

Editorial Page

Eagle Ridge Sale Plan

Since the original story on the possible sale of Eagle Ridge was first published, we have secured additional details about this piece of property on Upper Klamath Lake owned by the State Game Commission.

A letter from P. W. Schneider, director of the Oregon State Game Commission, to Representative George Flitcraft tends to clarify the situation to some degree.

Schneider described the property to be put up for sale as 583.70 acres on the "peninsula-like ridge extending out into Klamath Lake. The terrain is steep, the soil is poor and the timber growth is slow. There is about \$5,000 worth of timber on the steep past slope adjacent to Klamath Lake. The Commission will retain a 60-foot right-of-way along the west side of the tract to a 59-acre lot on the point."

Schneider also explained that the 60-foot right-of-way will be for public road purposes along the west side of Eagle Ridge.

He added, "The Game Commission acquired these lands from the California Oregon Power Company many years ago along with the lands in Shoalwater Bay."

In his letter, Schneider outlined the procedure to be followed in the sale of this land. He said, "According to procedure, we are to make an appraisal of the land. This will be followed by an offer to public agencies first at the appraised value. We have inquired of various public agencies of their interest. To date the only public agency to show interest is Klamath County. It has asked to be advised of the appraised value and of the possibility of an exchange or sale."

"The appraisal of the tract has not been completed. From the numerous inquiries we have received from private individuals, it is apparent that the land has considerable potential for subdivision for homesites. The appraisal will take this potential into consideration."

"Klamath County has the land appraised at \$30 per acre. This does not include timber which has been estimated at about \$5,000 total. Preliminary estimates of market value of the tract taking into subdivision potentials could go as high as \$100 per acre."

We explored this situation in more detail with Joe Smith, Klamath Falls, chairman of the commission.

Smith clearly indicated that the commission did not want to sell all its holdings in the area, just the approximately 600 acres located on Eagle Ridge, subject to the 60-foot right-of-way on the west side of the ridge.

He assured us that the commission would investigate the possibility of both smaller tract sales as well as one lump sale and would take whichever course would result in the most money for the commission.

He also indicated a complete willingness to work with Klamath County in securing maximum public usage of this area, either by a county park sale or some other manner.

"We're not in the subdividing real estate business," Smith said in response to a query about subdividing some of the acreage for smaller sales. "But we will explore the possibility of selling smaller tracts, if possible."

A meeting is to be held Jan. 9 by the commission at which the Eagle Ridge sale will be discussed.

Smith also urged development of the area by the county including boat ramps and docking facilities which would facilitate the use of the area by the public.

Clarifying another point, Assessor Hap Caldwell indicated that the Game Commission paid approximately \$361 in taxes last year on this property. He also indicated that the market value of the entire 1200 acres is about \$36,000, valued at the rate of \$30 per acre.

However, Smith again made it clear that the commission intends to retain possession of the marsh area on Shoalwater Bay and the access area to the point on Eagle Ridge.

He scouted reports that a sale of the area would be advertised only in California, and said that state law required that it be advertised in Oregon, and that it would be.

Meantime, we'd like to see sportsmen groups work in conjunction with the county court and the County Park Commission to secure this property for maximum public usage.

Red China Through Keyhole

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst
When, in 1959-60, the Russians began cutting down on trade with Red China, withdrew their technicians and broke their promise to help with nuclear know-how, it was in a ruthless campaign to force the Red Chinese back into the role of subservient satellite.

Simultaneously, the "great leap forward," proclaimed by Red Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung and the massive communes set up as the last step toward the communization of more than 700 million Chinese began showing positive signs of failure.

Compounding the Chinese difficulties were natural disasters brought on by drought and flood.

The Western look upon the closed society of Red China is at best a keyhole view.

But the picture as seen from such vantage points along the Chinese perimeter as Hong Kong and Tokyo was a somber one, noteworthy chiefly for the determination of Red China's angry leaders to convert their backward nation into a world power regardless of cost to the Chinese people.

Red China's National People's Congress is a rubber stamp body which has met infrequently as Red China's problems have multiplied. But it draws together in Peking more than 1,000 delegates from the far reaches of China, Chinese as well as such minorities as Mongols, the Kazakhs and the Uighurs.

And it sets the party line. This year's meeting, just concluded, ended upon a note both triumphant and defiant. The final communiqué said:

"We have overcome the economic difficulties caused by three successive years of serious natural calamities and by the perfidious action on those who unilaterally tore up agreements and withdrew experts."

