

GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

By Charles V. Stanton

A report on the news wire quoting Sen. Estes Kefauver gives us, I believe, a sample of the fuzzy thinking that emanates from some of our influential political leaders.

The news item said, in part: Kefauver, who opposes the administration plan for partial ownership in any satellite said:

"AT&T claims it has spent \$45 million of its own money on Telstar. The public should keep in mind that AT&T stockholders are risking nothing. Whether a success or failure, Telstar will be paid for by the taxpayers and domestic telephone users."

Certainly they'll pay for it? And why not? Is there anything wrong with that?

And why shouldn't the federal government cooperate? It is spending billions in "do-gooder" activities all over the world. It is pouring huge sums down the rat hole in foreign countries allegedly to make friends and improve health, social and economic standards. It has directed public money into grants, aids, benefits, parity payments, surpluses, etc., at home. Why should it now balk at taking part in one of the most promising scientific developments of our age? Should it refuse because it might help a business owned by millions of American citizens? Is "business" such a naughty word that it is to be avoided? Shouldn't the government be helping its own citizens along with those of foreign countries?

As explained by Ken McLeod, who has had a lot to do with the research involved, it might come about like this: By re-establishing the biological balance (the balance of nature) that was disturbed when the algae got out of control in the first place. That happened in this way: In Upper Klamath Lake, the algae (algae are simple plants that grow in ponds, rivers, oceans and even in the soil) found a water environment that was ideal. The water of the lake was enriched with nitrogen and phosphates coming from the rich soil through which the lake's tributary streams flow. The result was an algae population explosion. The algae multiplied fantastically, converting this once clear and lovely lake into what has seemed to be a threat to become a mush of green water plants. It was a tragedy.

What to do about it? Most of the investigators who looked the problem over favored the poison idea—which was natural because biological control of algae had not been observed in other parts of the country. So poisoning the algae was tried, as one poisons chickweed and other weeds in a lawn. It reduced the algae population somewhat, but not enough to clear up the waters of the lake. Besides, it soon became obvious that poisoning would be prohibitively expensive.

For quite a while, the problem of algae control remained dormant—but the algae DIDN'T. They kept on multiplying. The lake became increasingly messy. It began to look like Klamath Lake might never again be a clear and sparkling lake.

Then— One of the scientists at the University of California called attention to a paper written by scientists in Japan who were interested in GROWING algae—for fertilizer for rice paddies. Japan is chronically short of fertilizer, and can't afford to import it in sufficient quantities because large importations would upset Japan's balance of international payments. The Japanese tried growing algae. They found they could grow it in large quantities. But—just as they got going good—they were stymied by the fact that their algae cultures were often destroyed by swarms of water fleas, or daphnia.

Because of the regularity with which the daphnia destroyed the algae, the Japanese more or less abandoned their algae fertilizer project. But out of it came the idea of biological control of algae in Klamath Lake, the Klamath river and lakes in northern California whose scenic beauty and recreational possibilities are being severely damaged by the algae explosion.

This piece is getting rather long for this column, which tries to be brief. So the story of what has been happening in Klamath Lake in the way of algae reduction will be told in a later installment.

British Policy

The British Government has long had a policy of direct partnership with business. It holds stock in banks. It is a part owner in a worldwide news service. It has a working interest in railroads and airlines. These, for the most part, are private industries in which the government supplies part of the capital investment while sharing in the earnings.

Our own government, it seems to me, could far more effectively utilize this system than trying to compete with private industry, as it is doing.

Certainly the users of communications equipment will pay. And again I ask, what's wrong with that?

Readers and advertisers pay the cost of running this newspaper. If we didn't receive enough from publication of this newspaper to pay our expenses and make a little profit we'd soon be out of business. We try to give a product worth what it costs.

The purchaser pays for the groceries he buys and, on top of that, for the grocer's business rent, light, heat, power, insurance, taxes, and all the rest.

That's the policy upon which our country was built. The customer pays. And, to get more customers, the merchant tries to keep his expenses down so he can do more business. The greater the volume of his business the lower his prices.

If our communications can be made cheaper by a chain of satellites; if our communications can be made surer, thus adding to safety; if we are provided with a new device that will aid us in time of emergency, the slight amount to be charged users of communication equipment to achieve these results will be a most welcome cost. It will be regained many times in the future.

Guilt By Implication

Not only will the users of communications equipment find their slight costs repaid many times over, but we'll receive untold benefits in live television from all parts of the world. We'll have an opportunity to see and hear activities as they happen. That not only could add to our entertainment and our education but it could be a substantial protection in time of emergency.

