

Editorial Page

Sale Of Eagle Ridge Area

Every outdoorsman should take particular note of the move announced earlier this week of the State Game Commission to sell 1,200 acres of property that they currently own in the vicinity of Eagle Ridge on Upper Klamath Lake.

There had been many reports that the land was to be sold at auction in one chunk. This immediately would have precluded any average citizen from purchasing any of the property.

However, the county has begun investigating the possibility of purchasing the tract for a county park addition.

We agree with this move, but not completely.

In the first place, 1,200 acres makes a whale of a park and it would tax the resources of the county to maintain such a park.

It would be much better if the county would purchase the entire 1,200 acres, set aside about 400 acres for county park purposes and then plat the balance into small parcels of about five acres or less, and sell these at public auction.

This would enable many persons in this area to purchase small parcels for use as recreation cabin sites.

We have explored the lake all the way up to the north end and have been amazed at the lack of use. This is not entirely attributable to algae in the lake. Much of the

lack of use is attributable to the fact that there are few places on the Upper Lake that anyone can go for recreation purposes.

If the land isn't owned by Weyerhaeuser, or the U.S. Government in one branch or another, it's owned by a state agency or is in private hands and not accessible to the public.

The only way we can ever hope to promote usage and popularity of Upper Klamath Lake is to make as much of the shoreline available as possible for recreation purposes.

Eagle Ridge, itself, is one of the most scenic spots on the entire lake.

This area, particularly, belongs in the county park system, and should be promoted as an area that could cater to boaters who could come up the lake and dock at the foot of the ridge and enjoy part of a day hiking or camping or fishing in the area.

We welcome the addition of lands to the county park system, but we do deplore the entire 1,200 acres merely being transferred from one governmental source to another.

Too much of Klamath County is already locked up in tax-free governmental ownership. Let's get some of it back on the tax rolls and in the hands of private citizens.

We feel our recommendation would accomplish this end, and would go a long way toward promoting more recreational use of the lake.

Student Smoking

Nearly every youngster, at one time or another, succumbs to the temptation to try smoking—anything from dried clover rolled up in an old piece of newspaper to a bonafide, genuine cigarette.

This all may be well and good but the youth on today's market who expects to be a good student, make a letter in athletics or protect himself from becoming a school dropout will brace himself against making smoking a bad habit.

That's the impression you get from a report which was made by an authority on the subject at a meeting of the American Medical Association in progress at Portland.

The expert, Dr. Albert R. Allen, told his colleagues that results of a survey which he has conducted conclusively proves that

the high school pupil who smokes does not make as high grades as those who don't.

He put his finger right on the problem when he found that students in their junior year of high school smoked the most, 41 per cent of them. Only two of this group were members of the honor society and only five had won letters in athletics.

So if you want Junior or daughter to receive grades in keeping with their capacity to learn, prevent them from becoming one of education's worst catastrophes—a drop-out—or to win a letter in sports, help him keep away from those "gasps" or assist your youngsters in breaking the habit if they get it early. As the doctor says, you can start looking for the tell-tale signs when they're fourth-graders. That's when some of them begin.

Politics Must Go Forward

By BRUCE BLOSSAT
The political moratorium formally decreed by the major parties is proper and wise for the mourning period set aside for John F. Kennedy. But it is not in the nature of politics that it ever be totally adjourned.

It was by careful design that President Lyndon B. Johnson invited four key political figures to join his wife in the House gallery the day he addressed Congress.

Three of these are either commanding or prominent figures in important, populous northern states Johnson needs to win to gain election in 1964. They are Mayor Richard Wagner of New York, Mayor Robert Daley of Chicago and former Gov. David Lawrence of Pennsylvania.

In their areas Johnson could not at the outset, if ever, hope to match the voter appeal of Kennedy. But he is moving quickly, with sure instinct, to past out vital political lines for the months ahead. He clearly does not intend to give anything away.

Nor was it accident that the fourth gallery guest was Gov. Carl Sanders of Georgia. As a moderate on the race issue, he is a southern leader the President can make bond with without compromising his own moderate stance on the issue.

Sanders later had an hour with Johnson at the White House, and he brought along Georgia's Democratic state chairman. Plainly they were not discussing the state's famed peach crop.

Presumably the pattern here begun will be enlarged upon in succeeding weeks, and Johnson will talk quietly with other top Democrats such as Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown of California, Gov. Richard Hughes of New Jersey, Gov. Karl Rolvaag of Minnesota.

Minds of GOP leaders coast to coast will nevertheless be churning away on the big matter of which man to choose for 1964 presidential nominee.

