

Editorial Page

Day Of Reckoning

BPOE, No. 1247, Klamath Falls Elks Lodge, is coming to the crossroads, a moment of truth so to speak.

Late next month the membership will determine if it desires a new building on 17 acres of Upper Klamath Lake property it now owns, or a new building at the present location.

There have been many pros and cons expressed regarding location. What most Elks like about all the conversation is the fact the lodge "is going to do something."

Too many Elks, some quarters argue, are carry-over members only. The present facilities and a reasonably active program of social events has not been the lure necessary to make the BPOE here a lively, virile, growing organization.

A new lodge on the lake will be an ambitious undertaking. The powers-that-be, however, say enough money is in the bank to finance a \$400,000 structure that would have everything for the member and his family.

Opponents to moving on the lake fancy the present downtown site because of its

central location and because of established habit patterns.

In any event, aggressive hard-working brothers in the lodge who favor the new "lakeshore look" and the country club atmosphere, know they have to muster a heavy vote when the election comes in March. They are beginning to beat the drums now knowing that approximately 600 members will have to be on hand to vote on March 18 in order to make the election count. This is one of those things where the entire membership should be interested enough to show up because the future of the lodge here depends so much on the outcome. To stay away from the polls would be bad.

There are somewhere between 1,900 and 2,000 members in No. 1247 and the March date ahead is a day of reckoning.

No wonder, then, that those who have been close to the picture; the ones who have fought through the voluminous maze of lodge protocol and procedure, hope the die finally will be cast March 18.

Brothers Bill, you better circle the date on your calendar right here and now.

Trouble Follows Aid

Indonesia boasts that it will have an atomic bomb by October. U.S. officials doubt it. Indonesia is host of scientists and desert by internal problems.

President Sukarno last week urged Indonesians to get on the ball and repair potholes in Jakarta's streets. Indonesia does not appear to have the manpower or resources to develop nuclear weapons.

True or not, Indonesia's boasting points up a distressing fact about that nation. It is increasingly cocky and aggressive. It is coddling up to Red China, and the threat it poses to the new Federation of Malaysia is growing.

The U.S. must face the fact that it helped to create Indonesia. Washington bolstered it with aid. In the dispute over West Irian, Wash-

ington sided with Sukarno and against the Netherlands. This government's reaction to Indonesia's muscle-flexing in general, has been appeasement.

This attempt to keep Indonesia out of the Communist sphere of influence was doomed to failure. Washington has yet to outline a new or modified policy toward Indonesia. One is badly needed. If Indonesia continues its present course unchecked, it will endanger the people not only of the East Indian region but of the world.

A military showdown over Malaysia would involve Great Britain, Australia and the U.S., all of which are pledged to defend the new federation.

BRUCE BLOSSAT ...

Decision Of Voters Depends On 'Trust'

WASHINGTON (NEA) — "I don't have the answers. Someplace these answers are to be found."

The words are Barry Goldwater's, voicing for the second time in a month his belief that he lost the presidency so overwhelmingly while the American people, as judged by their polled responses, seem to support many of the positions he takes on major issues.

Polls show, for instance, that big majorities think the federal government is getting too big, want people encouraged to do more for themselves, want to see a firmer stand in various foreign matters.

Running through this list, Goldwater asks: "The Republicans had the best of the merchandise. Why can't we sell it?"

Plainly this puzzles many more Republicans than Goldwater. Yet there is reason to wonder at this bewilderment. In the minds of some party figures, the answers may lie close to the surface.

Fourteen hours after Goldwater expressed his puzzlement, Massachusetts' Republican Attorney General Edward W. Brooke, speaking from the same platform to a collection of Young Republicans, tried to uncover some of the answers.

"We have to talk to people in language they understand. If they don't understand us, they won't trust us. And if they don't trust us, they won't elect us."

It is the last part of this comment that appears crucial to the Republicans' dilemma.

A good many of the party's toughest realists are saying, with considerable vehemence in private, that the GOP is simply not accepted generally as a trustworthy instrument for governing.

To them it is perfectly plausible that voters by the tens of millions may hold views countering with Goldwater's and still have no faith either in him or his party as agents to provide remedies.

The history of modern political polling is replete with evidence that basic trust is a key element in voters' decisions both as to men and parties.

It clearly was a critical factor in the country's choice of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the war hero framed in the glow of both military and diplomatic accomplishment, in a time of world stress.

The late John F. Kennedy gained some trust from his celebrated television debates with Richard M. Nixon in 1960.

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The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Mars and Jupiter.

Those born today are under the sign of Pisces.

"Buffalo Bill" Cody, a man who personified the romance of the frontier west, was born on this day in 1869.

