

Candidates Voice Little Agreement on How America Stands in World

Hopefuls Found In Conflict on Domestic Issues

Washington - (UPI) - Foreign policy has dominated the 1960 presidential campaign, with both candidates eager to talk about the U.S. position as leader of the free world.

But, while they were willing to discuss it, there was little agreement evident in their conflicting views about how America stands. They also found themselves in conflict on many domestic issues.

Here is the way the rival candidates - Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy - have developed the major issues:

Foreign Policy

Nixon: Attacked Kennedy as "inexperienced" and "naive" in world affairs. By contrast, cited his own travels abroad; his eight years of experience in policy-making; his debates with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Criticized Kennedy for "downgrading America" on the prestige issue; charged him with a "retreat and defeat" policy over the Nationalist Chinese held islands of Quemoy and Matsu; said originally that the islands should be defended on principle, then adopted administration's more flexible position; said Kennedy displayed lack of leadership in suggesting that President Eisenhower might have "apologized" to Khrushchev for the U2 flights to prevent collapse of the Paris Summit Conference.

Kennedy: Hammered at what he called the "relative decline in our vitality and prestige" in the eyes of other nations. Claimed the administration permitted dissipation of goodwill in Latin America; described the surge of communism to within 90 miles of U.S. shores in Cuba. Charged that the administration had no policy in Africa at a time when new nations were emerging. After first saying Quemoy and Matsu were strategically indefensible, supported the administration's policy toward those islands; said Nixon's original stand was "reckless" and "trigger happy."

Defense Issues

Nixon: Indicated he would increase Pentagon spending above the present budget of about \$41 billion a year; said there is "no dollar sign on defending America"; favors defense concept of a nuclear "deterrent force"—one known to be capable of annihilating a potential aggressor; believes present manpower and mixture of air-ground-sea forces is "roughly adequate," but that this country must not "rest on our laurels." Opposes merger of the services. Would continue development of manned bombers and anti-missile missiles, and place high priority on Polaris and Minuteman missiles.

Kennedy: U.S. military is strongest in the world—today—but calls for strengthening armed services in almost all areas; makes clear he favors a higher rate of defense spending than under Eisenhower. Favors top-to-bottom reorganization of Pentagon command structure, but has not said he would merge the services. Would speed missile development overall, add increase troop airlift capacity; insists on a "militarily strong America."

Farm Problems

Nixon: Offers two-part package: (1) Surpluses would be cut by combination of donations to needy, shipments to underdeveloped nations, an expanded soil bank, and cuts in planting allotments for wheat. During this period, farm income would be protected by giving farmers who reduce production payments from government surplus stocks. (2) Nixon believes market prices would rise because surpluses are gone; would then relax or eliminate federal controls on farmers and adopt system of lower price supports.

Kennedy: His program would include many surplus disposal features favored by Nixon, with heavy emphasis on using surpluses to build up economies of underdeveloped countries. Proposes more ambitious goal for farm income—income at a level equal to what farmers could earn if

they used the same labor and resources in other parts of economy; says his main tool for boosting income would be "supply management" controls which could take any form from outright quotas to land-retirement programs and could be used in combination with price support measures of various kinds. Individual control programs would be adopted only where they are specifically endorsed by farmers in referendum.

Economic Situation

Nixon: Says nation's economic growth rate can and should be accelerated. Did not set specific goal such as 5 per cent rate advocated by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Stressed federal encouragement of private enterprise, as opposed to new federal spending programs. Supported retention of 27.5 per cent oil-gas depletion allowance. Would maintain independence of Federal Reserve Board, which controls credit.

Kennedy: Says that U.S. relative growth lags behind Russia's and that U.S. steel industry is operating at half capacity. Calls for elimination of "Republican high interest rate policies." Says his program for stepped-up federal spending on housing, school construction, public works and other programs would stimulate economic growth. Would want Federal Reserve to be more responsive to executive policy.

Balanced Budget

Nixon: Would raise taxes if conditions, unforeseen now, should make it necessary. Claims Democratic platform would cost extra \$15 billion a year and bring deficit spending that would lead to inflation.

Kennedy: Also advocates balanced budget. Would increase taxes, if necessary, but says expanding economy would provide extra revenue to finance his programs; calls for review of tax structure to eliminate present tax loopholes.

