

### DJ Aided New Comic

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—A year or so ago, Bob Newhart was a \$40-a-week accountant with a knack for adding up figures wrong.

"It was the petty cash that bugged me," he recalls. "At the end of the day, it would come out \$1.50 short, so I'd put in the amount from my own pocket. They tried to tell me I couldn't do that, but it seemed better than spending three hours trying to find the mistake."

Today, Newhart is well on his way to a blooming fortune and finds himself president of a corporation, the principal asset of which is himself.

"It's somewhat staggering," he admits. Newhart is 31, medium-sized, sandy-haired, pleasant-looking, well cast as an accountant. He broke out of that casting to score a hit with his album, "The Button-Down Mind." He is the first comedy star to be created by records.

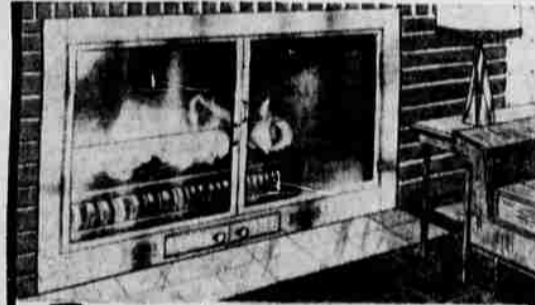
Newhart is here for a date at the Crescendo and to talk movie and TV deals. He discussed his rise to fame with an accountant's sense of detachment.

Newhart didn't come by his performing ability overnight, of course. A Chicago boy, he dabbled in summer stock, mostly as a character comedian. He and a friend tried to syndicate a series of comedy spots for radio, an enterprise that lost him \$200.

Between such enterprises he took accounting jobs. The radio spots attracted the attention of disc jockey Dan Sorkin, with whom he did a daytime TV show. Net result of six months' labor: four fan letters—and two of them asked where they could buy the sponsor's product."

But Sorkin introduced Newhart's work to Warner Brothers Records and the deal was made for the album. The comedian made a solid hit on this year's Emmy show and has been playing night clubs ever since. But he hates them because of drunk hecklers and plans to devote himself to playing college concerts and TV.

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### Thornton Challenged

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Television debates, being lifted to unprecedented political importance by the Nixon-Kennedy matches, are getting increasing attention at the state level.

The latest challenge for such a debate in Oregon comes from state Sen. Carl Francis of Dayton, Republican candidate for attorney general, who wants to take on the Democratic incumbent, Robert Y. Thornton.

There already has been one such debate in this Oregon campaign, that between Republican Elmo Smith and Democratic Mrs. Maurine B. Neuberger in their rivalry for the U. S. Senate seat of her late husband. That was held in a Portland television studio last month.

Francis got into the act Thursday after Thornton had exchanged verbal shafts with Gov. Mark Hatfield. Thornton accused the governor of a smear campaign against him and challenged the governor to a debate. The governor declined and suggested Francis would be happy to accept.

Francis would, he promptly issued a challenge to debate Thornton in front of television cameras at Portland. He suggested they share the cost. No immediate reply came from Thornton.

Elsewhere in the Oregon political campaign, state Sen. Monroe Sweetland, Democratic candidate for secretary of state, said at Eugene that Oregon's economy is sagging.

He called for an end to "unsuccessful high interest rates and tight money policies."

Republicans announced that Thomas E. Dewey, the 1944 and 1948 GOP presidential candidate, will speak at two fund-raising affairs for Smith on Oct. 22. One will be a \$5-a-plate lunch in Portland, the other a \$2-a-plate breakfast in Hillsboro.

The Democrats also announced a fund-raising dinner at which three Democratic candidates will speak—Sweetland, Thornton and state Sen. Ward Cook, candidate for state treasurer. The dinner will be held in Portland Oct. 13.

Republicans announced that Gen. Rodolfo Larcher, who resigned as army secretary Tuesday night, was reinstated Wednesday night. Gen. Carlos Toranzo Montero, army commander and chief of the "rebels," also retained his job.

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He is a red, white and blue affair with a big Nixon sign on the right breast and a big Kennedy sign on the left, enabling the wearer to lift either lapel of his jacket for purposes of dodging an argument or currying favor with rabid partisans.

He said he was hoping for a brisk sale among independents who frequent bars and salesmen who sweet-talk customers.

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### Third TV Debate: Candidates Agree On Only Two Subjects

By JACK BELL AP Political Writer A wide-ranging third television argument found the two major presidential candidates agreed today on only two subjects: defending Berlin and condemning religious bigotry.

Separated by the width of the continent but brought to a single screen, Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy flailed at each other Thursday night on the issues of war and peace, how to stop national emergency strikes, the state of American prestige and the cost of farm programs.

Both sides thought they had won.

### Candidates Strategy Now Clear

By JAMES MARLOW Associated Press News Analyst WASHINGTON (AP) — After three "great debates" on TV the tactics — or the techniques — of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy begin to show through.

Nixon is a generalizer who makes frequent use of that old-time debating tactic: the big needle. When he thinks he has a good thing going, he won't let go. He gets sentimental and, like a name-dropper, identifies himself with President Eisenhower.

Kennedy, who evidently does his homework, is much more specific and detailed than Nixon, but lets himself lose a lot of time trying to extract the Nixon needle. Recently he became quite a needle himself.

For example: As TV watchers could see for themselves he had gotten under Nixon's skin by an earlier remark calling him "trigger-happy."

But Kennedy talks too fast, throwing out facts, names and dates as if he assumed all the millions of TV viewers were as familiar with these things as he himself is. And he seems to lack a dramatic sense.

Before the campaign ever got under way Nixon told newsmen he'd go heavy on generalizations, light on details. He has followed that course. For instance, Thursday night, instead of going into detail on defense plans, he said he would make a major speech about it.

Nixon uses the needle various ways: By accusing Kennedy of reversing himself, talking one way now and another before; of wanting to spend too much; of getting facts mixed.

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