The Herald and News

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Two Dollar Bills

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

Two dollar bills are traditional pay from the old Navy, but they are going to be very plentiful in the Klamath Falls vicinity for the next several months.

The Employes Associations at Oregon Tech are going to pay their personnel in two dollar bills for the next few months.

We're all very much aware of the importance of Oregon Tech to the community educationally speaking, but now we have even a more graphic way of seeing just how much the school means to the community in a financial way.

Charles Boleyn Sr., president of Chapter 36 of the Oregon State Employes Association, and Don R. Miller, Chapter 75, are merging both groups in this two dollar bill venture.

There has been considerable speculation about the future of Oregon Tech. The recently released Flesher report gave it short shift indeed, recommending its dismantlement and disbursement to other campuses.

If we are to retain this important school in our midst, it is important that we give the school our full backing.

This two dollar bill idea is an excellent one to bring home to all of us just how much the school means. You can help by paying special attention each time you get a $2 bill.

It was the initial intention of the group to merely slip the two dollar bills into circulation, hoping people would be curious about where they came from.

But on second thought, they decided to publicize the fact so everyone would know, each time they handle a two dollar bill, that here is more evidence of what Oregon Tech means to me personally in a financial way.

It's a good idea, and I think it will be an eye-opener to all of us.

Russian Shift

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nikita Khrushchev's remarkable one-question, one-answer interview Sunday has the look of an extremely important development in the Far East crisis.

The Soviet Premier and party boss called in the news agency Tass to tell the world Moscow has not the slightest intention of getting into the fight between the Chinese Communists and the Nationalists on Formosa.

It is plainer than ever now that Moscow is worried by the Formosa crisis. And it is highly likely Khrushchev's words were meant particularly for the ears of the Chinese Communists.

These interviews do not come about by accident, or through the enterprise of some Soviet reporter. Tass is an instrument of Soviet policy. For all practical purposes, it is part of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. A statement like this, distributed by Tass, carries as much weight as a formal diplomatic note.

Khrushchev was obliged to use an oblique approach in his warning to Peiping. But he seemed anxious to leave the Red Chinese with no illusions regarding the extent to which Moscow is committed to help them militarily under the 1950 Sino-Soviet Treaty.

Khrushchev accomplished his purpose in this way: He quoted President Eisenhower's Wednesday news conference comment questioning Red China's calling the Formosa Strait shooting only a civil war. The President had said that if it was a civil war, he wanted to know why Khrushchev indicated the Soviet Union was ready to take part in it.

Khrushchev leaped to the opportunity. Acting the part of a man hitting the ceiling at the "tricks" of his antagonists, Khrushchev thundered that he never did say any such thing. What did he say, then?

In Khrushchev's own words, he has not given the slightest hint that the U.S.S.R. is ready to take part in a Chinese civil war. The U.S.S.R. would come to Red China's help only if the Red Chinese were attacked "from without," or speaking more concretely, if the U.S.A. attacks the Chinese People's (Communist) Republic."

What goes on, says Khrushchev, is indeed a civil war, and thus an internal Chinese affair.

This spells it out for Peiping. If the Red Chinese go too far, if they attack and are met by force, the Soviet Union reserves the right to avoid involving itself in a war with the United States. Only if the United States attacks is the U.S.S.R. obliged to come to Red China's help with military support.

Khrushchev got this message across through the transparent device of an arranged interview limited to one question and one answer. His anxiety to do so confirms the impression held by many in this capital that the Soviet Union cannot wholly control Peiping in the Formosa Strait crisis.

The Red Chinese, smelling a victory, might be too much inclined to pour on pressure to the limit, in their own display of brinkmanship.

So Khrushchev is saying to the Chinese: All right, that is your own internal affair. If you are not attacked directly from without, specifically by the United States, that lets us out. You go it alone.

Peiping is not likely to take kindly to the Khrushchev statement. But it will make the Red Chinese think carefully about going off the deep end.

Oil Grab Brewing

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Under Gamal Nasser's leadership, nationalist - minded Arab leaders are aiming a body blow at foreign oil producers in the Middle East.

The Arab leaders intend a serious challenge to U.S. policy. A hint of things to come is found in a little-noticed development in Nasser's capital.

