

Editorial Page

Know Candidates, Issues

We're coming down to the last four weeks of the election campaign, and it's high time for voters to take a hard, knowing look at the candidates, their programs and their promises. In the final analysis, the voter has to make up his own mind, disregarding much of the oratory, the histrionics and the conglomerate gobbledook of the candidates and their fired-up supporters.

Here's a check-list on political candidates worth reviewing before you make up your mind for whom to vote in November. It encourages you to look into their background and should, once and for all, prove that if you read your newspapers and magazines and listen to the radio and TV programs having to do with political candidates, you should be well-informed. These media should help you arrive at a fair and impartial conclusion:

- Is he (or she) a man with a conscience? Or does he make statements or take positions at the expense of conscience?
- Is he a strong leader, able to make intelligent decisions under pressure? Or is he so indecisive that he evades important issues?
- Does he show by past performance that he has administrative ability? Or does he merely say he has?
- Do his advisers advocate realistic improvements? Or would their proposals, however well-intentioned, run

the risk of making a bad situation worse?

- Does he show imagination and initiative without being foolhardy or reckless?
- Would he maintain the same fiscal standards which meet essential needs without opening the door to graft, inflation, waste or corruption?
- Would he, as the elected guardian of the people's rights, uphold established law? Or is he inclined to be a law unto himself?
- Would he put the welfare of the people before his own party, business or organization?
- Does he indulge in generalities, dreams or grandiose plans? Or does he get down to specifics?
- Would he effectively encourage citizens to shoulder real problems? Or would he shift so much of the burden to centralized government that personal responsibilities and individual enterprise would be stifled?
- Would he pursue a course of action based on moral and patriotic principles? Or would he "zig" with every new "zag"?
- Does he have the courage to insist on necessary but unpopular measures for the general welfare? Or does he follow the line of least resistance, telling people what they want to hear?
- Does he strike you as an opportunist intent only on the next election? Or is he a statesman whose vision embraces the next generation?

Columbus Day -- 1960

Christopher Columbus was one of those rare men whose lives mark the end of one age and the beginning of another. Through him, cramped and narrow Europe of the late Middle Ages was given a sudden view of a rich, unlimited "New World," ripe for conquest by those daring enough to cross the still unknown sea.

What kind of man was Columbus? The few established facts about him are familiar in our schoolbooks. He was a weaver from Genoa turned sailor. His fortitude and singlemindedness drew admiration, but he was a difficult master and poor administrator of the lands he discovered.

In his biography of Columbus, one-time Spanish ambassador to Washington, Don Salvador de Madariaga, wrote:

"Colon (Columbus) was not a settler but an unsettler. He belonged to that type of man who is born to initiate things, to open them up, to sow; not to that type who develops and expands them, who reaps."

As it was to be later (in a different sense), America was the land of opportunity. Here, not only nobleman but peasant and outcast could make their name and fortune. Greed and adventure were the spurs and exploitation was the handiwork of the successors to Columbus.

Not until later did men seek out the wilderness as a place in which to build homes and begin a new way of life of their own choosing—who came to America not to exploit but simply to live without oppression.

Food For Thought

A British biochemist says we are wasting a lot of food by feeding it to cows and other farm animals. We'd get more value out of leaves and grasses if they were processed and combined with other foods in some palatable way for human consumption.

Could be that someday the man of the house will hear the good woman say: "Henry, go out and mow the dinner, please."

They Had Choice?

If you can't lick 'em, join 'em. That apparently seemed to be the course pursued by school officials in Kerrville, Tex., when they declared the opening day of the Texas deer season a legal holiday as a number of schools do.

Reason: Most of the youngsters play hooky that day anyway to go hunting.

And not until much, much later did the descendants of these settlers look at themselves and realize they were a new breed of men, deserving to be free of Old World domination.

