasion she presented the top trophy to a three-year-old dog named Rover Run, owned and trained by Douglas Bundock. This dog is the same one which was seen in the Walt Disney television program "Little Dog Lost" recently.

Currently, Mrs. Gibbs is looking ahead to April when she will serve as a judge at the San Gabriel Valley Kennel club show at Monrovia, Calif. She recently returned from Portland, where she served as a judge of the Oregon Dog Fanciers show Jan. 26.

Dogs Up Program
Mrs. Gibbs two years ago drew up the program of exercise work for the 4-H dog obedience training in Oregon. This program was approved by the state extension office and is used state wide. In 1962, she served as judge for the third consecutive time for the 4-H obedience trials at the state fair in Salem.

"Somewhere along the line - and that line goes back to the book of Moses, over 2,700 years ago - we have failed the dogs," Mrs. Gibbs feels. "The scriptures of Nineveh and the hieroglyphics of Egypt attest to the early domestication of the dog, and the existence of races similar to some of those which exist at the present day."

Quoting Currier, Mrs. Gibbs said, "He made the strong assertion that the dog is the most complete, the most singular, and the most useful conquest ever made by man."

Mrs. Gibbs is an avid promoter of the pure bred dog. She explains that "the principle reason for a pure bred dog is to have an animal on whose characteristics you can depend. Every breed is developed for some specific purpose, and when you want a dog for a pet or work ability, you should decide what you want the dog for and what kind of life you live and how you want the animal to fit in your family. Choose a dog with the same temperament as your own and one that will fit your own individual needs and the accommodations you are able to afford."

Actual Observation
In the field of training and obedience, she said, "dogs should be used as first intended. With their own characteristics developed, they can be taught by actual observation, and they develop good manners by association with other dogs, providing the other dogs have been taught good manners and vice versa. For instance the English bull dog, in the beginning was bred for bull fighting, and this particular trait has remained with the bull dog who will never cease to find the cattle an interesting foe."

"However, this business that every boy should have a dog is a very singular and singular, and the most useful conquest ever made by man."

County Opens Bids For Tire Supply
Oregon Tire and Supply company, Medford, and Medford Tire Service were apparent low bidders Friday on a year's supply of county tires.

Oregon Tire and Supply was apparent low bidder on passenger car and truck tires and tubes at \$12,649.57. Medford Tire Service was apparent low bidder on heavy equipment tires and tubes at \$5,094 less 2 per cent discount.

All bids will be studied by County Purchasing Coordinator William Cochran and County Engineer Robert Carstensen and recommendations made to the county court.

Other bidders were White City Tire company, \$15,560.72 for passenger car and truck tires and tubes, and \$5,959 on heavy duty tires and tubes; San Jennings Tire company, \$13,848 for passenger car and truck tires and tubes and \$5,859 for heavy equipment tires and tubes; Oregon Tire and Supply company, \$5,729.54 for heavy equipment tires; and Medford Tire company, \$12,698.53, less 2 per cent for passenger car and truck tires and tubes.



FIRST WOMAN JUDGE—Mrs. Caryl E. Gibbs of Medford is shown as she presents the top trophy of the Golden Gate Dog show to Douglas Bundock, owner and trainer of Rover Run, at the show in San Francisco last fall. Mrs. Gibbs was the first woman ever to serve as a judge of the obedience trials at the show.

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Parks, Recreation Program Behind, County Court Is Told

Jackson county is way behind other areas in tourist promotion and development of attractions, Jackson County Parks and Recreation Commissioner J. F. Eberhart told the county court Friday afternoon.

Representatives of the parks and recreation commission met with the county court for a preliminary budget discussion. County Commissioner Don Faber said the money which the county court gave to the Medford Chamber of Commerce recently should have been marked for tourist promotion.

The county's printing press can turn out illustrated brochures costing no more than the paper they are printed on, it was suggested. First, however, there must be sufficient parks and recreation areas to serve tourists brought in through publicity, it was pointed out.

Publicized at Show
Eberhart said Klamath River association which includes Happy Camp, Calif., was well publicized at the recent San Francisco boat show. Private recreation enterprise should be encouraged, he said.

County Judge Earl M. Miller said a 1958 study of Howard Prairie by a federal agency said if the fishing were good, 20,000 visitations would be made a year. County Parks and Recreation Director Neil Ledward said Howard Prairie had 213,000 visitations last year based on camping ground registration, traffic counters on entrance roads and a partial estimate.

This great influx has over-crowded and caused some damage to undeveloped areas around the lake, he said. Road and parking area development is the great need for the new fiscal year program, it was pointed out.

Portland Man Is Named to Post

Glenn A. Goss, Portland, has been appointed assistant line superintendent in Pacific Power and Light company's Medford district, Frank Benesh, Medford district manager, has announced.

Goss succeeds Dale Jefferson, who was recently promoted to district line superintendent in the Klamath Falls district.

The new superintendent has been assistant transportation supervisor for PP&L since January, 1962, and has been an employee of the company since 1950.

Before his appointment as assistant transportation supervisor, Goss served as line foreman in the Albany district and as an inspector on company transmission line construction projects.

Commission representatives urged the county court to purchase a gravel pile in the Howard Prairie area for roads and parking areas, Mrs. Hanley Heffernan, commission member from Medford, urged establishing gravel stockpiles at recreation areas for future use. This might be done by the county roads department through a separate bookkeeping procedure, she suggested.

Faber asked why the current budget was not altered "to take care of these things." Judge Miller replied that the use of recreation areas was much greater than the court expected.

Ledward said he hoped to install more public tables and renovate the cooking cabin at the organization camping area used by such groups as 4-H club members.

Discuss Picnic Area

The group briefly discussed main area development at Emigrant and a wayside picnic area, continued development at Savage creek, county participation at Willow and Hyatt lakes and development of the Applegate store picnic site.

Nothing can be done at Hyatt until the federal agencies involved decide which one has jurisdiction, Ledward said.

The county wide study of recreation needs and master plan was tied in with need for a park planner or assistant parks director which County Commissioner Faber said he opposed hiring. Ledward said later technical aid as requested by some communities will be hampered unless he can obtain an assistant.



ATTENTION DOG OWNERS!

Jackson County dog owners may apply and receive their dog licenses and tags by simply filling in the form below and mailing with the required fee to E. M. MADDEN, COUNTY CLERK, COURT HOUSE, MEDFORD, OREGON. License fees are as follows: Male dogs \$2.00; spayed female dogs \$2.00; female dogs \$3.00. PLEASE SEND ONLY CHECK OR MONEY ORDER WITH YOUR APPLICATION. Your license and tag will be mailed to you immediately upon application and remittance. If you have more than one dog, please use other forms of this nature or attach a separate schedule with the required information.

FINAL DATE FOR PURCHASING A DOG LICENSE WITHOUT PENALTY IS MARCH 1, 1963.

Application for Dog License

1963

Owner _____ Date _____

Address _____

Indicate sex of dog by encircling one of the following: MALE SPAYED FEMALE FEMALE

Dog's Name _____ Color _____ Breed _____

Amount of Money Enclosed _____ Signature of Applicant _____