The Arab League is inviting all its member states to send delegations to what is being billed as the "first Arab oil conference," scheduled for Nov. 1 in Cairo.

This is on Nasser's initiative. He is pushing hard for the idea of greater producer-state participation in the oil industry, all the way from extraction to marketng. He wants a cut of the oil riches.

Among the projects to come before this meeting will be a plan for an all-Arab pipeline parallel to the present Western-controlled lines, and a proposal — from the revolutionary Iraqi regime—for an all-Arab tanker fleet.

These may be pipedreams at the moment, but they show the way the wind blows. The U.S. State Department cannot overlook the fact that if Western hating Premier Mossadegh, back in 1953, had had access to transport—even a handful of tankers—he could have marketed Iranian oil and triumphed in a dangerous anti-Western crisis in Iran.

One of the most important figures in the Cairo meeting will be 39-year-old Sheik Abdullah Tariki, director of Saudi Arabia's Department of Petroleum Affairs. He is an ardent nationalist with a grudge against the United States.

Tariki hopes to persuade little British-protected Kuwait, most fabulous producer in the world, to join in these all-Arab schemes to weaken the Western position.

This is a matter of gravest importance for American policy. There is a temporary glut of oil in today's world market, but this cannot and will not last. Demand will soar in years to come.

At the same time, American search for oil becomes more difficult and far more expensive all the time.

After World War I Washington had a fright over the future of American reserves. The State Department backed American commercial initiative to the hilt in the search for new sources. When the fabulous fields of the Saudi peninsula proved to be the world's great oil bank, U.S. policy moved to make certain these reserves did not fall under potentially hostile control.

This fact alone played a large part in the successful effort to bring shattered Western Europe back to economic health after World War II. If control of the oil now should pass gradually out of friendly hands, Europe once again would be endangered.

American oil men abroad need the same kind of resolute support now. They also need to look toward building a defensive position in the face of Nasser's burgeoning offensive.

Nasser's men shrewdly invited non-Arab Iran and Venezuela to the November oil conference. Iran apparently will resist the overtures, but Venezuela, smarting over its current irritation with Washington's protective oil import quotas, has accepted.

Iran, Venezuela and other non-Arab producers would be important links in a defensive chain against prospective Arab oil blackmail. The other links would be forged from a highly flexible transport situation and greater storage facilities in Western Europe.

The Arabs cannot drink their oil. They cannot afford any long interruptions in its flow, unless they want to risk new revolutions.

If the Western position continues weak, the Arabs are likely to talk blackmail. If it is strong, they are more likely to talk sense.

The New France

By ROBERT BUCKHORN
United Press International

France has been politically reborn . . . the old Fourth Republic came crashing down under the weight of votes cast by the man in the street, and in its place stands a new republic, the fifth since the French Revolution.

The new government is the child of one man, Gen. Charles de Gaulle. He shaped it, compaigned for it, and will run it. Its success or failure depends on him, and in all probability the success or failure of France as a first rate power is wrapped up in the long paragraphs of the new constitution.

Stripped down to its bare legal essentials, what has happened is this: Frenchmen have decided to curb the power of the national assembly, and end the recurring parade of premiers that has made their nation a diplomatic laughing stock.

Under the old system, the premier was at the mercy of the multiparty system, a system that spawned 25 governments in 12 years. To keep power in the Fourth Republic, a premier had to compromise constantly, promising something to each party. But as the problems of France grew more complex, so did the problem of keeping the government on even keel. In the end, the constant juggling ended in near chaos.

The lack of leadership led to the famous general revolt of May, and this in turn sparked the recall of General de Gaulle.

De Gaulle made the new constitution the first order of business, and now the voters have made it the law of the land.

The key provision in the new constitution is the switch in the central power. No longer will Parliament be able to toss out a government on a whim. Standing in its way will be the president, no longer a symbol of the state, but a strong executive.

The president, and all signs point to De Gaulle, will be elected for seven years. He in turn, will name his premier, and the premier with the president's okay will pick the cabinet. The only way the National Assembly will be able to oust the cabinet will be by adopting a censure motion, and this must be passed by an absolute majority.

