

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Wins Endorsements

This newspaper has previously indicated a strong preference for Vice President Nixon to be next President of the United States. Nothing has occurred in the meantime to change that preference, and there has been much to strengthen that belief.

First, it has been clearly shown that Nixon possesses a depth of maturity and experience not exhibited by his opponent Senator Jack Kennedy. While we would prefer that the issues were more sharply defined in their TV "debates" we believe Nixon has demonstrated his fitness to lead this nation in the trying times ahead.

Second, Senator Kennedy has not shown that he has any intention of abandoning his philosophy of "something free for everybody" even though he must realize that is not possible. Such an attitude can lead only to fiscal disaster for the United States.

This, of course, is over-simplification.

We believe it is significant that some of the nation's great newspapers have come out with unqualified endorsement of Mr. Nixon for President. These include (among others) The Christian Science Monitor, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the Phoenix, Ariz. Republic. In addition, such national magazines as The Saturday Evening Post and Life have abandoned tradition and added their endorsement of Mr. Nixon.

The Monitor, an independent newspaper, had this to say in concluding a lengthy editorial about the two candidates:

"... To sum up, there are two main imperatives for Americans in the days ahead: First is to push outward the frontiers of freedom in the world while maintaining peace. Second is to enlarge individual freedoms at home while strengthening the general welfare as against grab-bag politics. For success in these tasks Americans will require positive, progressive, and skilled leadership. As we see it, Richard M. Nixon is best prepared to supply that leadership."

The Globe-Democrat said, in part:

"Senator Kennedy has been promising all things to all men—the worker, the farmer, the old and the young, depending on whom he was talking to. The cost of this vista of unlimited plenty would bankrupt the nation;

nor has he even intimated how he would raise the money to pay for it.

"His program is socialism and demagoguery, with government doing more and more of the things which free peoples throughout history have always done for themselves. It sounds wonderful, until you question who is going to pay for it and from what earnings and at what price to our freedom.

"Vice President Nixon has equal hope for our people, but within the framework of a solvent America. The Nixon goal of a better life can and will be accomplished without ruinous inflation which could rob us of our savings and our substance, and which would fulfill the Communist dream of having us crumble from within."

The Republic said:

"We are opposed to Kennedy because he has never given any indication of deep-down convictions about American freedom or the rights of individual citizens.

"We are opposed to him because as a senator from Massachusetts he has represented minority pressure groups instead of the people of his state. He is the darling of the AFL-CIO (COPE) and the ADA, who boast that he always has voted for them 100%, and his record proves he has. No man who is under such complete obligation to left-wing pressure groups should ever be elected president of the United States.

"We are especially opposed to him because he allowed Walter Reuther and his man Friday, Chester Bowles, to write the radical Democratic platform and then he accepted it without a single protest. This platform was a socialist manifesto and the most radical political platform ever presented to the American people by either of the two great parties. Walter Reuther is an avowed socialist, but that doesn't seem to make any difference to Jack Kennedy.

"And, last, we are opposed to having the White House put up for political sale. It is obvious that the Kennedy family intends to get into the White House, no matter what it costs and no matter what concessions have to be made to do it. Pop Joe Kennedy will continue to pour out his millions in an all-out attempt to 'put his little boy in the White House'."

Measure No. 15

The Herald and News, the past few days has been publishing a number of short articles outlining in very brief form what is contained in the 15 measures that will be on the November 8 ballot to be decided by the voters. One of these measures deserves some comment at this time.

It is known as the billboard control measure. In recent days we have been besieged with material covering both sides of what is obviously a most controversial issue.

There are many points in favor of both sides in this issue. It is almost impossible to consider the whole question without a great deal of confusion.

Cutting through the arguments, of both the proponents and the opponents of the measure, the Herald and News takes a stand in opposition to Measure No. 15 wholly on the basis that the proposed law goes too far. It needs moderation.

At the same time, we acknowledge that something must be done to rid our highways of the monstrous signs and billboards that deface the landscape. That is nothing new. Even the legitimate billboard industry will admit that some steps must be taken to control the haphazard elements of the industry.