We are often reminded that Columbus did not set out to discover America. His great dream was a direct route to the East, and he could never accept the fact that he had found an entirely new world, not an outlying part of Asia. He was not even the first, for the Vikings had been to America long before him. But his discovery was the one that counted.

It is a truism to say that Columbus' voyage profoundly changed the course of human history. Yet no other judgment can be made. We are all his heirs.

No Place To Hide

Kotzebue, north of the Arctic Circle, will soon be equipped with phones—in color, yet—by the Trans-Alaska Telephone Co. This Eskimo village will then be the northernmost telephone point on the North American continent.

It's getting harder and harder to get away from it all—to get some place where you can't be reached by the office.

Any Other Name—

New regulations by Cuba's weather bureau won't allow "American" hurricanes in Cuba.

Actually, the hurricanes will be the same; just the names will be changed. Instead of English feminine names, often untranslatable into Spanish, they'll be given Spanish code names.

BARBS

College grads start out looking for a position and are lucky to find just a job.

Folks don't mind being bitten by a travel bug unless it's a mosquito.

There are a lot of remedies for a cold, depending on how many friends you have.

You might just as well keep your temper—nobody wants any part of it.

Pastors would be happier if dimes went to church as often as nickels do.

What every mother likes about a new baby is her arms.

Other Editor's Opinions . . .

Strange Logic

(EUGENE REGISTER-GUARD)
The Oregonian is back at its absurd argument that because it costs Portland residents more to maintain the operations of their big city government, other residents of the state should somehow be forced to chip in on these costs.

The Portland paper this time uses figures from a new report on the financing of city governments in Oregon. These figures show that of all Oregon cities of 1,000 population or more, only four raise larger shares of necessary municipal revenues from property taxation than Portland does.

"Most Portland property owners," the Oregonian concludes, "may be better able to pay higher taxes than those in smaller cities, but the high property tax rate should be considered by the Legislature when it delves into such issues as equalization of school revenues."

This is strange logic, indeed, to argue that kids in small towns should receive proportionately less state financial assistance in their schools simply because the big city maintains more costly police and fire departments, zoos and things like municipal auditoriums—the likes of which small towns can't even afford to contemplate.

Teachers' Tenure

(OREGON STATESMAN)
The Oregon Education Association is alarmed over proposals for amending the teachers' tenure law—the law which gives employment security to teachers in the larger districts. In its publication the OEA lists the following as "major changes" in the tenure law:

1. Permitting extension of probationary periods to five years.
2. Removing administrators and supervisors from tenure classification in those positions and giving them tenure only as teachers.
3. Extending causes for dismissal to include "inadequate professional performance, physical or mental incapacity, and emotional instability."
4. Wiping out provision for a tenure commission and its review duties.
5. Limiting court appeals to violations of legal technicalities only.

Its editorial comment is that these proposals "strike at professional security." It feels there is continuing need for "safeguarding educators from dissident groups and personal attacks" so as to "permit educators to use their creative abilities best in developing and operating good school programs." In particular, the OEA asks for competency panels to hear appeals from decisions by school boards under the tenure law.

What the interim committee which considered the subject probably listened to were criticisms of the way the tenure law works. Critics say that once a teacher comes under tenure there is the temptation to "coast." In short, teachers may get lazy.

In individual cases that may be true, but most teachers are eager to do a good job whether under tenure or not. There may be ways of strengthening the hands of administrators to insist on competent performance by those on tenure; but it would be a mistake to weaken the security of teachers in their positions save for serious cause. In recent years administrators



Former Governor Discusses Proposed State Reshuffle

(By CHARLES SPRAGUE IN THE OREGON STATESMAN)

The 1959 Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution asking Governor Hatfield to present a comprehensive plan for reorganization of our state government. The governor assigned immediate responsibility for the spade-work to Freeman Holmer, director of the Department of Finance and Administration. When Holmer and his staff had studied the problem and discussed it with department and bureau heads they prepared a fresh chart of organization. Gov. Hatfield then appointed a committee with former Gov. Robert D. Holmes as vice chairman.

