

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Fiscal Responsibility

Those persons who do not think the federal government is doing enough—or intends to do enough—for its citizens just do not realize how fast we are traveling in the direction of ultimate fiscal commitment. The direction we are going, and if we add all of those things many people (under the proposals espoused by Sen. Jack Kennedy) would like to see us undertake, would lead us to fiscal bankruptcy.

This was never made more plain than through some remarks by Maurice H. Stans, director of the Bureau of the Budget, in a recent talk.

The first of the great delusions (about government and the economy) is our fascination with the miracle theory of public spending, otherwise known as the "crash" approach to national objectives. This viewpoint tells us money will buy anything.

The second great delusion is that when we turn to the Federal Government to solve local problems we are only spending the other fellow's money. It seems so much easier to go to the Federal Government to fix our streets, build our schools, provide our airports, finance our hospitals, and even provide library services, than it is to take our chances with the city council or the state legislature.

Together, these two delusions—that money will solve anything... and that it's the other fellow's money we're spending—have almost destroyed our opportunities for orderly fiscal planning. Our readiness to borrow—to mortgage the future—has created continuing obligations that destroy our flexibility to reflect changing national values and to meet new challenges.

As I see it, there are four present major circumstances that must be taken into account in charting our future course.

First, we must appraise the Soviet threat. For the moment, the purposes of Soviet policy seem to be served by a parading of militarism. The probability is that they still choose the economic battlefield, renewing Mr. Khrushchev's challenge to the free enterprise system. In effect, he has pledged all the energies of the Soviet system toward making us a second-class economic power.

Next, our continuing unfavorable balance of payments, which ran about \$4 billion in 1959, has elements of danger. Whether or not those dangers develop depends on how we maintain the world's confidence in us—in our ability to manage our fiscal affairs, and to maintain a strong dollar. We have become the world's banker with large balances of short-term credits.

If we run a poor bank—if we don't manage our finances tightly—we can lose that confidence, and the results can be serious to our gold supply and to our money and our national vitality.

Third, to date, compensatory fiscal policy has not worked as it was supposed to work. Whenever we have a downspin, we accelerate government spending and borrowing, to pull ourselves out; but when equilibrium is restored we seem to lack the fortitude

to curtail spending and generate a surplus to pay the debts we have incurred to tide us through the emergency. If we continue along this line our national debt is bound to go up and up.

And fourth, the shadow of inflation is always stalking us. The fact that we have held it off so well the last few years is not a reason for relaxing, because the danger is still with us. United Nations figures show that 29 out of 68 free countries—almost half—have had price increases of 50 per cent or more in the last 10 years. I don't need to tell you what this has meant in terms of a loss of values of savings, insurance, pensions—in suffering and loss of opportunity.

Our present national debt of about \$290 billion is far from all we owe for the past. This is just the interest-bearing debt. To really understand what we owe, you have to add in some other things. For example, the benefits which we have voted to veterans and their dependents will cost \$300 billion in the years ahead. On top of that, unfinanced government liabilities for military and civil service retirement already come to nearly \$60 billion more.