Too, the proposed law is contrary to our general philosophy—it calls for more government in business. While this element is only a small portion of the proposal, the measure does call for the state to get into the advertising business. As we said, this is not a big item, but it is there.

It is obvious that there are thousands of well-meaning citizens in the state who want something done about the situation. And they are right. Something must be done. We are in accord with the spirit of Measure No. 15. It is some of the specific provisions that bring our objections.

One point in particular with which we differ: That provision which specifies that the state can erect billboards, selling advertising

thereon to those willing to pay the price—if they are eligible. Taking this to its most ridiculous point, what would prevent the state, in the future, from taking over newspapers, radio and television stations? The principal point, as we see it, in this controversy is that the billboard industry has not policed itself as well as it should. And that is true. What would prevent a group of zealots from determining that other advertising media—newspapers, magazines, radio, television, direct mail, etc.—are obnoxious? As we said, this is carrying the situation to ridiculous lengths, but it could happen.

Certainly, the billboard industry in the state has in it enough intelligent people who can see that people of the state are indignant and disturbed. While they have defaulted on their promises to clean up the industry in the past, perhaps they have learned a lesson by this initiative action. Admittedly, the billboard industry has a powerful, and sometimes, blatant lobbying force. But they are not stupid or arrogant enough to disregard this warning sign from the people of Oregon. If they are, then they deserve whatever laws might be imposed upon them in the future.

We are hopeful that the people of Oregon will give them one more chance to clean up their own mess, by voting "no" on measure No. 15.

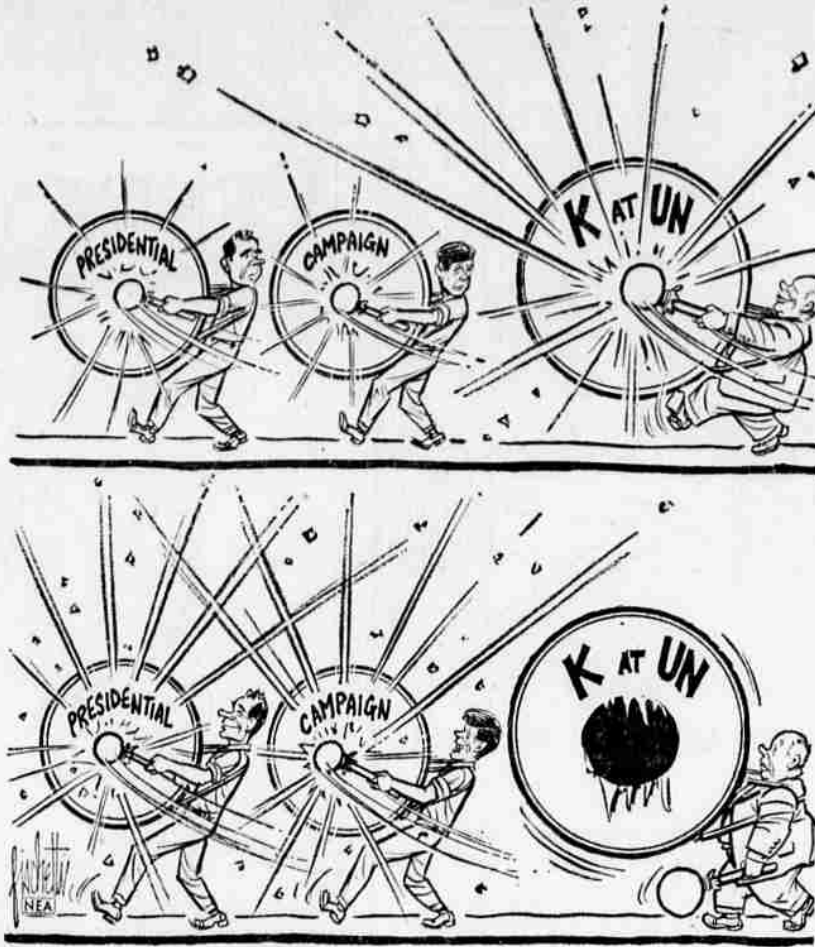
BARBS

You can always tell when it's vacation time by the way your car sounds as if it's about to break down.