The surface quiet makes very practical sense. Political speeches are unbecomingly in the aftermath of great personal tragedy. In this instance, they might also have proved stunningly empty.

For the Republicans have lost their established target, the late President, and cannot yet focus effectively on their new one. In a very real sense they have nothing to talk about.

Naturally they will not have too many weeks to wait for ammunition. As soon as they hear the President's budget and see his specific 1964 proposals, they

will be off to the races again. But even now, beneath the surface, the speculations on 1964 go forward. In this enforced hiatus, they will perhaps be more reflective than otherwise.

At issue is the question whether front-running Sen. Barry Goldwater has been so broadly damaged by the Democratic change over that he is now a diminishing prospect for the GOP nomination. The emergence of Johnson, the southern and conservative, is acknowledged to have hurt Goldwater's chances of a southern sweep.

No moratorium is likely to suspend discussion of this and related matters. We are too far launched into the political season.

BERRY'S WORLD



"... Another exciting feature of this giant-compact model is that it's bigger than our regular line!"

OAS Must Face Up To Threat Of Cuban Arms

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Impossible to perceive at the time, there was tragic irony in President Kennedy's greeting upon the occasion last Feb. 19 of Venezuelan President Romulo Betancourt's state visit to Washington.

"You represent all that we admire in a political leader," Kennedy said.

He was addressing a man who had survived three assassination attempts and still was to survive a fourth in a nation which was the No. 1 target of Castro communism's attempt to destroy democracy in Latin America.

Yet 10 months later, it was President Kennedy, leader of

the world's free nations, who was himself to fall victim to an assassin's bullet.

This week Venezuela turned an important corner.

Despite terrorist threats, more than three million Venezuelans turned out in free elections to name Betancourt's successor. It was an important triumph for Betancourt who has been determined that first, free elections be held and second, that next March he should turn his office peacefully over to the man who won.

Important Victory
It was an important victory, too, for the Venezuelan people and for the Venezuelan military who successfully had resisted the temptation to seize the

reins of government and thus provide the terrorists with proof that democracy in Latin America would not work.

Now a new test involving the whole of Latin America is at hand.

Only a few weeks prior to Betancourt's Washington visit, Communist Cuba itself had made clear the importance it attached to Venezuela.

In a Havana rally marking the fifth anniversary of the overthrow of Venezuelan dictator Perez Jimenez, Cuban Communist leader Blas Roca declared that the Venezuelan rebels are not alone and that "will continue giving them our backing every day." And he added: "When they achieve their full

independence and make themselves owners of the great riches in oil, aluminum and everything their earth imparts, then all of America shall burn. The whole of America shall liberate itself once and for all from the ominous Yankee imperialist yoke."

Clear Intent
In Roca's words were clear intent.

Yet within the Organization of American States, from whose councils Cuba already had been banned, there remained doubt. Words, they said, were not weapons.

Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay and Mexico continued to maintain relations with the Castro regime refusing to join oth-

er American states in a diplomatic and economic blockade of Cuba.

The Castro regime itself denied vehemently that it has given other than moral support to the Venezuelan terrorists.

This week, from a cache of arms discovered on a Venezuelan beach, Venezuela presents evidence to the contrary.

Venezuela, backed by the United States, will demand that the OAS unite against Cuba under the Treaty of Rio which also is known as the Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance.

The answer should be overwhelming hemispheric solidarity. Unfortunately, past performance permits no such encouraging outcome.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Small, Deadly Pitfall

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

With so many front-page decisions facing him, President Johnson will be hard put to find the time and the concentration to cope with them all immediately. But there are problems of seemingly lesser importance which he must also keep in mind and some of these are potentially more important than the well-publicized ones.

In this second category falls British Guiana. President Kennedy was well aware that a complete Communist takeover of British Guiana could mean Latin America. He also knew—and he told this to British newspaper owner Cecil King not long ago—that the administration could not sustain another defeat in Latin America.

With the Communist flag waving over British Guiana, the West would be confronted by a far greater threat than the capture of Cuba by the Kremlin.

British Guiana is on the South American mainland. It is already being used by its admittedly Marxist Premier, Cheddi Jagan, as a staging area for Castro-trained and Castro-financed guerrillas who scatter into neighboring countries to carry out a planned campaign of terror and sabotage. The problem in Guiana stems from a British promise of independence. If the British were to withdraw tomorrow, however, there would at best be bloody fighting, at worst a Communist seizure of complete power.