Sen. Kefauver in his statement is resorting, it seems to me, to the current policy of guilt by implication.

For example he and his committee created quite a furor directed toward the drug industry. He sought to make the people of this country believe our druggists are a bunch of crooks because the price of some drugs is high. But he quieted fast when brought face-to-face with the fact that millions upon millions of dollars are being spent in research and testing and that the drugs resulting from this research have added so many years to man's expected life span that the politicians are worried about how to provide for the old folks and, at the same time, furnish jobs for the younger ones.

That's only one example of the "guilt by implication" tactics being used by some of our publicity-seeking politicians.

It's a great pity, in my opinion, that so many people without stopping to think things through, will fall for this fuzzy line, simply because it comes from a person high up in the government.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

She "Nose" By The Trash!

DEAR ABBY: There is a lady in our neighborhood whom we have nicknamed "The Inspector" because she makes a habit of inspecting everybody's trash. She actually goes around to the back yards and pokes into trash cans to see what she can learn about the neighbors. She is not hard up and never takes anything—she is just nosy. She once told me she knew who the beer drinkers, gin drinkers, and wine drinkers were. And also what kind of medicine people use and all sorts of other information that is none of her business. What should we do about her?

DEAR IN: You could tell her to keep her nose out of your trash. Or else put a lock on your garbage can and give the key to your friendly neighborhood garbage collector.

DEAR ABBY: Please settle this: My wife says that when a man reaches 35 he should no longer send his mother a gift on her birthday or on any other occasion. I

say a man is never too old to remember his mother. Who is right? MAMMA'S BOY DEAR BOY: You're right! If a man is lucky enough at 35 to have his mother when her hair has turned to silver, his heart should turn to gold—no stone!

DEAR ABBY: About a year ago I started to dream in color. I know that I dream in color because, after I wake up, I can remember the colors I have seen in my dreams. I have told this to some people and they laugh at me. They say I am only imagining my dreams are in color and that everyone dreams in black and white. I wonder if any of your readers THINK they dream in color? Also, what does it mean if I really do?

DEAR RAY: Yes, it IS possible to dream in color. But according to my authority on dreams, no one knows what it means or if it has any significance.

DEAR ABBY: It is considered good manners to say, "I've heard a lot of things about you" when you are introduced to a person? WONDERRING DEAR WONDERRING: That all depends upon what you've heard.

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 50c to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills,

Peter Edson

Washington Window

Ike's Pulled The Props From Under GOP Leaders

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Republicans have another angry ruckus on their hands because former president Eisenhower seems to be pulling the rug from under the Republican Congressional leadership.

This took place at an all-Republican conference of party leaders on June 30 at Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm. Ike was first up to speak. He said that he had been doing some reading lately and identified his reading matter as a periodical named Advance.

Advance is published five times a year in Cambridge, Mass., by a group of young men led by publisher Bruce K. Chapman. The magazine describes itself as a journal of political thought.

Eisenhower told the Republicans that Advance had the right ideas. He said it was possible that publisher Chapman was among the assembled party leaders. Sure enough, Chapman was and he stood up. Ike said everybody should subscribe to Chapman's magazine. He proposed that the Republicans approach Chapman during the conference and get on the mailing list.

It is reported that House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R-Ind.) required restraint by calmer counsel when Eisenhower endorsed Advance. Halleck was angry because the latest issue (March) of Advance contains a free-swinging attack on Halleck and other Congressional Republican leaders, notably Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

The March issue of Advance was devoted to "The Republicans on Capitol Hill." The magazine described the House Republican leadership as reluctant, lazy or hostile in matters of responsibility to the well-being of the nation and the Republican Party. It attributed to several of Halleck's Republican colleagues the statement: "Halleck hasn't read a serious book in 10 years and is suspicious of those who have."

Halleck lambasted "Republicans of all views," the magazine related, "feel they are being less led (by Halleck) than presided over; that the only attempt at hammering anything out comes not in policy but in the strategy of obstruction."

The young editors of Advance discovered Goldwater to be a bumbling chairman of the Senate Republican campaign committee.

Some very plausible arguments were run up in 1960 to the effect that being a leading governor in this country was no longer a step on the way to the presidency. But in 1962 the arguments seem less impressive.

Two years ago the Democrats found not only their presidential nominees but virtually all his principal rivals in the United States Senate. The Republicans took a vice president who had come from the Senate and elevated him to run for the presidency.