Parliament will lose some of its power over the purse, and can be dissolved by the order of the president, if 12 months have passed since the last election. But in time of national crisis the president does have the power to take over the government completely.

Shorn of its parliamentary double-talk, the new constitution gives France a strong hand at the helm.

To some, the fifth republic smacks of authoritarianism, to others it is a long overdue reform.

But the decision has been made, and now the world will know if change is the cure for what ails France.

U.S. and Quemoy

By GEORGE J. MARDER
United Press International

It now turns out that the United States strongly advised the Chinese Nationalists against a big military buildup on Quemoy.

The advice was rejected.

Secretary of State Dulles makes the revelation.

It's an important link in the chain of events leading up to the present situation, a situation in which the United States is committed to defend Quemoy if it should be in danger of falling to the Chinese Communists.

Here's the background:

The Formosa Declaration by Congress in 1955 gave President Eisenhower the power to use American military forces to defend Formosa and the nearby Pescadores Islands. The commitment ended there.

The declaration, however, was so worded as to allow the President to take whatever steps necessary to keep Formosa and the Pescadores from falling to the Reds.

The broad grant of power, of course, would include Quemoy and Matsu, the so-called off-shore islands just off the Chinese mainland, but only if they were important to the defense of Formosa.

The congressional debate made it clear that Congress was not giving the President the power to use American forces to defend Quemoy and Matsu alone, but only if they were important to keep Formosa free.

Both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles have made clear that Quemoy and Matsu, as hunks of territory, are not important, that the defense of Formosa does not hinge on who controls them.

But for a large part of the Chinese Nationalist forces, now committed to the defense of Quemoy, to go down with the islands, changes the picture entirely.

Loss of those forces to the Reds would be a tremendous blow to Nationalist morale and prestige. And it might make them militarily impotent to keep Formosa.

The United States could have vetoed the nationalist buildup on Quemoy and the nearby off-shore islands. Under the treaty we have with Chang Kai-shek, such action must be taken after joint agreement. It falls in the same category as the Nationalists attacking the mainland. We must be consulted first.

Dulles reveals we argued against the buildup, didn't believe it was sound. But we didn't take the step to veto because the Nationalists felt so strongly about Quemoy.

Dulles now says if a cease-fire is arranged, it would be foolish for the Nationalists to maintain the military buildup on Quemoy.

Quotes

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Gov. Frank Clement, on the dynamiting of integrated Clinton High School:

"We have a choice of education by democracy or education by dynamite. We will have law and order in Tennessee—so help me God!"

WASHINGTON — Russian scientist Abatoli A. Blagonravov, on Soviet plans for space exploration:

"Sooner or later most probably we will be able to send up a man - carrying Sputnik that will be circling the earth. I can't say when that will be at present."

NICOSIA, Cyprus—British Gov. Sir Hugh Foot, blaming new outbreaks of violence on Cypriot Archbishop Makarios:

"It is a tragic thing that the religious leader of the Greek community in Cyprus should so seriously deceive and mislead them. It is a terrible thing that he should openly encourage them to violence."

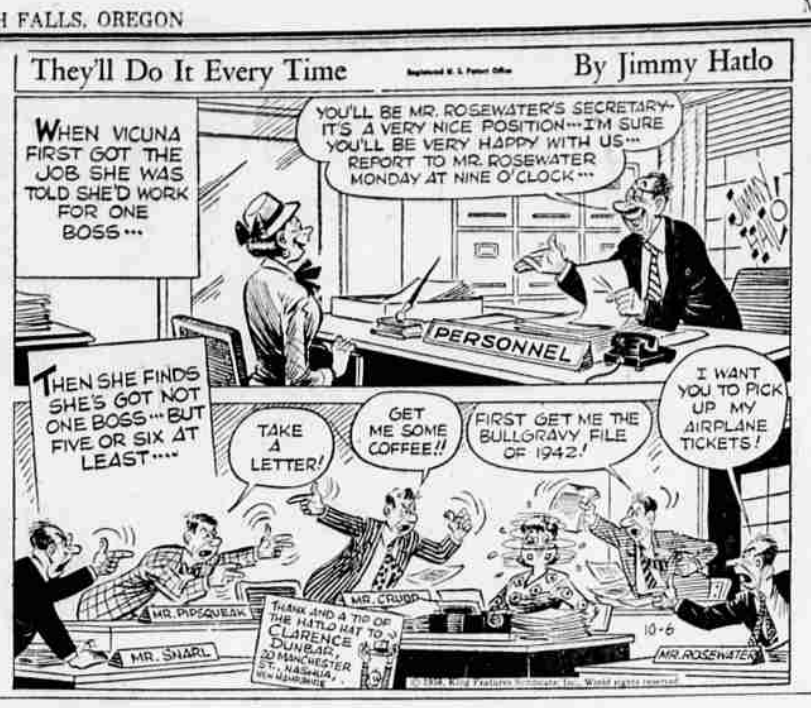
NEW YORK—Milwaukee Braves pitcher Warren Spahn, after pitching the Braves third winning game in the World Series:

"Tired? Hell no. I could pitch relief tomorrow, Monday, if they need me—but I hope they don't."

MOSCOW—Soviet space scientist Leonid Sedov, on the eve of the first anniversary of the launching of Sputnik 1:

"The time is not far off when we will be able to launch manned rocket ships into interplanetary space and to other planets."

Pogo



Ike Expected To Approve GOP Assault On Critics

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republican campaigners forecast a go-ahead from President Eisenhower today for fresh onslaughts on Democratic critics of the administration's Far East policies.

Eisenhower planned at a White House luncheon to discuss campaign strategy with Republican congressional leaders. This had been billed originally as a meeting to find ways and means of combatting what the President called GOP apathy and complacency.

Some of the Republican campaigners, however, indicated they believe Democratic attacks on foreign policy have handed them an issue on which they can wake up GOP workers. They referred particularly to Democrats who questioned the country's support of Eisenhower's stand against possible Communist aggression in the Far East.

In a letter made public during the weekend, Eisenhower replied to Chairman Theodore F. Green (D-RI) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The letter obviously was aimed also at other critics and the public generally.

Green had written to Eisenhower suggesting that any decision to defend Quemoy and Matsu might result in "involvement at the wrong time, in the wrong place, and on issues not of vital concern to our own security, and all this without allies in fact or in heart."

In his reply, Eisenhower said this country's allies "would be applied if the United States were spinelessly to retreat before the threat of Sino-Soviet armed aggression."

He said such predictions as Green made could "embolden our enemies and make almost inevitable the conflict, which, I am sure, we both seek to avoid."

The Eisenhower blast found Green and some other Democrats insisting that the President and Secretary of State Dulles had softened their previous position on Quemoy and Matsu.

Green said Eisenhower and Dulles now are showing "a more realistic attitude." He added that this "may be attributable in part to various expressions of the kind to which I have given voice."

Recovery Set For Senator

PORTLAND (AP)—Physicians for Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore) said Saturday they are sure he is on the road to complete recovery of health after a cancer operation.

"Following surgery five weeks ago for removal of a small, malignant tumor, Sen. Neuberger has made a satisfactory return to normal health," the doctors said in a report released by the senator's office.

"He has gained eight pounds since the operation," the report said, "and is observing a fairly regular schedule of speaking engagements in the Portland area.

"As a precautionary measure, he is receiving radiation treatments five days each week. He is tolerating the treatments well, and his doctors are confident of his complete recovery."

Neuberger, 45, underwent surgery for removal of a small tumor of the testis.

The senator said that when Vice President Nixon was here to speak at Republican dinner Friday night, he telephoned him to ask about the operation. He also said Mrs. Nixon called Mrs. Neuberger to express regards and best wishes.

"Vice President Nixon and his wife were very gracious," he said. "We are appreciative of their kind inquiries."

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Bird Gets Aid After Collision

DETROIT (AP)—A sparrow in flight collided with Lawrence Lilley's car near the Dodge truck plant—and wound up as a plant hospital patient.

Lilley, a hospital nurse, took the injured bird inside, gave it spirits of ammonia and an infrared lamp treatment and fixed up a splint for its broken left leg.

He expects to let the sparrow fly away in a day or so.

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