The cost of keeping up with styles is bound to make a woman acquire new wrinkles.

When little kids have a birthday the family and the candles have a blowout!

Boom and Bust



U.S. Taxpayer Prime Target For Addition To Martian Zoo

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International
WASHINGTON (UPI) — When the men from Mars arrive on earth they will want for their collection a U.S. taxpayer. They will put this taxpayer in

CAPITOL MEMO... Billboard Fight Going To Voters

By DOUGLAS GRIPP
United Press International
SALEM—The most controversial measure before Oregon voters next month is probably billboard control, No. 15.

The battle lines are clearly drawn.

Pushing the measure hardest is the group which put it on the ballot by initiative petition—the Oregon Highway Protection Committee headed by Rudie Wilhelm Jr., Portland trucking executive. They have the support of Gov. Mark Hatfield, who signed the petition, and even Ginger Rogers, who says Oregon's lush scenery is being blotted out by billboards. The Hollywood actress has a ranch in Southern Oregon.

Fighting the measure is the Oregon Council on Highway Regulation, whose chairman is Ralph T. Holsapple Jr., Portland hotelman. Those against the initiative include tourist industry groups and, of course, the billboard interests.

The measure would, in five years, remove "Class D" outdoor advertising signs from within 660 feet of U.S. Highways 99 and 30, except in cities. Class D are those which have no relation to services within five miles ahead. Most other signs would be exempt.

A billboard control measure failed in the 1959 Legislature. Officials of the State Veterans' Affairs Department say that if the voters turn down measure No. 15—the veterans bonding and loan amendment—Gis will have to wait until 1962 for new Oregon vet home loans.

If it passes, another 135 million dollars will be available, and processing can proceed.

Supporters, including veterans' groups, say there is still a need for the state program and that it pays for itself.

Leading the opposition is the Protect Oregon's Credit Committee. Chairman is Guy Jacques, Portland. This group includes private loan firms, which are against government entry into the home lending field.

Talk of a surplus in the state treasury provided a probable kiss of death for measure No. 14, the personal income tax bill. Even legislators who initially supported it concede that it hasn't much of a chance for passage.

The measure would raise taxes in the middle and upper income brackets. It was approved because of expectations last year that the state would have a deficit.

State tax officials estimate Oregon will have about 33 million dollars left over in this biennium, without the additional 12 million dollars the measure would raise.

An irate citizens' group from Albany put the bill on the ballot by initiative petition.

the Martian zoo with a sign on his cage. It will read like this: "Sturdiest and most stupid earth animal found in the Western hemisphere; range, limited to the United States; caution, dangerous when aroused."

The sign will read that way if the Martians properly research the habits and environment of their captive. This research will discover that the U.S. taxpayer hardly and almost happily carries an incredible tax burden. He is made of sturdy stuff. This research also will discover that incredible sums of the tax dollars extracted from the U.S. taxpayer go down wasteful rat holes, mouse holes, and ant holes.

This research will not discover, however, that the U.S. taxpayer ever—at least not recently—has done anything effective to protect himself against the wastrels of his money or to ease the burden imposed upon him. That qualifies him for stupidity.

The U.S. taxpayer's government has published the nation's housekeeping accounts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. If the head of a simple household confessed to such an accounting, chances are the grocer would cut off his credit and, maybe, the auto dealer would repossess his car.

The household accounts show that government hiked its spending figure in this first quarter to approximately \$24.7 billion, about \$130 million more than was spent in this first quarter. The

treasury took in about \$23.38 billion, which was nearly \$2 billion more than was collected a year ago.

This massive flow of the taxpayers' dollars to government was not sufficient, however, to pay the government's bills. The public debt slowly is increasing as government spending continues to outstrip income.

There will be no relief for the U.S. taxpayer nor any successful effort to keep government spending within the limits of income unless the taxpayers demand it. They could demand that and make it stick, if they would, because taxpayers also are voters.

No such is in the works, however. The voter-taxpayer was sold many years ago on the idea that the government was spending someone else's money, not his. Organized pressure groups get whatever they can out of the U.S. treasury. Mere taxpayers have no organized pressure group.