It could not rightfully be called, as some did, a declaration of independence from Rus-

sia, for the line between Nikita Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung had been drawn long ago.

But it was a declaration that the Soviet pressure tactics had failed.

The communiqué also said that Red China's debt to Russia would be paid by the end of 1965 and that last year had seen increases both in industrial and agricultural production.

As usual specific figures were lacking.

It has been estimated that Red China's grain harvest this year will be greater than last but still short of the 135 million metric tons produced in 1957.

Since Red China's population has increased more than 75 million since then, widespread hunger still may be forecast for the

Chinese people despite huge purchases of grain from Canada and Australia.

Soviet Russia's aid to Red China in the latter's first nine years has been estimated at more than \$2.5 billion, a further measure of the sacrifices demanded if such massive aid truly is to be rapid by the end of 1965. For Western consideration there is this:

—Frictions between the Soviet Union and Red China now seem certain to increase, with the possibility of border clashes in contested regions not to be discounted.

—Red China's internal strains and her quarrel with Russia are forcing her to project a softer image toward the West, excluding the United States.

BERRY'S WORLD



"Now, kiddies... you are getting very, very sleepy... you are drifting—drifting—drifting... and when you awake, you will beg mommy for all of the toys that Santa's Helper has just shown you..."

Do Dominican Elections Mean Freedom?

By WARD CANNEL
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
SANTO DOMINGO, D.R. — (NEA)—Little more than two years after Rafael Trujillo was cut to pulp by a machine gun,

the Dominican Republic is building to ferment, stern repression and very likely bloodshed and dictatorship once again.

"Let's Hold Our Fire, Suh, Maybe It's One of Ours!"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON...

Housing Legislation Is Big Task For '64

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Extension and expansion of housing legislation is one of the major new problems—not a hold-over from this year—that Congress will have to deal with in 1964.

Public housing and urban renewal sections of the \$6 billion omnibus housing bill passed by Congress in 1961 will expire next year.

College housing will have one more year to run, and the veterans' direct home loan provision has two more years. But there are a number of new housing problems to face.

The National Association of Home Builders estimates there will be 362,000 new families formed in each of the next three years, rising to over a million a year from 1967 to 1970.

The increase in the number of 20-to-22-year-olds in the last four years of this decade is expected to create a new high demand in multifamily rental units. This demand has been increasing since 1960, reducing single-family home ownership proportionately.

All these changing factors force housing experts to do some pretty sharp calculating on the volume of construction to prepare for in the next few years.

Housing and Home Finance Administrator Robert C. Weaver probably will release the government's official estimates early in December.

F. W. Dodge Corp. already has made its prediction of a 2.1 per cent increase in housing construction volume to a \$20.25 billion total for 1964.

A survey for the National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. predicts about 1.35 million new housing starts for this year and next.

Two-thirds of this new housing is expected to be built in five areas of population concentration. They are the Boston-New York to Washington "Megapolis," Central Great Lakes from Buffalo to Milwaukee, California, "metropolitan" Texas and Florida.

Atlanta, Phoenix, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul and Seattle are other areas picked for major population and housing growth.



STRICTLY PERSONAL.

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

I was having lunch with three friends, all of whom are heavy cigarette smokers. The conversation turned to crime and punishment, and all three felt quite strongly that what we need is stricter and more severe punishment of criminals in this country.

When asked why, they agreed that it would act as a "deterrent." If criminals knew that they would be subjected to long and harsh punishment, they insisted, such knowledge would deter them from committing or repeating criminal activities.

I laughed loudly and impolitely, and they turned on me with annoyance. I pointed to the cigarettes we were all smoking furiously. "Tell me," I said,

Making a survey on existing U.S. housing—the base for all the new construction—Department of Agriculture's annual Outlook Conference in Washington has turned up much interesting data.

Of the 58 million occupied housing units reported by the 1960 census, one-fourth had been built during the preceding 10 years.

Another fourth were reported structurally unsound and lacking in essential facilities. A fifth of these units—5 per cent of the total—were classed as dilapidated.

It was so bad that these units should be torn down or extensively rebuilt. This is where the government's urban renewal and rural development program find their major work to do.

The number of occupied housing units in 1960 was 21 per cent greater than in 1950, although the population increased only 20 per cent in this decade.

One surprise finding is that 21 per cent of rented and 9 per cent of owner-occupied housing sheltered a person living alone. Half of these people were over 60 years of age. This is where part of the demand for special housing for the aged comes from.

