Editorial Page

Traffic Hazard

The time has arrived when something will have to be done to solve a traffic problem which continues to grow at the highway entrance to Oregon Technical Institute.

Several people were hurt in an automobile accident there just the other day. More mishaps will follow unless some safety precautions are taken.

Part of the problem is created by the fact the entraneeway to OTI goes through a deep cut just off U. S. 97. In coming off the college thoroughfare and onto the highway, a motorist is handicapped badly because he cannot see any oncoming traffic headed north.

Furthermore, if there is a string of cars leaving the campus as is often the case, several cars may be out in the middle of the highway trying to either move into the southbound lane or into Biehn St. Each waiting motorist runs the risk of being hit broadside.

At the conclusion of a basketball game, or following other events at OTI which attract large crowds, it would seem imperative that either the city or state police direct traffic at that hazardous intersection.

The next thing would be to install a light. A third alternative would be to cut away the banks at the entrance and the fourth to build either an over or underpass.

It may be the latter is a thing of the future. But with enrollment at OTI expanding by leaps and bounds, the time for such action may be closer than we think.

What little we can do at the present time will save someone's neck nevertheless.

Organized Parking

Popularity of Oregon Tech athletics, as illustrated by the good crowds which have been watching the Owl basketballers, also has caused some complications.

We speak of parking. It's reasonably good on the south side of the campus; not so good on the north side near the gym. In the future Owl officials will have to make plans for giving some direction to parking. This is normal for any organization operating sports for public consumption. Unfortunately people who drive cars to athletic contests need some direction. You will find this at major college and university basketball contests; at Candlestick Park and elsewhere. In OTI's case it is just one of those problems of growing up.

To the college's credit, it must be pointed out that following ball games, a campus policeman has been on duty assisting drivers as they leave the area. Certainly this is a good step in the right direction.

Oh for the day when the roadway from campus to highway is completed, there are overhead lights in the parking area and along the street which surrounds the campus on three sides and all of the roads, parking areas and sidewalks are paved.

And we'll agree Rome wasn't built in a day.

WILLIAM S. WHITE . . .

Allies Draw Together

WASHINGTON — A quarter century ago, at just about this season, the contemptuously unhidden threats from a man who saw England as a place of namby - pamby pacifism and the United States as a land of sour isolationism began at last to draw Britain and this country truly together against Adolf Hitler.

From this movement there began to rise and solidify that real and mighty Anglo - American partnership which was at length to contribute so much to the defeat of fascism around the earth.

It is a truism now to say that Hitler fatally overestimated British weakness and undergraduate cynicism and American selfishness and parochialism. This was surely in part because he had a great deal of unintended encouragement from Americans who kept pointing out that it would be impossible to defeat him — that in any case war was unthinkable, and, anyhow, look at that dreadful class system in England and all that.

(One now hears it said that nothing really useful can be done by fighting in Viet Nam — and, anyhow, is it really a "democratic" regime, complete with rural electrification and Medicare?)

Still, the ultimate, decisive fact could not be forever hidden. This was that Hitler was reaching for the vitals of Britain and the United States. Both countries knew it, and so acted accordingly. Had Hitler not been so brutally candid as deliberately to risk an all-ocean war on two huge main fronts and half a dozen subsidiary ones, all might well have been historically different. The Anglo-American alliance might never have existed in the way it did.

The question arises now whether the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, is not repeating in 1965 Hitler's supreme folly of 1940. Even while he is setting his North Vietnamese satellite forces more and more savagely against us and our allies in South Viet Nam, thus forcing a steadily rising American military commitment, he is using Indonesia to force a steadily rising British military commitment to the defense of Malaysia from the Indonesian pseudo - strongman, Sukarno.

What is developing here between the United States and Britain, indeed, is that most vital of all forms of community of interest — that poignant community of interest which springs up between two men when a third is with fine impartiality trying to destroy the persons or interests of both.

When a few weeks ago the new Laborite Prime Minister of Britain, Harold Wilson, came here to see President Johnson, a reasonable expectation might have been that he would look down his nose at the course of the United States in South Viet Nam. For "intervention" of this kind, even in behalf of obvious victims of Communist aggression, is in the bad books of just such left-wing Socialists as Harold Wilson so recently had been.