Aid To Education

Nixon: Stresses federal aid for school construction only, through grants and payment of interest on local school bonds; believes local funds would thus be freed for higher teacher salaries.

Kennedy: Pledges "general federal financial support" to states for classroom construction and for higher teachers salaries; denies payments for salaries would result in

government control over local curriculums.

Civil Rights

Nixon: Supports Republican platform plank calling for vigorous protection of the right to vote, Justice Department efforts to enforce school desegregation orders, federal aid to school districts trying to desegregate, development of federal-state program to end discrimination in jobs and ending discrimination in federally-subsidized housing.

Kennedy: Backs Democratic platform plank calling for more vigorous government action to protect voting rights and new laws if necessary, a 1963 target for developing school desegregation plans, federal aid for schools ending segregation, a federal commission to end discrimination in hiring, and action to end discrimination in federal housing programs.

Minimum Wage

Nixon: Has indicated support of a boost in minimum wage from present \$1 to \$1.15 an hour; backs Eisenhower administration proposal for extending coverage of wage-hour act to 3.1 million new workers.

Kennedy: Favors raising minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour; has sponsored bills to extend coverage to more than seven million new workers.

Medical Care for Aged

Nixon: Supports voluntary programs to pay, through federal grants to states, a wide range of medical benefits in aged, including some hospital expenses and doctors' fees. Coverage potentially would extend to all of nation's 16 million citizens 65 and over. States and individuals electing to participate would be required to share in financing. Brants Democratic plans as "compulsory insurance."

Kennedy: Favors financing medical care through Social Security system by increased payroll taxes. Coverage would include the estimated 12 million persons now receiving retirement payments. Other aged persons not eligible under Social Security would be covered by outright federal grants. Says GOP plan would force senior citizens to take a "pauper's oath"; calls his plan fiscally sound.

Labor and Unemployment

Nixon: Believes presidential fact-finding boards should be empowered to recommend strike settlements but wants government generally to stay out of labor-management disputes and encourage agreement through collective bar-

Democrats Favored To Keep Congress

Washington - (UPI) - Top-heavy Democratic control of the present Congress gives the Republicans an almost impossible task in trying for a House-Senate upset in Tuesday's election.

As a result, there is greater interest in personalities and close races in perhaps a dozen states than in the prospect of a legislative shift resulting from the presidential contest.

Democrats control the present Senate by a 66 to 34 margin. And they are assured of control in the next Senate because 43 of their seats are not up this year and 10 of the 34 seats at stake in Tuesday's balloting are in the South, where the Democrats are sure of reelection.

The House lineup now is 280 Democrats to 151 Republicans, with three vacancies for each party. All 437 House

seats will be filled in Tuesday's election. House elections generally follow the trend of the presidential election, but some Democrats think their party's margin could be trimmed even if there is a Kennedy victory.

Humphrey Faces Fight

Special attention was being paid to Senate races in Minnesota, Colorado, Kentucky, New Jersey and South Dakota, among others.

Signs that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey was having trouble in Minnesota spurred last-minute Democratic efforts in his behalf. Minneapolis Mayor P. Kenneth Peterson, 45, was reported gaining against Humphrey, who also held the mayoralty post before going to Washington.

South Dakota's GOP Sen. Karl E. Mundt was reported in even a closer scrap against Rep. George S. McGovern, 38, a World War II bomber pilot and former college professor.

In Colorado, another Republican incumbent, Sen. Gordon Allott, was fighting off a Democratic opponent who was using the same springboard Allott himself employed six years ago - the lieutenant governorship. Lt. Gov. Robert J. Knous, 43, is the son of William Lee Knous, former governor and state supreme court justice of Colorado.

Kentucky's Cooper Favored

Kentucky's Sen. John Sherman Cooper, a liberal Republican and former ambassador to India, was favored in a contest with 64-year-old Keen Johnson, former Kentucky governor and businessman. But Johnson had Democratic organization support and backing from the United Mine Workers.

New Jersey Democrats saw a chance to pick up the seat of Republican Sen. Clifford P. Case if Kennedy won the presidency and carried New Jersey by a handsome margin. Case, like Cooper, is a GOP liberal sometimes critical of the Eisenhower administration. The Democratic candidate is Thorn Lord, 54, a quiet campaigner and a labor-backed liberal.