Nearly two-thirds of America's housing units are owner-occupied. But 60 per cent of them were mortgaged and 9 out of 10 had been mortgaged since 1950.

Farm housing and rural non-farm housing have shown great improvement in the last decade. Twenty years ago only 15 per cent of rural housing boasted mechanical refrigerators. Today practically every farm home has one.

Seventy-five per cent have running water, 62 per cent have flush toilets, and more than 50 per cent have freezers and other appliances.

Farmers Home Administration loans are responsible for much of this new construction and modernization. For the year ending last June 30, FHA made 20,000 housing loans for a total of \$186 million.

But the rural South still presents the greatest problems in housing, since 40 per cent of all farm homes are found in that area and many of them are classed as dilapidated.

other big headache in the boiling Caribbean.

Like a campesino waking after a siesta, Dominicans are suddenly becoming aware that the Sept. 25 military coup which removed elected president Juan Bosch after seven months in office also tore out their first constitutional government in 32 years.

Says a veteran American observer of hot-headed Caribbean politics:

"I don't know what took them so long to see it. Almost any other government in this ocean would have had a dozen clandestine parties in opposition by this time."

The current government is a triumvirate whose organization is largely the businessmen and first families who ran the country between Trujillo's death and Bosch's landslide election.

It is a conservative government, concerned with establishing a sound basis for private enterprise. It talks about what leadership the Dominicans people need to bring them of age politically. It talks about calling elections soon.

It has, consequently, a split personality. Some members hop to see the rule by decree ended within the next 12 months.

Others would prefer to save the voting for another two, three or five years when the economic weather will be better and the people more mature politically.

"Two generations of tyranny have left this country's people unable to handle democracy," says a wait-till-later politician.

That speech—says a leader of a group forming to overthrow the government—could have been written by Trujillo.

The country will probably have an election for president and congress by September because of U.S. pressure for constitutional government.

No faction in the government, no matter how concerned about Dominican maturity, can withstand that pressure. U.S. economic aid is being withheld until constitutionality is restored with free elections.

But whether free elections will mean constitutional government in the Dominican Republic is quite another matter.

"We had our elections last Dec. 20," says a member of the now-clandestine Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) which came into power with Bosch. "Why do we need new elections?"

"How," asks another, "can you have free elections when political parties such as ours

are not allowed to have a headquarters?"

"Where," asks a third "does constitutionality fit with a law prohibiting public meetings?"

These are rhetorical questions asked in a decaying villa far out along the dirt roads that lead away from Santo Domingo. It now serves as a temporary underground headquarters for the PRD.

The men and women here are either in hiding or leading double political lives. They feel they have the answer to their questions.

It is to throw their organization into reverse gear and, barred from presenting a candidate, abstain from voting. If they can count on the vote that brought Bosch in plus those they claim have been affronted by his overthrow, 70 per cent of the electorate will stay away from the polls.

It would be a crushing blow against any government that took power from the election returns in the eyes of the world, of Latin America and of the U.S. with its much-needed aid. It could also turn the de facto triumvirate now ruling the Dominican Republic into a punitive military dictatorship, again chaining the nation in the name of law and order.

Washington Window...

Honeymoon A Short Affair

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International
The political honeymoon is that period of time between a new president's inauguration and the beginning of hostilities with the Congress. For President Johnson, the honeymoon was over almost before it began.

More accurately, there was no honeymoon at all. The President's address to a joint session of the Congress was well received, loudly applauded. Applause is so much apple sauce, however, unless it is accompanied by action.

In the area of action, the Johnson legislative program is just where it was when it was the Kennedy legislative program—it is stymied. The Kennedy-Johnson civil rights bill is in the House Rules Committee's deep freeze. Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) says he will keep it there for some time.

The Kennedy-Johnson tax bill is in the Senate Finance Committee's cooler, chilled by the opposition of Chairman Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.). These two Virginians intend to postpone until next session action on both

bills, each of which is in some degree essential to Johnson's election to the presidency next year.

The House leadership supports an effort to spring the civil rights bill for consideration before adjournment by the circulation and signature of a petition. If a majority of members sign the petition, the bill would be removed from Rules Committee's jurisdiction to the House floor for debate and a vote. But the prospect of this being done this month now seems nil.

Byrd expects to end Senate Finance Committee tax bill hearings early next week whereafter a bill must be drafted. There would remain no time in this session for Senate action on a tax bill.