The fact was, however, that Harold Wilson showed to President Johnson a most lively understanding and sympathy. It was a sympathy exceeded only by his need for sympathy for his own problem of defending Malaysia from another set of pro-Communist assailants.

Now, of course, there is the smallest possibility that Britain will ever send troops to help out in South Viet Nam, just as there is the smallest possibility that we shall send troops to Malaysia.

Still, the basic present strategy of the Chinese Communists has drawn the erstwhile doctrinaire Socialist Britain of Wilson far closer to the tough American pragmatism of President Johnson than could ever in the world have been the case otherwise.

Given a less arrogantly offensive Mao, we would not now be seeing the understanding attitude of Wilson's Britain, which affords at least Britain's good will for our enterprise in Southeast Asia. Rather, we should be hearing from the vicinity of London a continuous stream of preachy advice and righteous admonitions not to be beastly to Communists in Asia. To this very considerable extent we are far ahead of where we might have been. There is at minimum the shell of a new Anglo - American alliance, this time looking toward the Pacific.

BERRY'S WORLD

© 1965 by NEA, Inc.

". . . And furthermore, you've contributed to the rising cost of auto insurance!"

RAY CROMLEY . . .

Shilly-shallying Makes Reds More Daring

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The increased Viet Cong daring against Americans in South Viet Nam may in part result from recent U.S. shilly-shallying in Laos.

In our Laotian bombing we are making the same mistake we made at Cuba's Bay of Pigs. We are committing our forces piecemeal, forgetting that doing too little is sometimes worse than doing nothing.

Except for one or two major raids, the planes have gone out in ineffective patterns, if bombing experts here are correct in their analysis.

The bomber pilots frequently report they've found no worthwhile targets. Their missions reportedly have been almost wholly in the daytime, when Red North Vietnamese trucks and supplies are hidden and camouflaged.

Messages from the field indicate that so far the U.S. attacks have destroyed an important bridge. It was quickly bypassed by the enemy. Some buildings have been bombed out along the Red supply routes. Overall, the military effects have been small.

None of these reports are critical of the able men who fly these missions or of the observation plane pilots who have taken the excellent photographs from which the bombers operate.

This ineffective, piecemeal bombing is having several effects:

—It is giving the Reds time to decide what countermeasures to adopt and time to carry out these countermeasures. The Reds have recently built up the anti-air defenses and intensified training their infantry in firing at planes with rifles and machine guns.

—These light air attacks are excellent conditioning for Red forces in meeting air attacks—for the strikes are not rough enough to put Red troops out of commission, but just enough to give them training. A series of small ineffective raids has the same result as a man's being inoculated with a vaccine. They build up considerable resistance.

The first bombings in Laos reportedly panicked the Reds. Reports now indicate they panic no longer.

The missions reportedly have been held down on orders close to the White House. As in the canceling of air cover in the invasion of Cuba, an attempt has been made to show U.S. determination without stirring up an international incident.

Apparently, the original plan in Laos was to start out strong. After the first large mission, there were strong instructions from these Johnson advisers to hold down sharply on the number of planes.

Some U.S. officials have contended that bombing Red supply lines in Laos would convince Red China and North Viet Nam we meant business and give them sobering second thoughts about stepping up the war.

The way in which higher U.S. officials have ordered these raids carried out, however, may well have convinced Hanoi and Peking that the United States does not mean business.

It may have enticed them to plan a general step-up in the fighting (and in bloody jabs at American personnel) in the belief that the United States is merely going through the motions and putting on a show in preparation for a negotiated settlement.

FULTON LEWIS JR. . . .

Reds File Protests On U.S. Bombings

WASHINGTON—On the night of Feb. 7, leaders of the Illinois Communist Party were meeting in a closed-door Chicago conference.

The proceedings were interrupted by news that American planes had launched a "sneak attack" upon military installations in North Viet Nam. Blank telegram forms were quickly obtained and each comrade was ordered to write and sign an individual wire condemning the American air strikes. They were then sent to President Johnson at the White House.

The reaction of Communist Party leaders was predictable. Within minutes after announcement of the attack, the party's public relations director, Arnold Johnson, issued a press release condemning the strike as "an act of brutal aggression which horrifies the world."

