

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Governor's Resolution Raps Power Grab

Aside from the pure economics of the situation, Klamath Basin people have a great deal at stake in the present delay by the federal government in balking a power intertie between Pacific Power & Light Co. and Pacific Gas & Electric Co. The intertie, a \$10-million project, would connect PP&L lines with those of PG&E at Round Mountain in Shasta County, Calif.

If private power companies are not permitted to proceed in an orderly, efficient manner with providing power for a growing region, then the entire economy of that region could suffer through lack of power available.

In the West, more than half of the lands available are controlled or owned by the federal government. In the area through which PP&L and PG&E propose to install their intertie line, much of the land is controlled by the government — either the Interior Department or the Agriculture Department. Pacific Power and Pacific Gas have had on file an application to use federal lands for the Round Mountain project for more than a year. If the two private companies had been given the go-ahead (there is no question of the merit of the proposed power intertie) by the government bureaucrats involved, the line would have been operating this year, according to company spokesmen.

Recently at the Western Governors Conference at Phoenix, Ariz., governors representing the Far West states put their finger on the problem and passed a resolution criticizing the policies of the departments of In-

terior and Agriculture relating to easements across public lands.

On March 23 the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture ruled that the former could refuse requests for grants to qualified applicants for the construction of electric transmission lines across public lands. This refusal, they said, could be based on the Secretary of Interior's determination that such a grant in some way conflicted with the power marketing program involved.

With Secretary of Interior Udall's attitude towards private enterprise, it is not difficult to imagine that his determinations will always be based on the concept of more and bigger government involvement in power generation and transmission.

The governors, at their conference, pointed out that the effect of such regulations as those imposed by Udall and Freeman will be "to hamper the economic growth of the Western states in which large areas of federal lands are located by thus denying opportunity to develop the resources and industries of such states."

They asked, in the resolution, that the secretaries be requested to suspend the regulations promulgated, and that Congress investigate the "vital and far-reaching issues raised during which interested parties may be heard, and take such other appropriate action as may be indicated."

We would urge that people of the Klamath Basin — and the entire Pacific Northwest, for that matter — let their Congressional delegation know that we dislike this additional usurpation by federal directive that stifles economic development of the region.

A Moment Of Remembering

Klamath Basin veteran and patriotic groups this year — again — will act as sponsors and instigators of special services highlighting Memorial Day ceremonies at the Memorial Shaft in Klamath Falls. Theme of the endeavor this year is "Let's put memory back in Memorial Day."

The theme is appropriate. For most of us, Memorial Day has become nothing more than a holiday — the first of three summer holidays. We are not so naive as to think that the attitude of people will change and Memorial Day will become again what it was supposed to be. People will continue to regard Memorial Day as just a holiday.

But, we are hopeful that a great many people will keep in mind the significance of this day. To start with Memorial Day was

known as Decoration Day. A day to decorate the graves of loved ones lost in battle, and the others, friend and foe alike, who perhaps had no one to mourn them.

Today, 95 years later, Memorial Day marks the tribute the United States pays to the dead of all wars — tribute by family, friends, military, patriotic and civil organizations.

We who are alive to enjoy the fruits of the sacrifice of those who died — including this Memorial Day holiday, and all it represents — should be able to find a couple of minutes to spend in reflection on those sacrifices.

Somewhere along the way of this holiday, find a place — at the Memorial Shaft exercises — your church, a corner of a field where fence and woodland join, a place in your heart, and spend a moment in remembering.

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK . . .

Ceeegar Smokin' Honker!



By WASHINGTON STAFF
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Canada's Prime Minister Lester Pearson is, it turns out, quite a baseball fan. When President Kennedy discovered this at their recent Hyannis Port meeting, he quickly summoned aide David Powers, his own minister for baseball.

Powers, who has a steel-trap memory for baseball names and statistics, extracted from Pearson the New York Yankees are his favorite team. But the prime minister said that once, a generation ago, he liked the Boston Red Sox—Kennedy's favorites. Pearson recalled one Boston player from that era, Joe Cronin, now president of the American League. Powers needed no further cue:

"That was the 1938 Red Sox. Jimmy Foss at first, Bobby Doerr at second. Cronin at short. . ."

