

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Daylight Time Favored

Discounting (for purposes of this article) the pros and cons of daylight saving time, we are hopeful that Oregon voters November 8 will mark their ballots in favor of Measure No. 2 calling for daylight saving time.

We recognize that there are those who oppose DST vehemently—and with, to them, good reason. Farmers, and those who operate indoor recreation facilities, have several good reasons to oppose the measure. However, we feel that the advantages of DST overcome basic objections to the plan.

For our own purposes, here in the lower Oregon area, we must face the fact that we do considerable business in California. And that state is already on DST. As a matter of convenience, therefore, we feel that it is quite important to switch, as it is quite obvious California has no intention of adopting a change in their time schedules. Incidentally, California is quite a farming state, and the farmers there seemingly live with the situation.

Measure No. 2 asks Oregon voters to express their opinion on the question: "To es-

tablish daylight saving time in all parts of Oregon within the Pacific time zone from last Sunday in April until last Sunday in September."

We realize that there are those who will argue that any person who wants DST could just get up and go to work an hour earlier—or more than that, for that matter. But it isn't that simple. People in business pretty well have to match the closing and opening hours of competitors. And persons employed by business owners or managers are pretty well restricted in the hours they might choose to work. The whole complex of business and industry is quite restrictive in application of working hours. Deviations from these traditional working hours bring confusion and inefficiency.

There are many good reasons for daylight saving time, but we consider the overriding one to be that California has adopted the practice, and that it is to our best interests and just common sense for us to do it too.

Elmo Smith For Senator

Our love for the basic freedoms and philosophy of private enterprise that has made this country the great bastion that it is today leads us also to take a stand in the U.S. Senatorial race in favor of Elmo Smith over Maurine Neuberger.

It is inconsistent, in our opinion, for any person to be for Vice President Richard Nixon and against Elmo Smith. The thinking and the philosophy of both men are very similar.

At the same time, it is quite apparent that the thinking of Maurine Neuberger and Senator John Kennedy is very similar.

Time and again, Mrs. Neuberger has stated that her stand on issues of foreign policy, public works and other domestic issues is the same as Kennedy's.

She has adopted a type of "me tooism" on many important issues, putting herself on record as believing the same as Kennedy, rather than speaking out with knowledge or conviction on them.

The same cannot be said of Elmo Smith. He has a proven background as a legislator and as Governor of this state. He is a conservative, and in this day of free-wheeling, free-spending government, more and more conservatives are needed to prevent runaway socialism from taking the reins of government.

Elmo Smith has been frank and honest enough to suggest a medical care bill of his own, ignoring both the Democratic and Republican sponsored plans. This indicates individuality in thought.

His plan also makes sense in that a man or woman need not be forced into taking medical care under the social security system until they reach the age of 40, then only if they do not have a comparable health care policy of their own.

The handling of our foreign affairs is going to be critical in the immediate years ahead, and Elmo Smith appears to be much better versed in this field than Mrs. Neuberger.

He has taken a firm stand against any type of appeasement of Communism, and an

equally firm commitment to continue full support for all foreign agreements this country has made.

Mrs. Neuberger on the other hand has merely stated she thinks like Senator Kennedy. Her recent remarks highlight her naivete on this issue. She said, "The real question is not who can talk back to the Russians, but who can sit down with them at the bargaining table and negotiate with them from a position of strength and confidence."

This indicates she has not learned the one sharp lesson that has come too late for 70 million people of the world since WW II, namely, that you cannot negotiate with the Communists, except on their terms.

Earlier she had said that, if threatened with a nuclear war over Berlin or Formosa, she would negotiate with the Russians.

This is another sharp weakness which could be a fatal defect if applied to our foreign policy thinking.

Elmo Smith scored it properly recently when he said, "If the Russians get the idea they can rattle the atomic bomb and we will retreat, they will do it."

Past experience has proven that only firm stands and firm convictions can be used when dealing with the Communists.

Smith also appears to have the interests of the State in mind when he pledged himself to get a fair share of the space age funds being spent by the federal government.

In assessing all the qualifications of both candidates, it seems to us that Oregon's position in the U.S. Senate would be considerably strengthened by Elmo Smith.