He urged the American people to speak out in condemnation of U.S. imperialism and to demand the withdrawal of all GIs from South Viet Nam.

The demands were soon made. In Los Angeles, members of a party-controlled youth group, the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs, demonstrated outside the federal building to protest the American attacks. DuBois Club members participated in a similar demonstration at the San Francisco Federal building, several hundred miles to the north.

A massive demonstration was held Feb. 8 on the University of California campus at Berkeley. Thirteen hundred students and faculty members cheered as Herbert Aptheker, a member of the party's national committee, denounced the American aggression.

And in Madison, Wis., students and professors at the University of Wisconsin held a similar protest meeting. Among the organizers was Daniel Friedlander, a DuBois Club activist.

A confidential government report reveals that top party leaders have directed comrades to infiltrate and take over non-Communist peace groups throughout the nation: "An avalanche of party instructions went out to party districts in November and December seeking means to promote activities designed to achieve Communist objectives in Viet Nam."

The Honorable Adam Clayton Powell, Congressman from New York's Harlem, has raised the salary of his administrative assistant, Mrs. Powell, to $13,334 a year.

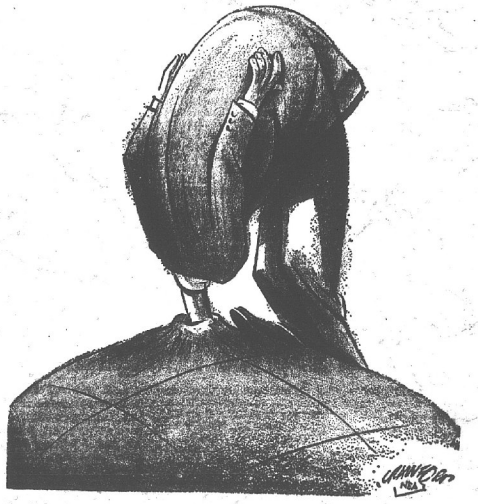
Prior to her marriage in 1960, Mrs. Powell was making only $3,072 a year as a lowly file clerk on the Congressman's staff. The benevolent boss then raised her salary to $12,108 and now to $13,334.

The second-ranking member of Powell's staff is Hattie F. Dodson, a clerk who makes $8,065 a year. Mrs. Dodson was convicted on five counts of income tax evasion and four counts of making false statements in 1956.

She served a short prison term and was paroled. The Congressman helped out by putting her husband, Howard, on the Congressional payroll at $7,212 a year. (He is, however, no longer on Powell's payroll.)

Powell, as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has hired a former Miss Universe contestant, Corinne Huff, as a $9,811 a year secretary. She accompanied Powell on "committee business" to Hawaii in November.

De Gaulle Takes a Close Look at the World



PHIL NEWSOM . . .

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, Feb. 17, the 48th day of 1965 with 317 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last phase.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening star is Jupiter.

On this day in history:

In 1817, for the first time in American history, a city street — in Baltimore — was illuminated by gas lights.

In 1906, the eldest daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, Alice, was married in the East Room of the White House.

In 1936, the Supreme Court ruled in a test case that the Tennessee Valley Authority's Wilson Dam could sell electrical power — a major victory for the New Deal.

Hocus Pocus In Cairo

From Cairo comes news of a bit of diplomatic hocus pocus which in future days is likely to require considerable explanation.

It is to the effect that West Germany has agreed to halt arms aid to Israel in return for "several goodwill gestures" toward Bonn by the United Arab Republic.

Officially there was no explanation of these "good will" gestures but informants said they included a pledge not to accord diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

A first reaction is that West Germany has bowed to pressures which in the past the Arab states have applied against private firms and individuals doing business with Israel.

Bans All Trade

This is the Arab League boycott which first of all bans all trade between the Arab states and Israel, and secondly attempts to place restrictions on trade between Israel and other nations.

These seek to prevent firms throughout the world from having factory or assembly plants in Israel, from maintaining agents there, from allowing Israeli firms to use patents and copyrights, from investing in Israeli companies and from giving them technical help.

The Egyptians back in 1950 closed the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping and later began boycotting shipping companies which use Israeli ports.

Ten of the Arab League states apply the boycott. Others do not.