In explanation of this phenomenon, political scholars and observers said the great shift of emphasis to foreign affairs made such choices inevitable. These men from the Senate were experienced in the big world and national issues of the day—and were constantly in the national limelight.

By contrast, with the exception of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, whose name already was famous for other reasons, the top governors in the nation seemed bogged down in a tangle of lesser issues.

Not only did these lesser matters largely bar them from attending to the bigger national problems, but in many cases they damaged governors' "images." State tax and revenue difficulties particularly cast a dark tone over their efforts. Being governor had begun to look like a thankless task.

Today it is hardly proper to say that a top governorship is once more a rosy spot. Governors meeting in their annual conference at Hershey, Pa., talked steadily of their money troubles, of federal encroachments, of the many matters involved in the booming growth that affects so many areas.

Yet, despite this continuous focus on their perplexities, the governors in 1962 appear to be a more cheerful lot. And those who face the electorate this fall have, in numerous instances, campaign rivals who evidently look without despair on the prospect of occupying a governor's chair.

Moreover, the governorship seems once again a potential steppingstone to the White House, on the Democratic side, President Kennedy of course has the 1964 nomination locked up. But among Republicans, all but one of the major contenders are in the governorship field.

Admittedly, the possible entries are still a little shaky. Only Rockefeller is a sitting governor. Three other possibilities have to clear the ballot box hurdle in November—George Romney in Michigan, William Scranton in Pennsylvania, Richard M. Nixon in California.

Perhaps all the 1960 arguments are basically valid, and 1962-64 is just a temporary exception to a solid trend. But possibly there is no trend. It may be that the real determinants are the personalities and attributes of the contenders.

They called him disqualified for that chairmanship, adding that "Goldwater's liabilities in his campaign committee position seem to us overwhelming."

Dirksen and Halleck are regular Republican television spokesmen on what has come to be known as "The Ev and Charley Show." Advance rated the show as valued for little more than comic relief and as evidence of Republican intellectual pauperism.

A fair question: Did Ike actually read the magazine or did he succumb to a snob job by John L. Loeb Jr. of New York, a financial backer of Advance?

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News Analysis:

Franco's Nomination Of Successor Significant Move In Spain Politics

By PHIL NEWSON

UPI Foreign News Analyst Francisco Franco's nomination of his successor and the makeup of the Spanish cabinet have been described as the most significant political move to occur in Spain since Franco's rise to power nearly 25 years ago.

In this case the extravagant phraseology probably is justified. In one stroke Franco eliminated the question "after Franco, what?" and at the same time eliminated a potentially dangerous split within his own government.

It was a victory for those "liberals" inside the regime who overcame years of lethargy and complacency to push through Spain's stabilization program in 1959 and who now seek Spain's Association with the European Common Market.

The new lineup still further reduces the influences of old-line Falangists, Spain's only legal party, who feared the changes inevitable through close association with a liberal Europe.

Toward Reunion As it has moved cautiously but steadily toward a reunion with the Western family of nations, Spain has become a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

It is not a member of NATO, but, through its agreement with the United States, provides invaluable air and naval bases for Western defense.

Mid-1959 found Spain almost at the end of its financial rope. Its foreign exchange was down to less than \$60 million. Then it devalued the peseta, restricted credits, went after a balanced budget and laid on new taxes.

The result was a howl of protest that the engineers of the new economic look had plunged Spain into her most serious economic crisis in 20 years. It split the cabinet.

But its advocates held on, and today Spain's reserves total more than \$1 billion.

Liberal Victory Chief among the opponents were the ministers of labor, in-

dustry and information and tourism. They departed in the recent shakeup and have been replaced by "Europeans" those who favor increased liberalization of economic policies and entry into the common market.

Taking over as Franco's designated successor is Gen. Agustin Munoz Grandes, a friend of the United States. As vice premier he is expected to ease the way in negotiations for a renewal of U.S. bases agreements this fall.

Free elections is a requirement for entry into the European Common Market and this could provide a bar to Spain. It also could provide a lever for political evolution.

Church Of God Camp Draws Roseburg Youth

Eleven members of the youth fellowship of the First Church of God in Roseburg will represent the senior high youth group of the church at Camp Whitebranch in the McKenzie River from July 15 to 21.

The camp is owned and operated by the Church of God in Oregon and is attended by youth from all parts of the state. On their return from camp, the local participants will share highlights of their experiences at a youth group campfire meeting at the church July 22.