The committee held six meetings and arrived at what it calls a "consensus" as to what should be done. On some of the issues the agreement was complete, on others there was considerable variance in opinions. And when the report was finally passed it was with the understanding that individuals were still free to differ on specific details.

Oregon's system of administration has been one of wide dispersion of authority. While the governor is the chief executive, he shares his power with the secretary of state and state treasurer on certain boards, chief of which is the board of control. Also, there is a proliferation of independent boards and commissions. While the appointing power rests with the governor they function with a high degree of independence of the governor's office. At present there are 68 operating agencies and 83 policy-making or advisory

boards. The Finance Department's plan proposed a reduction to 34 agencies plus 29 licensing boards. In general the Advisory Committee approved suggestions of the department, but with some important changes.

This effort toward streamlining administration and establishing clear and direct lines of command has been going forward a long time. Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois made a name for himself in the second decade of the century when he set up a cabinet form in Illinois. Other states have followed suit, with greater or less success. The new state of Alaska has gone to the extreme of simplification. It elects a governor and lieutenant governor, twinned on the same ticket, with executive powers centered in the governor.

There is much to be said for the use of boards and commissions in administration. Where lay persons are used they bring a broad experience in affairs, usually take a very great interest in the work assigned them. Citizen participation is helpful in keeping the public informed about government and alert to its needs. Among these commissions are the Highway Commission, the Board of Higher Education, the Welfare Commission. Our committee decided to recommend no change in their status. It was pointed out that a board whose members hold overlapping terms is able to provide a stability and a continuity of policy in administration which is helpful to the employed staff and to the public being served.

should have the appointing power.

The committee touched a live nerve when it considered the disposition of the Fish Commission and the Game Commission. It concluded to use a single bureau of fisheries and one of game in the Department of Natural Resources. This would combine regulatory authority over fish in one agency. Whether it can be achieved, and whether it would end or soften the bitter fight between sports and commercial fishermen is a question.

Instead of putting the State Fair under Agriculture it would be set up as a division in the Department of Commerce. There is a great deal of interest in these and other proposals on reorganization. Some interim committees are considering special phases of the problem. The common report is that the agencies affected agree on the need, but many ask to be "let alone."

The committee understands clearly that its function was advisory only, and advisory to the governor. He can make such use of its recommendations as he chooses. Then he will submit his recommendations to the Legislature which will have the "last word," unless the referendum is invoked on particular acts. There will be ample time for the public to learn in detail of the proposals, and the Assembly is sure to hold hearings before taking action.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, October 12, the 288th day of the year with 80 more in 1960.

The moon is in its last quarter.

The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Mercury, Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:
In 1492, at 2 a.m. Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor aboard the Pinta, one of three vessels in the expedition led by Christopher Columbus, sighted land.

In 1870, Confederate hero General Robert E. Lee, died.

STAR GAZER
By CLAY R. ROLLAN
Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars. To develop message for Thursday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Taurus	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gemini	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Cancer	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Leo	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Virgo	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
Libra	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Scorpio	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Sagittarius	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Capricorn	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Aquarius	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132
Pisces	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144

EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Africa Colony Status Real Poser For NATO

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—The most serious split yet to appear in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization shows around the tough African knot. It is a division over whether the European NATO members who now have colonies in Africa shall be supported in trying to hold them.

The split has been widened by the current U.N. General Assembly where Khrushchev—backed up now by India's Nehru—demands immediate independence for all colonies.

Of the 15 countries now in NATO, eight are sometime colonial powers. Four still have African colonies—Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal. Italy had African colonies till they were taken away from her after World War II. Germany had African colonies till they were taken away after World War I.

Denmark holds Greenland and Norway Spitzbergen Islands, which must be defended under the NATO pact. Spain, which is not in NATO but which has a mutual defense arrangement with the United States, still holds African colonies.