In this situation, the State Department has been pressuring the British not to grant independence according to the announced schedule. It has also called for steps that would bring about the ouster of the Jagan regime and allow pro-democratic and anti-Communist elements to win. The Central Intelligence Agency has been siding with these pro-democratic elements in National Security Council debates on the problem.

The State Department, however, has urged the British to suspend the constitution and to make a frontal assault on the Jagan regime. This would play directly into his hands, for he could then accuse both Britain and the United States of "colonialism" and "interventionism."

Fortunately, the British Colonial Office failed to heed the State Department's advice.

Instead, it has struck at Premier Jagan in a way which robs him of an issue. Mr. Jagan holds almost every seat in the legislature even though his party polled but 42 per cent of the vote in the last election. The other two parties, with 52 per cent of the vote between them, hold only a scattering of seats. Political considerations are complicated by racial divisions. Jagan's Progressive Party is overwhelmingly East Indian and made up of plantation workers. The People's National Congress is primarily urban and Negro, with the support of the labor movement.

Under proportional representation, the People's National Congress, led by Forbes Burnham, and the United Front Party, led by Peter D'Aguiar could form a coalition able to run the

government. A peaceful change-over would then solve the Guiana question.

Premier Jagan, heavily backed by Fidel Castro and the Cuban Communist government, agree to proportional representation, but he is now charging that it is a betrayal. It is known that his followers are preparing to prevent by violence any coalition victory. Revolution in British Guiana could easily spread across the north of the South American continent. It would be a massive headache for the Organization of American States and for the Johnson Administration.

Should the Jagan forces succeed in a coup, the blow to the new administration's prestige would be incalculable. To many in this country, it would be Cuba all over again. Under those circumstances, there would be considerable agitation here for military intervention.

For President Johnson it would be a case of damned if he did and damned if he didn't.

To allow the Communists to extend their beachhead in Latin America—or to fight them—this would be his dilemma, with either horn equally unpopular to the public.

This is why the growing crisis in British Guiana is one the President must watch and must attempt to settle even though other questions and problems crowd the nation's front pages and occupy the minds of the editorial writers. Here is one case where the proverbial ounce of prevention will certainly be worth tons of cure.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

U.S. Plans Trade, Aid

By PETER EDSON

Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA)—American farmers have the good news from Secretary of Agriculture Orville S. Freeman himself that there should be an increasing world market for all their surplus food production through 1960, at least.

Speaking in Rome, before the biennial conference of the International Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO, Freeman gave the first meaningful estimates on how the world's food deficits can be met by expanding world trade and aid.

This is, in effect, the American answer to problems raised at the World Food Conference on "Freedom From Hunger," held in Washington last June.

At that time it was estimated that world population would be doubled from three billion today to six billion by 2000 A.D. To meet a minimum requirement of 2,400 calories a day, including 70 grams of protein, it was estimated that food production would have to be quadrupled in Asia, tripled in the Near East and more than doubled in Africa and Latin America.

A \$12.5 billion, five-year program of surplus food distribution by the "have" nations for the "have-nots" was called for by FAO Secretary General R. B. Sen of India as part of a 40-point program to prevent malnutrition for a billion people.

As host nation for the 102 countries at the World Food Congress, the United States made no immediate response but said that the recommendations would be considered.

Subsequently, U.S. Department of Agriculture economists, Willard Cochrane, Arthur B. Mackie and Grover Chapin went to work on the problem. Last August their findings were presented to the American

Farm Economic Association meeting in Minneapolis. They have now been given to the FAO in Rome for its consideration.

In substance, the finding is that the world's food deficits cannot be met by merely increasing production in the developing countries. Their own supplies must be supplemented by imports from the surplus-producing countries of the world.

The key to these twin problems, Freeman told the FAO, is "trade and aid," which must be considered together. He sees the need for food aid and trade between now and 1980 as substantially greater than is generally realized.

Using ratios which have been observed since 1938 and which are expected to continue, it has been found that in a developing country where the population is growing 2.2 per cent a year, incomes have risen about 5.3 per cent a year.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—How many sinuses are in the human skull?

A—Eight—four pairs.

Q—To what church did Abraham Lincoln belong?

A—Lincoln was not a member of any specific church.

Q—Why was England's Queen Mary I called "Bloody Mary"?

A—Because of the religious persecutions that occurred during her reign.

Q—What has become of Joyce Kilmer's tree on the campus of Rutgers University?

A—The 300-year-old white oak that inspired his poem, "Trees" died of old age and was recently cut down.