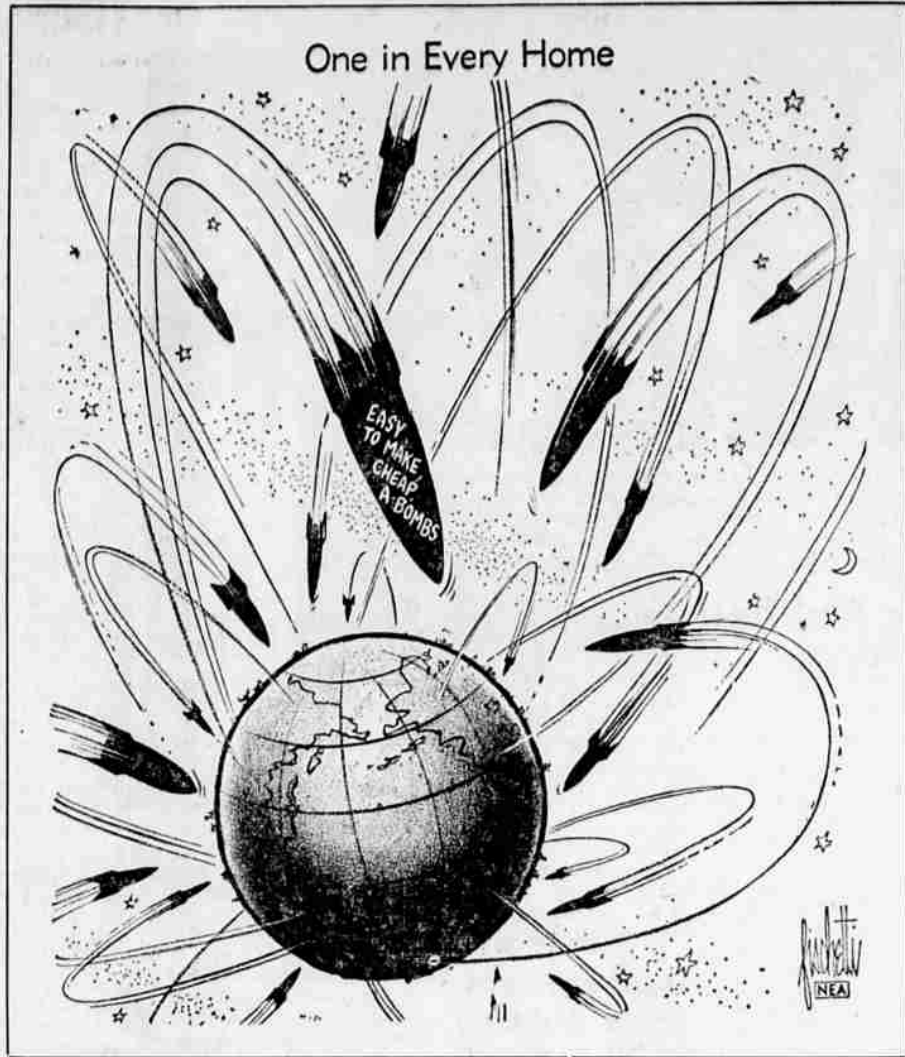
And along with this, the Federal Government is piling up C.O.D.'s for future redemption at an astounding pace. Our commitments for highway improvements, for public housing, for civil public works, and for merchant shipping and other subsidies, run into the tens of billions. In fact, when we put these commitments together with the huge unspent balances of appropriations in the defense program, the total comes out to nearly \$100 billion of C.O.D.'s.

Now the \$290 billion of public debt, plus over \$350 billion of future obligations for past services, plus nearly \$100 billion of C.O.D.'s add to the almost unbelievable total of nearly \$750 billion—and that is what I keep referring to as the Federal Government's mortgage on America's future, on ourselves and on our children, beyond the regular annual costs of defense, welfare and commerce.

We agree with Mr. Stans, and add further that we are alarmed that there are so many who will claim that all we need to do is add to the tax burden to provide the "welfare state" so many aspire to. We agree, too, with Mr. Stans in his philosophy that "in government finance there is no acceptable alternative to conservatism. Any other choice means speculation. Conservatism still leaves ample room to be dynamic, to take up new ideas, to move ahead as we can afford to do so."

We agree with a reader who recently pointed out that "rugged individualism" can be carried too far. That such a philosophy, rigidly applied to our economic structure, can be harmful. We would not like, either, to see our aged people dying in want because they lacked the few dollars necessary for proper care, as one example.

At the same time, we are as firmly opposed to the pie-in-the-sky proposals advocated by Sen. Kennedy and others whose liberal attitudes exceed our capabilities and point the way to fiscal disaster.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Editors Compare Campaign Issues

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — When the serious religious issue and the frivolous side issue of Dick Nixon's five o'clock shadow, his wife's hairdresser, Jack Kennedy's boyishness or his wife's hairdo are excluded from the presidential campaign, there are still a dozen major debate subjects that should be the basis for deciding the election—even if they're not.

United States daily newspaper editors receiving this column through Newspaper Enterprise Assn. were therefore asked to list what they considered most important of these big issues. The purpose was to get a national pulse-taking on public reaction to campaign speeches and arguments advanced by the candidates.

Replies were received from 300 editors all over the country. Compiled to make a table of priorities, this shows the percentage of editors listing each of the following as the most important issues (more than one selected):

Foreign policy, 71 per cent; candidates' abilities, 66 per cent; national defense, 55 per cent; farm programs, 44 per cent; anti-com-

munist, 41 per cent; party platform, 35 per cent; civil rights, 29 per cent; economic growth, 28 per cent; fiscal policy, 28 per cent; inflation, 23 per cent; record in Congress, 23 per cent; candidates' wives, 17 per cent; foreign aid, 12 per cent; time for a change, 7 per cent, and social security, 5 per cent.