On the contrary, taxpayers cleave away in all directions to join pressure groups representing just about every area of national life except the taxpaying area. These pressure groups extend from farmers, labor and veterans through local chambers of commerce, associations of mayors, associations of educators. You name it, and there is a pressure group which wants the government to spend some money for it. The U.S. taxpayer probably deserves what hit him.

Red Losses In U.N. Appear Short-Term

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

On paper, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev may seem to have lost more than he won during his United Nations stay. But the paper losses may be short-term only, still capable of being turned into Communist victories.

Khrushchev failed to:—Win a U.N. seat for Red China.

—Win anywhere near majority approval of his plan to reorganize the office of the secretary-general into a Communist-weighted three-man presidium.

—Out or obtain the resignation of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

—Turn the U.N. General Assembly into a world summit meeting on disarmament. Before he made his big pitch for disarmament most world leaders already had gone back home.

Attracts World Leaders

But he did:—By his own initiative draw more world leaders than ever before assembled under a single roof.

—Establish himself as a relaxed leader who could stay away from home as long as he wished, meanwhile reaping a propaganda harvest.

—In his own words, "plant seeds" for the future.

As for his failures, many observers at the United Nations believed that this would be one of the last years the United States and its allies successfully could prevent the entry of Red China as a full-fledged U.N. member.

More important than those who voted for or against Red China this year were the 23 nations

which abstained. They included nearly all of the newly-admitted African nations. A switch by less than half of these in next year's voting would do the trick.

As for reorganizing the U.N. to turn it into an arm of the Kremlin it is probable that here Khrushchev employed a time-honored Communist stratagem. He asked far more than he expected, and any compromise would be a Communist gain.

"Seed" Is Planted

While such prominent leaders as Prime Minister Nehru of India oppose any plan which would paralyze the office of the secretary-general, nevertheless the "seed" has been planted. The Afro-Asian group is dissatisfied with its present U.N. representation, particularly in the Security Council, and may be expected to press for some sort of U.N. reorganization.

It is probable that Khrushchev will have to bear with Hammarskjöld until the latter's term runs out in 1963. Then will come the big Soviet push and a moment of decision for the United States. Meanwhile, the United States and its allies must decide whether reorganization of the United Nations is inevitable and come up with a plan of its own or elect to fight it out on the basis of the Khrushchev demands.

As for disarmament, the big powers themselves eventually must decide. But Khrushchev's demand for immediate destruction of arms draws strong support from small nations who believe money spent on guns much better could be spent on their own development.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

Now that fall is upon us, I've suspended the campaign for the development of a grass that grows to a maximum height of one inch. For the next few weeks, we'll be plumping for a tree whose leaves turn to dust, or automatically blow into the neighbor's yard.

I don't want to belabor a point, but this "crowd-counting" game in the news stories is just too much. The stories are familiar: "An estimated 250,000 people greeted candidate Blank, says police chief So-and-So. This is 75,000 more than turned out for Blank's opponent." But then Mayor Whatzname, an old hand at crowd-counting, "puts the figure at only 150,000..." Then there are the other variations: "The crowd was 'uproarious,'" "restrained," "vociferously partisan," "courteously restrained," etc. Election day will be a relief in more ways than one.

We've had some troubles with our letters to the editor. While we realize that we can't get perfect copy all of the time, this past week we received three letters that were pretty well impossible to decipher. After considerable time, we decoded two of them, but had to give up on the third. We are hopeful that you will make special effort at legibility if the letter is hand-written.

According to the conversations I have heard (and overheard) among women, the favorite topic is children. Now I learn that is not the case. Most talked about subject amongst a group of women is clothes. Second favorite is children. Next comes gossip, then men. And after that movies, bridge, and the weather.

Men, I am told, like to talk about women.

You all probably have experienced those days when practically everything goes wrong—or seems to. Seems to me that those days come at least once a week—or more often. Anyway, consider the sad plight of the railroad engineer who had one of those days. The water for his shower in the morning was cold. His shoe lace broke. At breakfast his toast was burned. His car wouldn't start and he had

to take a taxi to the yards. He was late, so when he started his train, he speeded it up to 90 miles an hour. Just as he was going around a curve, he saw another train coming straight at him—and on the same track! He heaved a big sigh, and turning to his fireman said, "Did you ever have one of those days when just everything goes wrong?"