While Mrs. Neuberger has agreed almost unanimously with programs which would tend to enlarge the size and scope of the federal government, Elmo Smith has pledged himself both by his words and his records to a less-government - and - more - free - enterprise approach.

This, it seems to us, is the prime overriding issue in not only this campaign but the presidential campaign as well.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Survey Shows Papers Endorse Nixon-Lodge

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — U.S. daily newspaper editorial support is running 4-to-1 in favor of Republicans Nixon and Lodge over Democrats Kennedy and Johnson in the presidential election.

This is shown by a survey of dailies receiving this column through Newspaper Enterprise Association.

Over 300 editors from all 50 states, replying to a query by the writer, reveals that 50 per cent are supporting the Republicans to only 14 per cent supporting the Democratic ticket.

Six per cent of the editors have not announced their choice as of a month before election day. They report they are waiting to see how the campaign develops. Most of this group intend to announce their support before election day.

But there is a strong 21 per cent of the papers that will make no editorial choice this year. They announce a policy of giving fair reporting to both campaigns and leaving it up to the voters to make the choice.

Many of the papers in this group have been traditionally independent. Often they are the one paper in their respective communities.

To get this measure of newspaper political opinion, the country was arbitrarily divided into four principal geographic areas of 12 or 13 states each: Northeast, Midwest, South and West. Preferences were then measured in an unweighted and unadjusted survey.

It does not take into account circulation totals of the papers surveyed nor their comparative population areas. It is based solely on numbers of papers. There are relatively more papers in the Midwest, for instance, and approximately 40 per cent of the replies come from this area. Each of the other three areas has about 20 per cent of the papers reporting.

This analysis does not show much change from '56. Of the more than 300 papers reporting, less than one per cent say they have shifted from Republican to Democratic and less than one per cent have changed from independent to Republican. All these were in the East and Midwest.

In the Midwest and South, however, over three per cent of the papers have shifted from Democratic to Republican support on national issues. Southern papers reporting this change make clear they still support local Democratic candidates and issues.

The reasons which editors give

for their political preferences this year include many of the arguments heard in any campaign discussion. Papers that have been Republican or Democratic for from 50 to 100 years proudly stick to their party. They frequently reflect prevailing opinion in their areas.

In addition to this, editors cite many shrewd reasons for their beliefs. Unfortunately, they can't all be given here. But in their condensed statements, these were some of the outstanding points raised for and against both tickets:

One of the most frequently pro-Republican arguments given is that "Lodge is the best man of the four." Otherwise, the Nixon-Lodge "experience" line runs strongly. GOP conservatism and fiscal responsibility are also stressed.

Negatively, Republican editors say they are frightened by the Democratic program. Kennedy has made too many promises . . . too much government . . . too much spending . . . too much left wing and labor domination . . . too much socialism.

Democratic editors oppose the Republicans because of poor GOP performance . . . Eisenhower bungling . . . deterioration of the U.S. position . . . distrust of Nixon . . . the need for a change.

In Kennedy's behalf it is claimed that he has the fresher, bolder outlook, the more dynamic personality . . . new leadership is needed . . . the country is usually better off under the Democrats.

And it is pointed out that the Democratic majorities in Congress need a Democratic president to work with.

Editors who are following the independent line get in some of the best licks against both parties. Typical comments: "We're dissatisfied with both . . . we can't tell 'em apart . . . both want too much welfare." Some of these editors reduce the choice to "the lesser of two evils," or "pick the least offensive." Others say, "We're for Goldwater," and "we'll support the Virginia Conservative party this year."

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, Oct. 19, the 293rd day of the year with 73 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

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

On this day in history: In 1814, the Star Spangled Banner was sung in Baltimore for the first time.

In 1936, a round the world airplane race between three newspaper reporters ended when H. R. Ekins of the New York World-Telegram flew into Lakehurst, after covering 25,600 miles in 18 days, 11 hours, 14 minutes and 33 seconds. He nosed out Dorothy Kilgallen and Leo Kiernan.