On this day in history: In 1815, Napoleon Bonaparte, with a squadron of 1,200 men, fled from the island of Elba to begin his second conquest of France.

In 1870, New York's first subway line was opened to the public.

In 1919, Congress established Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona.

In 1955, Germany started the operation of its air force which was to become the dreaded "Luftwaffe" of World War II.

because despite his youth—he appeared more aggressive, more authoritative, more commanding in his grasp of problems than did his rival.

The perennial friction among politicians and citizens of strong conviction is that they generally take care to see that their broad impressions relate to the matter of fundamental trust.

Nearly all Republican leaders, including those now talking volubly about this thing of trust, nevertheless believe that in 1961 the fears raised about Barry Goldwater on the nuclear control and social security issues were taken to extravagant, absurd heights by both his Democratic and his earlier GOP rivals.

Many political observers agree. Yet it does not say too much to argue that fear played a big role in the 1964 campaign. Fears are exploited in nearly every campaign. Most American elections have been exercises in exaggeration.

Goldwater's own campaign utterances were endless tapestries depicting peril on every hand if President Johnson were to be elected.

The "fear syndrome" in American politics is sometimes muted but hardly ever absent. It is embedded in the matter of trust. In some measure or other, the voter fears the man and the party he feels he cannot trust.

For the Republicans, the gauge on the voters' lack of trust is not just Goldwater's 16-million-vote loss in a far-flung campaign. It is found in the party's crippled minorities in Congress, governorships, and the mere 25 per cent of Americans who give partisan allegiance to the GOP cause.

LEON DENNEN ...

Appeasement Only Aids Dictators

NEW YORK (NEA) — The West Germans are learning all over again that appeasement only increases the appetites of dictators.

It was a severe blow to their prestige when President Nasser invited Walter Ulbricht, the boss of Communist East Germany, as a state guest of the United Arab Republic.

This is the first time that the most servile of Moscow's puppets—who, incidentally, became a Russian citizen during World War II — has been received officially by an ostensibly non-Communist country.

The West Germans objected that Nasser's invitation was in effect a recognition of the legitimacy of the East German regime. They tried to buy off Egypt's dictator by violating an international agreement and halting a shipment of arms to Israel.

West Germany had already given Nasser some \$300 million in economic aid. Bonn's officialdom even looked the other way when he hired German scientists to help him produce his own atomic weapon.

But Nasser is obviously confident that he can even bite two hands that feed him. He recently told the United States to "jump in the lake" while his bowing mercenary mobs burned the American library in Cairo. After the State Department pleaded with Congress not to be too tough with Nasser, he apparently decided that West Germany, which is more vulnerable, will be even more pliable. He kicked Bonn's gift horse in the mouth.

It is no coincidence that Nasser's invitation to Ulbricht came immediately after Shelepin's visit to Cairo. Shelepin is one of the Kremlin's new strong men.

Moscow's aim, as usual, is to isolate and downgrade the Bonn Federal Republic, a key NATO nation, and to upgrade its East German satellite.

Why then should the Johnson administration continue to send economic aid to Nasser? Handing Egyptians get little benefit from it.

Abdel Ghadir Oudh, a high-ranking Egyptian from the United Arab Republic's security police, asserted recently in Iran that American aid made it possible for Nasser to finance rebellion in the Congo and Yemen and had kept him in power.

To be sure, it would have been an error for Congress to deprive President Johnson of an opportunity to be flexible in his dealings with nations ruled by arrogant politicians.

There is little justification for giving Nasser the American taxpayer's hard-to-get dollars. But there might be diplomatic reasons for helping other countries ruled by dictators.

However, flexibility is no substitute for a realistic foreign policy based on a hard, favor-for-favor approach. Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson warned recently that United States foreign policy cannot be based on "moralistic maxims." In foreign policy "only the end justifies the means," Acheson said.

Every nation has its proverb which attests to the truth that when you buy a friend you invariably end up by making an enemy.

Under the terms of Rep. Rogers' legislation, American ports would be closed to all British ships until John Bull's Cuban trade is terminated.

Other nations that could be affected include Japan, Greece, Lebanon, Norway, France, Morocco, Italy, Canada and Spain.

Note: Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, charged that many of the ships carrying goods to Cuba are actually owned by Americans "who would sacrifice the national interest to satisfy their greed."

He has called for a Congressional probe to pinpoint American vessels registered in other countries to escape U.S. taxes and wages.

Rep. Herbert Bonner, chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, has disclosed that at least 100 American ships have been the recipients of U.S. foreign trade with Cuba since.