Pearson nodded in evident agreement — and some wonderment.

A constituent in Schenectady wrote New York's Sen. Kenneth Keating that he's been thinking about our planned trip to the moon—and its estimated \$20 billion cost.

The correspondent said this "travel project" is being financed with a new twist. Whereas the current American fashion is the "travel now-pay later" plan, the costly moon trip would offer just the opposite: "pay now—travel later."

Emerging from an Alabama

man Times-Democrat, was asked if any of the President's staff had sat in.

"Just Pierre Salinger (press secretary)," said Bryan.

"Did he say anything?" a newsman asked.

Bryan's answer: "No, he just sat there, smoked a cigar and blew his nose."

Sen. Karl Mundt, R-S.D., says that in some quarters people think the "D.C." in Washington, D.C., stands for District of Confusion.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, veteran House minority leader, made a great confession at the Senate Republicans' \$1,000-a-plate dinner honoring Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

"At one time I aspired to the Senate," said Halleck, who will complete 30 years of continuous service in Congress at the end of the present session. "But I've about given that up. I'm getting too darned old."

What he politely didn't mention is that there are three members of the Senate—Hayden of Arizona, Russell of Georgia, and Byrd of Virginia, as well as 10 members of the House—who have been in Congress longer than Halleck.

Sen. Thurston Morton of Kentucky, former Republican national chairman, now chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, undoubtedly knows a lot about politics and may be a great political prophet. But as a predictor of horse races, he's not so good.

Asked on a radio program who would win the Kentucky Derby, Morton replied:

"Well, there is one that came from old Kentucky—Never Bend. I think he's going to make it."

probably take it all. If you want to, you can guarantee that."

Never Bend came in second in a field of nine and paid to place. But in a political race, second isn't good enough.

Radio Free Europe reports an underground story about Soviet Chairman Khrushchev. On his recent visit to East Berlin, he was asked by East German Communist boss Walter Ulbricht how many enemies he thought his regime had in the Soviet Union.

"Oh, about 16 or 17 million, I should think," replied Khrushchev. "And what about you?"

"Oh, about the same, I should say," answered Ulbricht, whose territory's total population is 17 million.

Gov. George Romney of Michigan, who keeps his office door wide open once a week for anyone to come in with his troubles, may be finding pressures from private citizens a little bit trying.

Before a Washington rally the governor told a story attributed to the late Sen. Morris Sheppard of Texas, a Democrat.

Back in the good old days when there wasn't a new world crisis developing every hour on the hour, a reporter in desperate search for any kind of story on a particularly dull day asked the Texas:

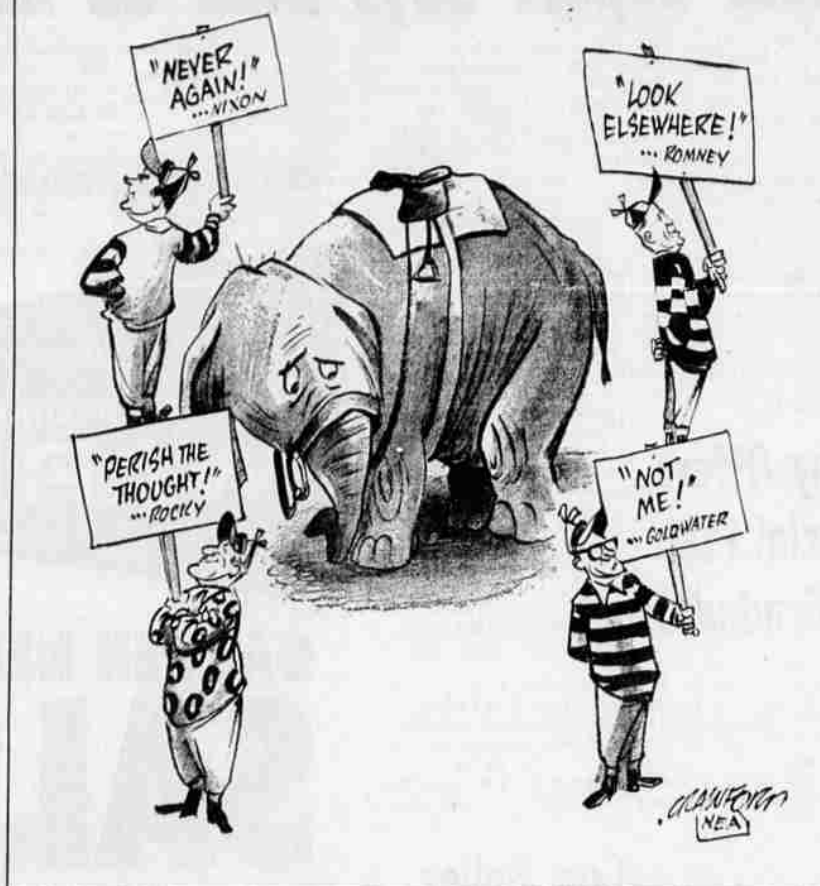
"Senator, what would you do if you suddenly inherited a million dollars?"