Britain, France, Belgium and Spain have been rapidly granting independence to their colonies in the last few years. The stumbling block is Algeria, which the French consider an integral part of France and refuse to let go.

Article six of the North Atlantic Treaty specifically provides that an armed attack on "the Algerian Department of France" shall be considered the same as an attack on European France.

If such an attack developed, other NATO members would be pledged under article five of the treaty to come to the aid of France with such action as deemed necessary, "including the use of armed force" to maintain NATO security.

This is said to give France a strong hold on Algeria under

international law. It is a basis for the contention that NATO should back France in resisting Algerian independence.

The Algerian question is again on the U.N. agenda. It has been there since 1955. It failed to get the required two-thirds majority for approval last year.

But the pressure from the 25 African and Asian nations sponsoring the resolution in support of African "self-determination" grows stronger every year. This year, it might pass.

France considers this outside interference in a purely internal matter. And if France calls on the NATO countries for support of its position, a showdown is inevitable.

The question is not now actively before the NATO council of ministers in Paris and there is no definite move to bring it up at its December meeting.

But there is strong sentiment in NATO for support of the French position. It is based in part on a belief that an eventual conflict between the Free World and the Communists—if it comes—would be fought in Africa.

It is argued that if the NATO countries give up their influence in Africa, the Free World will lose this struggle. For this reason it is argued that NATO should adopt an African policy, which it does not have now.

All this puts the United States on an extremely tough spot. American sympathies are naturally with dependent peoples seeking freedom, liberty and independence. But the United States also stands by its allies.

If, however, this country is now put in the position of being forced to defend the colonial powers because of the NATO treaty, it will put a severe strain on the alliance.

This could weaken it even more than previous French refusals to commit its forces to the NATO supreme command. And nothing could delight Khrushchev more than to have the North Atlantic alliance fall apart.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Clip And File This Inoculation Summary

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Now that school has opened, it's a good idea to discuss children's immunity records.

To begin with, consider the youngster who's just entered at the preschool or school level. If your doctor has been a practical advocate of preventive medicine, your youngster has probably already been immunized against smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (pertussis) and infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis).

If so, he or she needed only a fresh vaccination against smallpox and a single booster dose of one of the new four-way products that protect against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis.

If the child had never before received preventive inoculations, he required, beside the compulsory smallpox vaccination, three monthly injections of a four-way product, and an additional dose of polio vaccine at some convenient time in the late spring or early summer.

Then there are fresh problems to be met and solved. Typhoid immunizations will be needed for the youngster who expects to go to camp the following summer or who may visit countries less fortunate than our own.

The child who inherits a family susceptibility to rheumatic fever and especially one who has suffered a single attack, however mild, requires regular doses, under medical supervision, of an antibiotic capable of eliminating streptococcal invasion.

The youngster whose resistance may have been lowered by a congenital deformity or some acquired disease may have to be protected against an attack of influenza, mumps or measles by injections of appropriate biological products. And finally, consideration must be given BCG vaccination for the child whose family background points to a special susceptibility to tuberculous invasion.

If you're the kind of parent whose prime consideration is the health of your children, please file this column where you can later check it over with your own doctor and the school physician. And please remember that, in a field as complex as that of immunity, you're bound to run into differences of opinion and procedure.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet, "Anticipating Retirement," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Following completion of the basic immunization schedule, the school child requires only a single booster of the four-way product every three or four years, and a repeat of smallpox vaccination every fifth year, provided that no emergency situation arises.

In the event of an emergency, special precautions must be taken to meet the special emergency. A booster of tetanus toxoid will be required if the child suffers a penetrating wound; of diphtheria toxoid if a single instance of this dread infection occurs in the neighborhood; of pertussis vaccine if an epidemic of whooping cough breaks out in a nearby community; of polio vaccine if newspapers report a rising rate of infantile paralysis anywhere in the nation.

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THOUGHTS

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