All of the foregoing is bad news for the Johnson administration. President Kennedy had conceded shortly before his death that the economy needed a quick tax bill shot-in-the-arm to avoid a recession next year. Kennedy hoped to avoid, and so must Johnson, the political hazards of campaigning for elec-

tion at a time of swelling employment and declining business. That would be a deadly combination against any president seeking to keep his job.

Delay on the civil rights bill will spot an angry Senate filibuster in a presidential year. There will be little time before the election for the wounds to heal after Senate southerners have spoken their minds on the administration's civil rights bill.

A political honeymoon would have been in effect for President Johnson if, on his succession, the legislative barriers had been lowered on Capitol Hill. It already was too late to push either the civil rights or tax bill through Congress. Some hurry-up activity in December, however, would have saved weeks and maybe months of plodding progress next year.

No hurry-up activity is in sight this year or next. The conservative Democrats who preside over most of the committees of Congress will determine the Washington political climate during the next several months. The forecast is: cold, cloudy, rain and snow.



IN WASHINGTON...

Which Way Military?

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

At the Pentagon, military and civilian officials are scanning every word uttered in the past by President Johnson on defense policy. They are looking for some indications as to his real thinking on military matters. And they wonder, though not publicly since they are still bound by Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara's censorship order, whether the hara-kiri perpetrated on the orderly development of weapons will continue.

What is at issue is the future role of the Whiz Kids—the bright young men and their quick-draw computers who have replaced the military and civilian planners.

As a result, morale is dangerously low in the armed services. The Air Force has been virtually written off and it stands as a matter of formal decision that we will not have a single manned bomber at the end of this decade. The Navy finds itself being edged out of the defense picture, too. Polaris submarines are being cut back along with nuclear-powered aircraft carriers which could add immeasurably to this country's striking power in a

"conventional" or an atomic war.

To make matters worse, America's best and toughest fighting force, the U.S. Marines, are slated to be taken out of Navy hands.

The Marine Corps is one of the world's great military units. It has served heroically in war and steadfastly in peace. It is an inherent and necessary part of the Navy. But the Whiz Kids, for reasons not expressed but suspected, wish to destroy the Navy-Marine partnership and to turn the Corps over to the U.S. Army.

I say that the motives are suspected because the services are now convinced that it is Secretary McNamara's policy to reduce them to impotent marching societies and to set up an "elite" of civilian geniuses who will determine everything in matters military. Whether this suspicion is well-founded remains to be seen. The objective evidence, if only in the almost brutal downgrading of distinguished military leaders by the Whiz Kids, would seem to point in that direction.

President Johnson's views are not yet known, although in the past, when speaking for himself, not be caught again.

The ordinary criminal thinks that crime is a good thing to go into, and that the pleasures outweigh the possible pain or penalty—and so goes the confirmed smoker. Neither of them is deterred, even by the thought of death. It is a truism among penologists that when pickpockets were publicly hanged on Tyburn Hill, the remaining pickpockets made their biggest hauls among the crowds watching the hangings.

We are not deterred by objective reality, because we are not moved by objective reality. Our penological system, as it exists today, is a gigantic and wastefully expensive joke society plays on itself.

he had shown a considerable knowledge of the stresses and strains at the Pentagon, as well as some sympathy for the military. But he has yet to declare himself categorically.

It would seem that Mr. Johnson would, by following his own inclinations, bend in that direction. Politically, it would be a smart move, for Secretary McNamara is second only to Attorney General Robert Kennedy in unpopularity with the Congress. An indication that he did not see eye to eye with an opinionated Defense Secretary who will brook no disagreement from subordinates or equals, would raise the Presidential stock on Capitol Hill.

It would also reassure millions of Americans who have been far more concerned by our military policy than the newspapers and the polls have shown. In the past year, I have spoken to many groups in all parts of the country. Always, in the question period, there have been many searching questions as to the direction being taken by the McNamara team of Whiz Kids.

These were not "scare" questions. Those in the audiences who spoke up felt that what they had read in their newspapers was only a part of the story. They wanted to know more because they were worried. President Johnson would touch a hidden nerve and win himself a solid response if he showed that he, too, did not like this systematic reversal of United States defense policy and the piecemeal disarmament which the McNamara doctrine sustains.

It would, in fact, be both sound and politically advantageous if President Johnson appointed men of such stature as Admiral Arthur Radford, General Albert Westmeyer, and Lewis Strauss to study the present administration policies, to evaluate them, and to offer suggestions for keeping the nation strong.