"My boy," replied Sheppard, "I'd go back to Texas, and the first constituent who came up to me and said:

"You don't know who I am, but . . ."

"I'd say to him: No, I don't know who you are, and I don't care."

Off to the Races



STRICTLY PERSONAL



By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

The day I arrived in New York last month, I heard nothing but the scream of fire engines from morning until well past midnight. As you may have seen in the papers, the five boroughs of New York together turned in 1,000 alarms on that Saturday in April.

The fire departments were taxed to their limits, and in some cases beyond. A grave water shortage developed late in the day. A wave of fires on southern Staten Island involved more than half of New York City's Fire Department alone.

In our muted discussions of atomic attack, we think mostly of the cataclysmic impact of the bomb. But, according to physicists I have read and listened to, the consequences of fire from such an attack are equally appalling. And the 1,000 alarms on this Saturday would be infinitesimal compared with the conflagration begun by a single H-bomb.

How can we begin to imagine the unimaginable? This question, I think, is the clue to most of the passivity and fatalism of the public toward atomic warfare. Just as no finite and mortal person can really comprehend infinity or eternity, so none of us can actually grasp the apocalyptic quality of the next war.

Some things are too small to grasp—nobody, for instance, can really visualize the world of subatomic matter—and some things are too large. Man is a creature of the middle distance, and his

vision is limited to objects in the middle ground.

It is no accident that the few philosophers of science in our time have pointed out the quite remarkable fact that the human species is, with almost mathematical exactitude, midway between the largest order and the smallest order of magnitude in the universe.

We stand in relation to the proton as the universe stands in relation to us. Such a concept is nearly inconceivable, except in a scientific formula, which robs it of all concreteness and existential meaning. But what a wonder, and a bafflement, that a creature so equidistant from both magnitudes should be able to understand (and partly) control both of them.

There is no doubt in my mind that the human race is approaching its ultimate moral crisis. We have gone too far to turn back, we have opened too many doors that will not close again, and perhaps released too many demons that will refuse to be put back into their bottles.

The 1,000 fires in a day were extinguished by heroic efforts; but we now have the capacity to start one million fires simultaneously, with no capacity to extinguish them. Perhaps the most crushing paradox of our time is that never before has mankind been so powerful—and men so powerless. This is what we do not want to think of.

Balance Of Power May Shift In '64

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS

(In The Sacramento Bee)

While there is little danger of the Democrats losing control of the Senate in the 1964 elections there is a distinct possibility the balance of power in the chamber, now narrowly held by moderates and liberals, may be shifted to the conservatives by the results.

This is a conclusion the National Committee for an Effective Congress has come up with after studying recent election trends and the list of senators up for re-election next year.

The chief basis for it is that the group of senators facing the polls next year belong to the class of 1958, which is the year which saw more Democrats swept into the Senate than at any time since 1936. That upheaval shifted the center of gravity in both political parties, giving the liberals and moderates a slight advantage over the old coalition of southern Democrats and conservative Republicans.