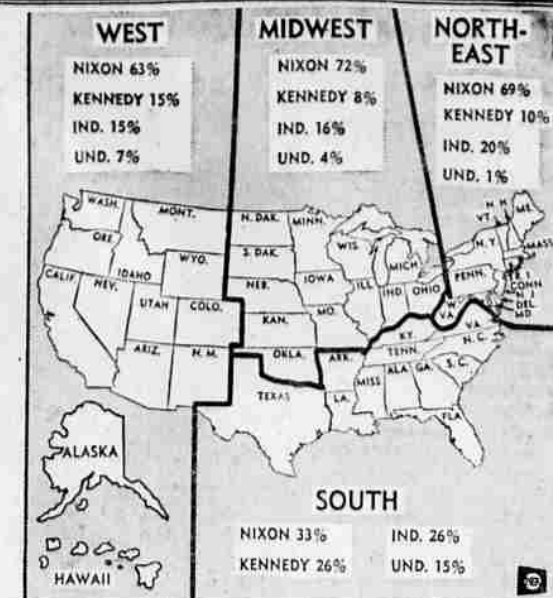
In 1944, Marlon Brando made his New York stage debut in "I Remember Mama."

In 1953, Arthur Godfrey fired singer Julius La Rosa for showing in his words a "lack of humility."

Thought for today: Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., said: "Life is an end in itself, and the only question as to whether it is worth living is whether you have enough of it."

Away from Moscow, it's easy to become a Communist. Those who were Communists when they went to Moscow lost the faith after they got there. . . . But Moscow offers the only openings (for African students).

—Michel Ayim of Togoland, who studied medicine in Russia.



Regional figures on newspaper support of the political candidates are given above, including the independent papers which make no endorsements, and those undecided as yet.

Other Editors' Opinions

Sweetland Letter

(CORVALLIS GAZETTE-TIMES)
Over in the Reader's column Monroe Sweetland has taken a considerable amount of space to comment on a one-inch remark by Secretary of State Howie Applegate as quoted in a United Press dispatch.

We can't agree with Sweetland's contentions and doubt if anyone who knows the facts will either. He says that time and events have proved he was right in refusing to vote for a reduction of income taxes during the 1957 special session of the state Legislature. "Let's look at the record."

At that time the Republicans fought for a 30 to 35 per cent tax reduction. Gov. Robert Holmes recommended a six per cent reduction and the Democrats favored a 10 per cent cut. Because there were 15 Republicans and 15 Democrats in the Senate at that time, neither party could prevail so a compromise was reached at an 18 per cent tax reduction. Sweetland voted no on this amount because he thought it was too much.

At the end of the biennium, June 30, 1959, there was approximately \$30,000,000 more in the state treasury than was needed. This means the state was taking money from the taxpayers which it did not need or use and the larger Republican tax cut should have been voted. (How can Sweetland argue he was right?)

As to basic school support, Benton County's senator, Francis Ziegler, put before the Legisla-

ture a bill which would have increased the amount from \$105 to \$120 per school census child with a resulting reduction in property taxes. The education lobby said they had enough votes on the floor of each House to pass the measure if they could only get it out of the Democratic controlled Ways and Means Committee.

If Sweetland is such a leader and friend of education as he portrays himself to be before Oregon voters, how come he didn't use his influence to get this bill out of committee?

It is estimated that at least \$30,000,000 too much will be on hand at the end of this biennium. If the Democrats had voted Senator Ziegler's bill out of committee the surplus would have been reduced and property taxes would have been reduced too.

Republican State Treasurer Howard Belton has wisely invested this surplus so that it has brought the state some \$1,150,000 in interest, but most taxpayers would have preferred to have the money they paid in unnecessarily to buy new refrigerators, pay on their mortgage, property taxes, or what have you.

And while we are on this subject, businessman Howell Applegate Jr., who now holds the office Sweetland seeks, has done a tremendous job. The savings he has effected employing modern business methods amount to over a quarter of a million dollars this biennium in this one department alone.

21st President

ACROSS
1 21st U.S. president.
8 He was Arthur.
9 He studied.

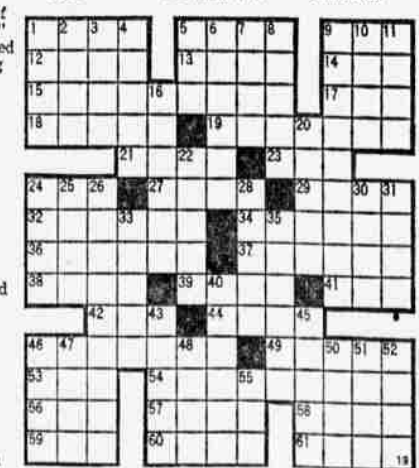
12 Hindu garment.
13 Region.
14 Malt beverage.
15 Ape.
17 Vegetable.
18 More competent.
19 Poet.
21 Network.
23 His father was a "son of the old."