Theme for the camp session will be "Brighter Horizons Through Christ." A series of conferences and discussions will develop the theme. Camp facilities include lodge-type accommodations, swimming pool, chapel and dining hall.

Tom Smith, student personnel director from Warner Pacific College in Portland will be camp director. The Rev. Ray Tuttle of Eugene will be featured speaker at nightly services. The Rev. Howard Leverett of the Roseburg church will serve as a counselor.

Those attending from the local church will be: Linda Plotts, Geri Miller, Marva Leverett, Lon Stratton, Jim Lamka, Dawne Vestling, Glenda Schindler, Sue Linder, Shirley Bindliff, Janet Artman and Fred Carstensen.

Highway 126 Rerouting Is Approved By AASHO

SALEM (UPI)—State Highway Engineer Forrest Cooper said this week a rerouting of U.S. Highway 126 has been approved, providing an all-weather highway for the route between Sisters and Eugene.

The new route has been approved by the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO).

It will reroute the U.S. 126 designation from Sisters westerly over the Santiam Highway, making it concurrent with Highway 20. Then it will head south at the Clear Lake cutoff to Belknap Springs, where it will rejoin the McKenzie Highway—the present U.S. 126—and continue into Eugene.

Oregon Tax Commission Reports Gain In Income

SALEM (UPI)—The Oregon Tax Commission said today it collected \$112.8 million in the fiscal year which ended June 30, an increase of \$6.5 million, or 6.1 per cent, over the previous year.

This was less than half of the expected percentage gain given to the 1961 legislature. That percentage was 13.8 for the first half of the biennium, or first fiscal year.

Instead of \$112.8 million, first year collections were expected to be about \$120 million.

Of the eight taxes the commission administers, five of them exceeded collections last year—personal income, corporation excise, electric cooperative, private car company, and rural telephone exchange.

Receipts from the other three amusement device and forest products.

The commission's major source is the personal income tax. Receipts totaled \$90.4 million, a pickup of \$6 million, or 7.1 per cent, over last year.

The breakdown in collections for the 1961-62 fiscal year, compared to the previous year's collections, in parenthesis:

Personal income tax—\$90,474,795 (\$84,472,867).

Corporation excise—\$21,284,480 (\$20,757,430).

Amusement device — \$174,609 (\$182,853).

Electric cooperatives — \$147,195 (\$139,944).

A & B forest lands — \$485,433 (\$484,427).

Class C forest lands — \$15,033 (\$35,020).

Class D forest lands — \$7,861 (None).

Private car company — \$19,281 (\$19,199).

Rural telephone exchange — \$80,130 (\$75,035).

Editorial Comment

RELIC FROM THE PAST Pocatello Idaho State Journal

A weekend meeting of the U.S. Socialist party in Washington seems today like one of the most futile political exercises imaginable.

There was a time in this century when such leading Socialist voices as Eugene Debs and Norman Thomas were loudly heard. Today the party's leaders are emphatic unknowns.

The Socialists never did cut a heavy figure at the polls. Their highest recorded presidential vote was for Debs in 1920, a tally of 919,000 at a time when the total vote approached 27 million.

In 1932, at the pit of the Great Depression, when drastic measures are believed to have made their strongest appeal to voters, Thomas corralled 885,000 votes for the presidency. Four years later, with Franklin D. Roosevelt riding high, Thomas' vote total plunged to a mere 187,000.

In 1962, the party is viewed more as a curiosity than anything else. What does this signify for socialism as a political doctrine?

The answer depends in part on one's definition of socialism. The classic definition specifies public ownership — nationalization—of a country's means of production, distribution and exchange.

There exist varying degrees of this now in Britain, Scandinavia, France, Germany and other West European lands. One also finds considerable reliance on this system in India and some others among the newer independents.

For many decades, Socialist platforms here and abroad also have called consistently for a wide range of short-run "welfare objectives." European countries long since have adopted many of these.

Republicans in the United States often contend that the welfare programs of the Democratic New Deal Fair Deal and New Frontier constitute socialism — or the road to it.

Democrats naturally deny it, but tried and true Socialists themselves have claimed for years that Roosevelt "stole their program."

Presumably the debate will rage on, especially in America, over whether socialism is a fitting label for the mixed condition which exists here and in many other nations.

Meantime, perhaps the most interesting development is the fact in Western Europe, scene of long-established welfareism and some nationalization, popular taste for socialist doctrine appears sharply on the wane.