The West Germans, in association with other European nations, have been participants in a program to deliver $80 million in modern armaments to Israel.

Tanks Delivered

Already delivered are a number of tanks originally purchased by the Germans in the United States. The deal was said to have U. S. approval.

The Germans also had trained some Israeli military units.

How the new agreement will effect the Israeli armament program cannot be immediately assessed. France long was Israel's chief supplier and recently reiterated firm friendship for Israel.

The United States, while generally refraining from supplying arms aid directly, has declared its intention to intervene immediately in event of an armed conflict in the Middle East.

In any event, the Cairo announcement seems to mark a sudden turnabout from what had been strenuous West German attempts to court Israeli good will.

RALPH McGILL . . .

President Grasps The Nettle

Washington Notebook—President Johnson holds an increasing percentage of public confidence. There are, to be sure, complaints from the public, and resistance to some phases of legislation will come. But no signs of any great dissent are prevalent. Washington, of course, always is a kettle of gossip and talk. At times in our national life the witches' brew has been as repellent as that cooked up in preparing Macbeth's fateful prophecy. Today's broth is thin stuff. It consists mostly of continuing criticism of Mr. Johnson's failure to send the Vice President to Sir Winston's funeral, of the lack of major press conferences, and of the absence of a magic policy that miraculously would solve all the problems of Viet Nam, De Gaulle, gold, Berlin, Russia, and China.

There seems to be general acceptance that the President played it smart in sending the Soviets word that the retaliatory strikes against Viet Cong installations across the border were retaliations and in no sense a move to broaden the war. Strong retaliation answered provocation. We got into Southeast Asia when Secretary of State Dulles underestimated the situation. The President has made it plain he does not intend to abandon South Viet Nam, though, to be sure, he is quite aware of the realism involved. For all the big hug given Russia's Kosygin on his arrival in Peking, the official reception was cool.

The Soviets must, one assumes, be considering just what their stake is in Southeast Asia. The Chinese really have an important one. It is rice, prestige, and political gain. But whether they could take over and govern the peoples of the huge peninsula without meeting substantial resistance and without great cost is something Peking cannot now answer.

Mr. Johnson unhesitatingly grasped the nettle of danger and will hold it until the predicament clarifies. It may not become clear. It may become even more murky. But the President did not hesitate. The people like that. Even the GOP, busy with preparations to launch a critical attack, were nonplussed and, for the most part, willing to admire.

The public has plenty of news out of the White House and almost certainly is uninterested in the fact that Mr. Johnson has held few of the huge formal press conferences that mushroomed up in the post-war years. Some correspondents are bitter, but there also are some who, while unhappy about the absence of them, think the President may be right.

Over the years the press conferences have grown from a comparative handful of correspondents gathered about the President's desk in his executive office to a huge show in an auditorium. A good half of the questions have been about dams, highways, and other grist for city and state news desk mills. The advent of television in the Eisenhower years brought out the ham in a number of those present. They just had to be seen and heard. The result was not clarification, but confusion.

There are many superb specialists in the Washington press corps. They do not cover the White House beat. The press conference theoretically gives them opportunity to ask intelligently prepared questions about national and international issues. But so crowded are the formal press shows of today that specialists rarely can be heard.

President Johnson has been calling in the able reporters who cover the White House and giving them news. Now and then he has called conferences without advance notice and only a few reporters other than the White House regulars have been on hand. The confusion of the massive conferences is on the conscience of the Capitol press corps. Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson plays it by ear.

There are shoals ahead for the Administration. Gold and the danger to the dollar in the balance of payments squeeze, the grim possibility of a steel strike, the church-and-state conflict in the educational bill — these are possible trouble makers. Meanwhile, Mr. Johnson goes along doing about all a hard-trying man can do on the major issues.

BARBS

Paris says women's spring styles will be "feminine," with emphasis on traditional curves. In short, gals, shape up or ship out of the fashion picture.

Do you suppose the inventor of chess had anything special in mind when he made the Queen the most aggressive piece on the board?

A noted marriage counselor offers husbands and wives rules for having a successful quarrel. Man, we'd hate to be the umpire interpreting those rules.

Many a highly respected citizen is in a scrape now. Scraping up money to pay his income tax.