Here is the way the committee analyzes the situation:

"Just as November, 1958, put an entirely different ball club onto the Senate field, 1964 could take it out again."

"Regardless of partisanship and regardless of who wins the presidency, 1964 will be a decisive year for the moderates of both parties and for the future of Congress. What is at stake is not merely a shift in the center of gravity but the whole orientation of American politics."

Before the 1958 election the two major parties were almost evenly balanced in the Senate. After the election the Democrats emerged with a majority of approximately 2 to 1. That election also changed the ratio of northern and southern Democratic senators to southern Democrats from about even to a 2 to 1 margin in favor of the north and west.

At the same time the 2 to 1 margin formerly held by conservatives among Senate Republicans was reduced to 4 to 3. The effect of this was to wipe out the 3 to 2 voting advantage which the coalition of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats had previously held over liberal northern Democrats and moderate Republicans. It gave a slight edge to the combination of liberals.

The Democrats have 25 seats up for election next year. The National Committee for an Effective Congress, a nonpartisan group which raises financial aid for selected congressional candidates, estimates that from seven to 15 of these could be lost to the Republicans.

Even the maximum loss projected would not upset Democratic Senate control, since the division of the two parties in the Senate now stands at 67 Democrats to 33 Republicans. But it could upset the advantage now held by liberals over conservatives.

The committee assumes President John F. Kennedy, on the basis of his present popularity rating, will run even better in 1964 than he did in 1960. But it finds it "highly unlikely" he could carry the Democrats up to or beyond the extraordinarily high level of 1960, which would require a victory of landslide proportions.

The point is that Kennedy may



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Sugar Shortage Will Increase Candy Cost

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Now you take candy. Everybody can understand candy, and most everybody likes it.

Candy is either an energy food, or it makes you fat, depending on how much you eat. But it is fraught with no economic or international significance.

That's what you think! But 3,000 candymakers and their suppliers, assembled in Washington for the 80th annual convention of the National Confectioners Assn. didn't come here to compare products in 2,000 exhibits or to swipe each other's recipes.

Their program was a cram course in business, foreign trade, tariffs, world agricultural production, food and drug administration, legislation, congressional and other government relations.

There's one candymaker in Congress, by the way. He's William Brock 3rd, R-Tenn., of the Brock Candy Co. family in Chattanooga.

You would never think you could pack so much trouble into a box of candy until you listen to Douglas Steinberg of Chicago, president of the candymen's association.

There are about 2,000 candymakers in the country, but most of them are what you call "mom and pop" kitchens and stores. About 250 of the big boys make 85 per cent of the 3.2 billion pounds of candy sold last year. (About 17.5 pounds per capita, if you got your share.)

About a third of the sales were candy bars, most of which sold for five cents apiece. But the sad news is that the five-cent candy bar may be on the way out—along with the nickel itself, since there's not much left you can buy with it.

The size of the nickel candy bar can't be reduced much more or it will begin to compete with the two-cent candy bites which are being sold in increasing quantity to catch the spare pennies left over after you've paid sales taxes on other purchases.

And if the quality of the candy bar is reduced by using substitutes or additives, there may be trouble with Food and Drug Administration. So the 10-cent candy bar seems inevitable.

It's all due to the two million-

ton shortage in world sugar supply and consequent higher prices. From 1957 to 1959 raw sugar sold for two cents a pound, even though it cost four cents a pound to produce. There were seven million tons in reserve. That has all disappeared now, and the price is 19 cents a pound.

Why? Cuba. This puts the candy bar right in the middle of the international situation. Under Castro's Communist prosperity paradise, Cuban sugar production has fallen from 6.5 million tons to an estimated 2.9 million tons for this year and an estimated 1.9 million tons for next year.

In 1961 Russia signed a five-year contract with Cuba to take 4.8 million tons of sugar a year at four cents a pound, 20 per cent cash, 80 per cent in barter goods, like missiles.