It is regrettable indeed that our allies, who are perfectly happy to accept our assistance to combat the menace of communism when it appears near their boundaries, are blind to the dangers of an outbreak in this hemisphere, he says.

Nepotism is back in style. In California, Democratic Governor Edmund G. Brown has given his sister-in-law, Mae Layne Bonnell, a choice political plum — a 10-year, \$7,000-a-year appointment to the State Personnel Board.

The taxpayers can't complain. Mrs. Bonnell has been serving on the governor's staff at \$15,000 a year.

In Washington, Democratic Senator Stephen Young has apparently secured for his nephew, Don J. Young, a \$30,000-a-year lifetime Federal judgeship. The Ohio solon cited out more than a dozen candidates before recommending his nephew to the Justice Department.

The nomination should sail through the Senate without trouble.

Further, Nixon's degree of acceptability among the Congressional Republicans is quite high, and the Congressional Republicans are going to have a great deal to say about the identity of the party's top candidate for '68.

William Scranton of Pennsylvania is well regarded in Congress, too, but he is in no way active as to 1968, and so his name is being kept in a dormant file at the Capitol.

The net of the business is that as the Republican party has revived as an institution, Nixon himself has revived as a politician, and at a higher tempo. Indeed, then the recovery rate of the party itself. Unless his potential rivals get busy, as the potential rivals of Goldwater never did until it was far too late, they may find Nixon on away out in front and substantially unstopable, well before the 1968 Republican convention comes into view.

Meaning, back at the House of Representatives, the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has thrown off the last of the old symptoms of hopelessness and opened a formidable effort to improve the party's position in the 1968 Congressional elections.

Under Rep. Bob Wilson of California, its chairman, the committee is setting out to raise a campaign fund about twice the size of what it had in 1964, that is, a fund of \$2 million.

The Republicans would need to overturn 80 Democratic seats to win control of the House; or, to put it another way, they would need a major miracle. Their real objective, therefore, is to try to pick up the 40 seats they lost in November, and in their outlook is far from hopeless. They believe that President Johnson's long and powerful coalitions accounted for practically all of those 40 seats that went the other way.

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Both Sides of the Street



PHIL NEWSOM ...

Red Chinese Pushing Campaign In Africa

Despite the fact that the United States remains Red China's No. 1 propaganda target, the Chinese are not neglecting Africa.

There the Chinese press both their policies against the United States and their struggle with the Soviet Union for influence in Afro-Asian affairs.

Recent events illustrate the varying degrees of their success.

In January the Chinese suffered a major setback when the African kingdom of Burundi suspended diplomatic relations and ordered Chinese diplomats out of the country.

Burundi's capital of Bujumbura on the shores of Lake Tanganyika had been regarded as a major headquarters for Chinese subversion and propaganda against the West.

From Bujumbura, Chinese agents advised and financed them with arms strapped across Tanzania, the former independent countries of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Red Chinese embassy staff was the largest in the capital and Chinese funds were flowing into the pockets of Burundi politicians.

On Jan. 15 came the assassination of Premier Pierre Ngendandumwe, who had been appointed to check Chinese influence. Most of those arrested in the plot were identified with the pro-Chinese group.

The break with China came when the Chinese refused to sign a treaty of friendship with Tanzania.

In the latter half of February, the Chinese backed out of a treaty of friendship with Tanzania.

Strong in Zanzibar Red Chinese influence had been particularly strong in Zanzibar where the Chinese pro-

moted themselves not only as revolutionaries but the nation with recent experiences and problems most similar to Zanzibar, particularly in agriculture.

Although President Julius K. Nyerere of the newly-independent state had been regarded as an African moderate and had been warmly received in Washington in 1963, his relations with the United States have sharply declined—especially since his nation became a waypoint for shipment of Chinese arms into Black Africa.

Ambassadors from both nations have been summoned home.

In announcing the new treaty, the Chinese praised Nyerere's courage in defying the U.S. "paper tiger."

Gift For Algeria In Algeria, the Chinese moved strongly to offset large-scale Soviet military aid.

On Feb. 13, the 13,000-ton cargo ship Shuanghu (The Light of Dawn) docked in Algiers harbor. It was a Red Chinese gift to Algeria. Previously it had been announced that the two governments had signed an agreement for the supply of "some materials" for Algeria's popular militia. The Chinese also have been active in Algeria on the cultural level.

There was speculation that the Chinese were seeking Algerian support for the campaign to ban the Russians from the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference scheduled to be held in Algiers on June 26.

BARBS

The Smithsonian Institution exhibits a pair of thin jeans to symbolize how the West was won. Gosh, do they mean it was won by teen-agers?

"What's the Matter, Honey?"