Having come from the mid-west (S.D., N.D., Minn., Iowa) and Montana, I find myself having a heck of a time adjusting myself to constant good, livable weather in the Klamath.

As full of people as the world is, have you ever stopped to wonder why so few of them are genuinely concerned about actually helping another fellow? So many would rather kick a man down—or kick him after he is down. Not that the accomplishment does them any particular good or that it benefits them any. Just a matter of attempting to better himself by degrading, belittling, deriding, or otherwise contributing to the downfall of a neighbor, a business competitor, and even persons who count them as friends. Kid stuff—but so often and so viciously practiced by adults.

Ever stop to think how much easier it would be to do good to a man—rather than go through the complex manipulations and gyrations that so often accompany the double-cross and throat-cutting?

Whenever I hear two or more individuals panning a third party or parties, I think of the fellow who said, "Whenever someone is snapping at your heels, remember you are ahead of him." Or, another apt phrase could be "When you're getting kicked from the rear, it means you're in front."

The hostess remarked to her male guest: "I shouldn't be offering you wine, should I? You are head of the Temperance League aren't you?" "Oh, no, I am head of the Anti-Vice League," he replied. She thought a moment. "Well," she said, "I knew there was something I shouldn't offer you."

And there you are—through with another one.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

East Germany Needs West German Help

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — West Germany's notice of intent to end its trade agreement with Communist East Germany Dec. 31 is now looked upon here as an important cold war victory.

It has brought protests from East Germany Communist boss Walter Ulbricht and an appeal for new talks on economic traffic. Russia's Khrushchev has apparently accepted the suggestion by Britain's Harold Macmillan that talks on Berlin could be resumed by the Big Four in January. This is taken to mean that the East-West German crisis has again been sidetracked, at least until next year.

This is the second time that Khrushchev has backed up on threats to make a separate peace treaty with East Germany. The last time was a year ago, after his talk with Eisenhower at Camp David. Khrushchev then agreed to negotiations at some future, unspecified time, to achieve a solution in accord with the interests of all concerned and to preserve peace.

This delay helped clear the track for a Paris summit meeting last spring. But when that was wrecked Khrushchev again began to toss Berlin ultimatums around.

The campaign was stepped up just before Khrushchev came to the U.N. Then East German plans for a military invasion of West Germany were revealed by Bonn. And East Germany began new restrictions on West German travel to Berlin.

For a few days it looked as though a new German crisis might become a more serious threat to world peace than Africa or anything else on the General Assembly agenda.

But the whole business is now spotlighted as just another calculated Khrushchev propaganda trick to increase tension.

To the West Germans, Khrushchev's threat to sign a separate

peace treaty with East Germany is meaningless. It would amount to Khrushchev making a treaty with himself.

It would change nothing. Any idea that such a treaty would make East Germany free and independent is a myth.

If the U.N. were to approve Khrushchev's proposal to end all colonial regimes, East Germany would be the ideal place to put it into effect first.

It is the most tightly controlled of all Russia's Communist colonies. It is ringed by 20 Russian divisions. Its internal conditions are terrible, its economy at new lows.

Radio Free Europe, which monitors East German developments in great detail, reports labor is still conscripted for unpaid "voluntary" national reconstruction work.

Food is in short supply. A West German offer to supply food was scorned, though it was badly needed. The recent collectivization of all East German farms brought a new flood of 40,000 refugees into West Germany, making the total over three million.

East Germany needs the imports it has been getting from West Germany. They include machinery, automobiles and motorcycles. Some of these imports have gone on to Russia.

West Germany has received in exchange principally coal and raw materials which can be obtained from other sources.

The threat of another Communist blockade no longer seems to concern the West Berliners. They have stockpiled food.

The movement of people overland between West Berlin and West Germany has been hampered by East German travel restrictions. But as long as the airlines remain open, essential traffic gets through.

Finally the West German threat to break off trade relations with East Germany seems to have supplied the means for keeping the situation from becoming worse.