The socialist parties have stopped talking of new nationalization. Leading observers of Europe call the doctrine largely "irrelevant" in this time of spectacular economic upsurge.

Welfareism still runs strong here and abroad. But the doctrinaire socialists, even while asserting theft of their short-run plans, always have seen these as just a step along the way.

In 1962 few signs can be found that prospering free people have any wish to take further big strides down that road.

COST OF ADVERTISING National Association of Manufacturers

Advertising is a frequent whipping-boy of some politicians, who have put some laws on the books restricting its use, and who are always urging more.

Part of the argument runs that billions of dollars each year are spent on advertising, that this is waste, and that the poor consumer must pay for it.

The advertising media long have contended that, on the contrary, advertising brings prices down by creating a mass market and publicizing comparative prices.

Now we have a report of how the inability of a business to advertise actually increases costs.

One of the fastest-growing financial businesses is mutual funds. Small investors buy shares in these funds, which then buy stocks in a wide selection of companies—thus providing professional judgment and at the same time spreading the risk.

But the Security and Exchange Commission places strict regulation on mutual funds advertising. About all they can say in an ad is their names and addresses, and that they have literature available. This hardly brings the customers in hoards.

So the funds have to hire salesmen to go out and find customers who are anxious to make such investments. If they could only advertise fully, the customers would come to the funds. Sending salesmen is expensive, while advertising is cheap.

Dudley F. Cates, executive vice president of Waddell & Reed, a distributor of mutual fund shares, told this story to the Wall Street Club in New York.

As it occurred to our critics (those who complain of the high service charges) that . . . the one way to bring down the cost of distribution and enable us to tell our story to the public is to allow us to develop prospects through intelligent, informative advertising?" Mr. Cates asked.

The answer is, of course, not. Advertising makes too good a whipping-boy.

Reader Opinions

Oregon 'Deadeyes' Seek Convention

To The Editor: If you'd like to think back for just a second; the 96th Infantry Division — those tremendous "deadeyes" as they were so aptly nicknamed because of their valiant performance in the bloody battles of the Philippines and Okinawa—will mark its 20th anniversary from the date of activation on August 20th.

This mighty division, composed of men from all over the United States but predominantly the Middle West, was activated at Camp Adair, Oregon, and experienced a number of months of intense training at the Camp Adair site and extensive maneuvers in Central Oregon.

Yes, these twenty years have scotched by and many have forgotten; however, quite a large number of the former members of the 96th Division have joined together and formed a fraternal organization which they call the 96th Infantry Division Association. They have met for the past several years in reunion during the month of July in larger midwestern cities.

As a former Deadeye and a member of this association, I attended last year's conclave in Detroit, Michigan. Oh! what an exciting experience it was to be reunited with buddies I'd not seen through these many years! I had such a good time in Detroit that I'm eagerly making preparations to attend this year's convention in Dallas, Texas, July 28, 27 and 28.

I would deem it a privilege to extend an invitation to any former Deadeyes who are interested in being associated with old buddies to join this association, and, if possible, to attend this gala reunion in Texas this month.

It should be stated here that there is a vigorous movement afoot to sell Portland, Oregon, as a convention site for this division reunion in 1963.

I would urge all who are interested to contact the Correspondence Secretary, Richard Klassen, Route 5, Kankakee, Illinois.

Fellows, the next reunion can be held in Portland, Oregon in 1963. How about helping me put this across?

Keith A. Burbidge 248 Draper Drive, NE Salem, Oregon.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Corner of Lane and Jackson

The Rev. John E. Adams, Pastor

9:30 A.M.: Church School

9:30 and 11:00 A.M.: Meditation

Communion Sunday "You Must Be Born Again"

6:30 P.M.—Sr. High W. F. Social Hour

Nursery Care, 9:30 & 11:00 Sanctuary open daily for prayer and meditation from 8 until 5

SUNDAY SERVICES At Our New Location

CORNER OF NEWTON CREEK RD. & VINE ST.

SERVICES: 9:45 A.M. — Church School 11:00 A.M. — Morning Worship 7:00 P.M. — Prayer Service 7:30 P.M. — Evening Worship Midweek service—Wednesday 7:30 P.M.

Newton Creek Church of Christ Residents of Newton Creek Area Invited To Attend Lloyd Whitford - Minister Ph. OR. 2-4687

Advertisement for 'The Day's News' by Frank Jenkins, featuring a picture of a man and text about news coverage.

Cross your fingers. Hold your hat. It just could be that the algae problem in Upper Klamath Lake is on the way to being solved.