Domestic food production in such countries has increased an average of 3.3 per cent a year. This is faster than the population growth, but not as fast as the income growth.

Under the impact of higher incomes, therefore, the demand for food has increased about 4.3 per cent a year. This is nearly one-fourth more than food production increased.

"If the need for food resulting from this demand is not met," Freeman said, "billions of dollars of increased purchasing power will flow against inadequate food supplies, and bring about price inflation."

The solution, therefore, is to supply these developing nations with surplus food from the more developed nations.

By calculations too intricate to go into here, it is estimated that the value of the overall food deficit between now and 1980 is estimated at \$25.6 billion. The developed countries, however, can easily increase their food production by \$25.6 billion between now and 1980. So a balance can be achieved if there is free world trade and aid.

"It's as simple as that," Freeman told the FAO. He added: "These principles are much easier to state than to implement."

One of the main troubles pointed to is that highly industrialized nations—like the European Common Market members—tend to encourage uneconomical production of food. They raise instead of lower the artificial barriers to food trade.

This can be overcome only if the highly developed nations accept their share of the responsibility and the cost of providing food aid for the less developed countries.

This is the approach to the problem the United States will present at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, next spring.

'The Down' Escalator



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Why Fair Play Cuba Not On Left List?

By FULTON LEWIS JR.
WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has been asked why the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is not found on its list of subversive organizations.

Rep. Frank Becker made the query soon after he learned that Lee Harvey Oswald had close ties with the pro-Castro group. Congressman Bill Cramer asked a similar question more than 18 months ago when he charged in a House speech that Fair Play was crawling with Communist operatives.

A Justice Department spokesman says that no group has been declared subversive since 1955, thanks to a Supreme Court decision that makes it virtually impossible to add new organizations to the list.

One thing is certain: The Justice Department has kept close tabs on Fair Play since its inception in April 1960. In a 1961 report, the director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, declared the group had been "heavily infiltrated" not only by Communists but by members of the Socialist Workers Party as well.

The FBI revealed last week that Oswald had received Fair Play literature in Dallas under the name A. Hydel.

In a recent column, this writer named several Communists who have been active in Fair Play. These included Joanne Grant in New York, Dick Criley and John Rossen in Chicago, and Dorothy Healy in Los Angeles.

In this column other Fair Play operatives will be named. They include:

—Harvey O'Connor, an identified Communist, who is a wheelchair in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, an official cited front. He has been active in the fight to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

—Vincent Hallinan, 1952 presidential candidate of the leftist Progressive party. Never identified as a Communist, Hallinan has racked up a record of affiliation with left-wing groups. The record is on file in Washington.

—Richard Tussey, chairman of the Cleveland, Ohio, chapter. Tussey and his wife, Jean, head one of the strongest Fair Play outfits in the country. In an ap-

pearance before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, he refused to answer queries about his Communist Party affiliations. So did Mrs. Tussey and Herman Kirsch, an organizer for the Socialist Workers Party. They testified in June of 1961.

—Edward Shaw, a veteran Detroit leftist who is midwest regional director of Fair Play. In June 1961, Shaw declined to say whether or not he was a member of the Communist Party or under Communist discipline. On that same day Detective Stanley Kowalski of the Detroit Police Department testified that Communist Party members in Detroit were active in Fair Play. Another witness, David Weisman, refused to deny he was a Communist.

—Steve Roberts, West Coast representative of the Fair Play group. He has been an official of the Socialist Workers Party and took the Fifth Amendment in response to all questions about the SWP and Fair Play.

—A. J. Lewis, another SWP leader active in Los Angeles Fair Play. He refused to answer any questions about the group or his activities.

—Del Varela, an official of the Southern California Communist Party. He took the Fifth in his testimony as did Martin Hall and William Martinez, also of Los Angeles.

Present head of Fair Play is Vincent Theodore Lee, another Fifth Amendment pleader in Congressional testimony. The group's present membership is not publicly known.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Friday, Dec. 6, the 340th day of 1963 with 25 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

Those born today include Joseph Conrad, the English writer of sea tales, in 1857.

On this day in history:

In 1847, Abraham Lincoln took his seat in the House of Representatives as a congressman from Illinois.

In 1889, throughout the South were saddened by the news of the death of Jefferson Davis in New Orleans.

In 1917, Finland declared its independence from Russia.

In 1941, President Roosevelt sent a personal note to Emperor Hirohito of Japan on the day of Pearl Harbor, asking him to give thought to the growth of peace.

It thought for the day of the 1963 calendar, which is the day of the year when the world is ever changing.