24 Accomplished.
25 Legal wrong.
29 Saw.
32 Ascended.
34 Newspaper executive.
36 Amend.
37 Go back.
38 British statesman.
39 Prescribed amount.
41 Watch.
42 Operate.
44 Hindu sacred literature.
46 Inactive.
49 Gum resin.
53 High priest (Bib.).
54 Eden-like.
56 Past.
57 Helps.
58 Italian city.
59 Light brown.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

HAMILTON
MELBOURNE
EAGLE
NEEDLE
SALE
TRY
APPEN
ATL
ZIEGLER

22 Moderated.
24 Venture.
25 Angered.
26 Entertainment.
28 Concise.
30 Lump.
31 Elm, for instance.
33 Bone cavity.
35 Transferred title.
40 Exaggerate character.



"We Been Stood Up, Chief"



Candidates Ignore Each Other In Island Issue

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The presidential candidates compounded confusion—in their argument over Quemoy and Matsu—by ignoring what each other said and by their own fuzziness.

Read Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy carefully on this subject, which is not a burning problem now but may be later, and it boils down to a dispute not over what's right but what's shrewd.

Those two small islands, within 10 miles of the China mainland, are claimed by both the Red Chinese and Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa, which is 110 miles from the mainland.

Chiang, an American ally, has troops on them. The Reds have bombarded them for years and in time may try an invasion. This country by treaty is obligated to

defend Formosa itself from attack.

But the treaty carefully avoids saying Quemoy and Matsu must be defended by the United States. The Eisenhower administration has never said they would be defended unless such action was considered essential to Formosa's defense.

Kennedy, asked by a reporter in his Oct. 7 TV debate with Nixon what he'd do as president, said he would, of course, defend Formosa since this country is committed to do so.

But as for Quemoy and Matsu, he said they are not "strategically defensible." To support that, he quoted not only American military leaders as saying so but also Christian A. Herter, then under-secretary of state.

So, he said, he thought Chiang should be asked to withdraw from the islands to avoid our "being dragged into a war" over them.

He did not say he'd force Chiang to do this. On the contrary, he said he'd let Chiang decide.

But he made it a point that the islands would be yielded only under peaceful conditions and not under Red pressure. He put it this way: He would not yield at the "point of a gun."

Nixon, in that same debate, said he would not favor giving up the islands. Why? He said it was a matter of principle, even though the islands themselves are unimportant. He said it would merely encourage the Reds' appetite for more territory.

At this point Nixon ignored what Kennedy had said. Nixon said "we should not force our Nationalist allies to get off" Quemoy and Matsu. But Kennedy had said nothing about forcing them off.

In the Oct. 15 debate Nixon was asked if he'd go to war over the islands. He avoided answer-

ing by saying it would not be to the best interests of this country to tip our hand to the Reds.

But by this time he had stopped talking about holding the islands as a matter of principle. Kennedy called this a Nixon retreat.

Nixon did go this far: He said he would defend Quemoy and Matsu from attack if an attack on them was believed to be a prelude to an attack on Formosa. So, he was now simply restating the Eisenhower position.

At this point Kennedy ignored what Nixon said by accusing Nixon of saying this country "should go to war if those two islands are attacked." Nixon had just said only if this attack was a prelude to an attack on Formosa.

Then Nixon did the ignoring. As if protesting a Kennedy position, he said: "We are not going to make a concession at the point of a gun." But Kennedy had said

precisely the same thing.

So it boils down to this: Kennedy would yield the islands—but only under peaceful circumstances—to avoid getting into a war over them, since he considers them unimportant to Formosa's defense; Nixon would hold them because, he says, to yield them would be to encourage the Reds to look for more.

But both men raised a much bigger question than either of them answered. Both said they would not yield Quemoy and Matsu at the point of a gun. That, presumably, means if they were attacked.

But suppose they were attacked—and American military leaders decided they were not essential to Formosa's defense—would Nixon or Kennedy defend them anyway, even though this meant getting into war with Red China?

Neither man answered that question.