In Tuesday's voting the Republicans must show a net gain of 65 seats in the U. S.



WHAT TIME IS IT?—John W. Hocking of Robinson, Ill., a senior at the University of Illinois, allows 1961 American Dairy Princess Bonnie Sue Houghtaling, 18, to wear three of the four watches he was awarded at Chicago after he placed first in four divisions of the Collegiate Students International Contest in Judging Dairy Products. Four awards to one person is an all-time record for the event. Bonnie Sue, who hails from Swan, Iowa, holds up one finger for the fourth watch.

Moose Lodge Provides Voter Transportation

Transportation to and from the polls election day will be provided again this year by the Medford Moose lodge for those who need it.

Lodge officials have requested that persons needing rides know in advance their respective polling places. Those needing transportation Nov. 8 may call lodge secretary Francis Cronin, SPing 3-3171.

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Farming Survey To Be Conducted In Jackson County

The 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture will be conducted in this county during the next several weeks, it was announced today by the bureau of the census, U.S. department of commerce.

The 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture will collect information on ownership and size of farms, acreage and harvest of crops, and livestock production and inventories. Information will be collected also on farm equipment, farm income, construction of new farm buildings, farm contracts, and farm operator debts. This survey will supplement information collected in the 1959 Census of Agriculture.

Farms in the county which will be covered in the 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture were selected at random under the census bureau's scientific sampling program to provide a representative cross-section of all farms in the county. Information collected locally will be combined with that collected in other areas of the country to provide national estimates.

Local interviews for the 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture will be conducted by Vern G. Berry.

The average motorist drives 10,000 miles a year and spends 250 hours behind the wheel of his car.

GOOD GOVERNMENT DEMANDS QUALIFIED OFFICIALS



Ray J. Schumacher has the qualifications and has demonstrated his ability to administer this important office.

BE SURE

RE-ELECT

Ray J. SCHUMACHER

Democrat

COUNTY ASSESSOR

Paid by Jackson County Democratic Central Committee, Sec. Hazel McMahan, P.O. 1223, Medford, Ore.

"I CHALLENGE MY OPPONENT to Answer these Questions!"

...Elmo Smith

Republican—Your Candidate for United States Senator



A PLEDGE TO YOU FROM ELMO SMITH

I have tried sincerely and honestly through this long and difficult campaign to present in detail the specific program I would follow in the United States Senate, in behalf of Oregon and the nation. My opponent has presented no such program.

My program is aggressive, dynamic, forward-looking. It has been developed with the aid and help of acknowledged experts in every field, including labor.

I have advanced specific plans to create more and better jobs; safeguard take-home pay; bring about full, balanced development of Oregon's vast natural resources; protect world peace by working with the United Nations and maintaining our firm hold-the-line policy with Communist Russia; and to devote my time, energy and ability to giving Oregon's people the vigorous representation in the Senate to which they are entitled.

I pledge to you that if elected I will do my utmost to fulfill to the letter every commitment I have made during my campaign.

Elmo Smith

VOTE FOR THE MAN WHO WILL GIVE OREGON THE VIGOROUS VOICE WE NEED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE—

ELMO SMITH

Sponsored by The Elmo Smith For U. S. Senator Committee, 1028 S. W. Alder St. Portland, Oregon

- THE VOTERS OF OREGON HAVE A RIGHT TO KNOW:**
1. WHY, up to this time, have major officials and office-holders in the Oregon democrat party avoided endorsing their party's candidate for United States Senator?
 2. WHY, when the U. S. Government is spending large sums of taxpayers' money in its fight against false and misleading advertising, does the democrat candidate advertise that Editors all over Oregon have endorsed her? The truth is that their endorsements of Elmo Smith lead by at least 3 to 1.
 3. WHY have out-of-state interests given thousands upon thousands of dollars to her campaign fund?
 4. WHY does she publicly state that a United States Senator should not represent, in her words, "just one little state"? Is it because she is expected to represent the out-of-state people who have contributed these many thousands of dollars to her campaign? WHAT DO THEY EXPECT IN RETURN?

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