Russia hasn't dumped any of this sugar on the world market at today's high prices, because it is sold to Russian people for 30 to 35 cents a pound.

Before Russia got the Cuban sugar, it charged its people 50 cents a pound for its domestic beet sugar production. Last year Russia produced 6.75 million pounds of beet sugar, making it the world's largest producer.

The state sugar industry profits of from 500 to 1,000 per cent — which no capitalist country would dare mark up—have more than paid for the entire Russian agricultural program.

American candymakers naturally are interested in what can be done to increase world sugar supplies and get the price down. This gets them into congressional relations on foreign trade and sugar legislation, Department of Agriculture and presidential regulations on sugar quotas. Possible actions are temporary suspension of import restrictions, import taxes and processing taxes on domestic beet and cane sugar production.

In the opinion of sugar experts none of these actions will lower sugar prices, which are based solely on world supply and demand. And it will take years to build up new supplies.

What all this points up again is that practically every industry in the country now has to look to Washington for guidance and help—even to make a candy bar.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Laos Experience Not Encouraging To U.S.

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy is a bright man who has displayed remarkable insight on more than one occasion.

It appears, too, that he thinks most clearly when alone, when Arthur Schlesinger Jr. is at Harvard; when Walt Whitman Rostow remains at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; when W. Averell Harriman is clipping coupons.

Note carefully the 1949 words of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, then a tall, thin young Congressman. In a brilliant address attacking the foreign policies of President Harry Truman and George Marshall, who had just resigned as Secretary of State, Rep. Kennedy criticized the idea of a coalition government for Nationalist China in these words:

"Our policy in China is reaping the whirlwind. The continued insistence that aid would not be forthcoming unless a coalition government with the Communists was formed was a crippling blow to the Nationalist government."

Thirteen years later, John Kennedy no longer occupied a cramped two-room suite in the House Office Building. He worked out of plush offices at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and found himself surrounded by the likes of Schlesinger and Rostow and Harriman.

It was then that he alleviated his ideas on the desirability of coalition governments. Such a set-up, he decided, was just what the anti-Communist rulers of Laos could use.

Laos, a tiny land-locked kingdom in Southeast Asia, was under heavy attack directed from Moscow and Peking, its strategic importance was obvious. To the north and northeast lay Communist China and North Vietnam; to the west and southeast, the pro-Western nations of Thailand and South Vietnam.

To Laos, John Kennedy sent W.

Averell Harriman, an unemployed politician. His mission: to persuade its anti-Communist leader into accepting a coalition government with Marxist "neutrals" and avowed Communists.

Harriman possessed ample experience. Shortly after World War II he was responsible for instituting a coalition government in Rumania, a government that fell, inevitably, under Communist control.

Harriman was brusque and threatening. The anti-Communist General Phoumi Nosavan was stunned and said: "You know, Governor Harriman, we in Laos have had many years experience of colonial rule. But we were never spoken to in quite that fashion."

Sen. Peter Dominick, Colorado Republican, revealed the other day to what extent the Laotian patriots resisted the coalition demand. They went to the Philippines, South Korea and Nationalist China, begging aid.

U.S. government personnel followed the Laotians. They warned the anti-Communist leaders of those countries that any support for the Laotians would mean an end to all U.S. foreign aid.

Finally, the Laotians gave in and agreed to a coalition government. Harriman returned home and told newsmen he didn't care what happened to Laos.

The tragic story of Laos was told brilliantly the other day by Sen. Dominick in his maiden speech to the Senate. A freshman Republican, elected last fall, Dominick referred to a pamphlet written by Jan Kozak, Communist member of the Czechoslovakian National Assembly.

The best and most effective way to subvert any democratic regime, Kozak wrote, is Communist participation in a coalition government. With this foothold, Kozak said, it is possible to combine "pressure from above" with "pressure from below" to destroy the democratic political parties one by one.

Laos, says Sen. Dominick, is ready to fall, like overripe fruit, into Communist hands.

And all of Southeast Asia—Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, South Vietnam, the entire Malayan Peninsula—may fall next.

John Kennedy, back in 1949, knew why.