Foreign policy and national defense are paramount issues nationally, right across the country. In this connection, anti-communism is listed more as the fight against international communism than against domestic subversion.

And it is important to note that foreign policy is considered more important than the candidates themselves.

Other top issues in the list are more spotty, by regions. Farm policy was listed by 57 per cent of the midwest editors but by only 35 per cent in other sections.

Civil rights was listed by 35 per cent of the southern and eastern editors, but by only 23 per cent in midwest and west.

Another significant revelation in this list is that with the exception of the farm problem, domestic economy issues are given a

lower priority by most newspaper editors.

Labor policy questions—red-hot in previous elections—are downgraded to a mere 29 per cent in interest. The debate on economic growth has aroused only 28 per cent of the editors, the same as fiscal policy. Inflation—which scared so many people last election—now raises only a 23 per cent response.

And the foreign aid programs which isolationists thundered about so loudly in the two presidential campaigns now gets a rise out of only 12 per cent of the editors.

Social security is down to a 5 per cent rating. Only a few editors wrote in "old age health insurance" as an important issue and nobody mentioned minimum wage increase, unemployment, aid to depressed areas or even juvenile delinquency.

To get at the big issues from other angles, editors were asked for opinions on three choice questions:

—Which slate of candidates is the ablest—Nixon-Lodge or Kennedy-Johnson?

—Which party has the better platform this year?

—Which party has the better record in Congress?

Consistent with the fact that 59 per cent of the newspapers are supporting the Republican ticket to the 14 per cent supporting the Democrats, the GOP came out best on all three.

The Nixon-Lodge combination was considered ablest by 54 per cent, to only 12 per cent in favor of Kennedy-Johnson.

NOTHING SPECIAL
(W. B. S.)

You may or may not agree that some elements of Edward Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" have some application today. He listed as some of the reasons for Rome's fall:

1. The rapid increase in divorce; the undermining of the dignity and sanctity of the home, which is the basis of society.
2. Higher and higher taxes and the spending of public monies for free bread and circuses for the populace.
3. The mad craze for pleasure; sports becoming every year more exciting and more brutal.
4. The building of gigantic armaments when the real enemy was from within; the decadence of the people.
5. The decay of religion—faith fading into mere form, losing touch with life, and becoming impotent to warn and guide the people.

Our Main Street Adviser the other day described parents as people who bear infants, bore teenagers, and board newlyweds.

Has it ever occurred to you that man's life is full of crosses and temptations? He comes into this world without his consent and goes out against his (most of the time) consent. And the trip between is exceedingly rocky. The rule of contraries is one of the features of his trip. When he is little, the big girls kiss him; when he is big, the little girls kiss him. If he is in politics, it is for graft; if he is out of politics, you can't find a place for him, and he is no good for the country. If he doesn't give to charities he is a stingy cuss; if he does, it's for a show. If he is actively religious he is a hypocrite; if he takes no interest in religion he is a hardened sinner. If he exhibits affection he is a soft specimen; if he cares for no one, he is cold-blooded. If he dies young, there was a great future for him; if he lives to an old age, he missed his calling. If he saves his money he's greedy; if he spends it he's a loafer and a spendthrift. If he gets his, he's a grafter; and if he doesn't get it, he's a bum. If he doesn't go around with a perpetual smile he's a grouchy; if he does he's a simple fool. So, what's the use of it all?

"I'll never get accustomed to seeing these high school boys and girls (and younger) trotting or driving around with a cigarette drooping from their lips. There probably are a lot of things much worse, though. Once heard about the commu-

nity busybody who bustled up to a small boy who she detected puffing happily on a cigarette. "Does your mother know you smoke?" she inquired severely. "Lady," countered the boy, "does your husband know you stop and talk to strange men on the street?"

We appreciate much the little tips and bits of information that are dropped our way by readers. It is not easy, at best, to keep these columns interesting, especially for the newcomer to the community. If you have something of general interest, we'll be happy to hear of it. Perhaps it is an exceptionally kind deed by neighbor friends, or an unusual achievement of some individual, or some unusual degree of selflessness, civic accomplishment or other incident that does not fall into the general category of "news." We like to get those items in here. There is enough of bricksbats and criticism. A few bouquets won't hurt a thing.

And, along those lines of thinking, gentle reader, you can be of great assistance in helping us to get the news, thereby being of greater service to the community. Generally, if some incident or happening of news value doesn't get into the papers, it's because we didn't know about it. Surprisingly, most people think the newspaper office is one of the first places to hear about every happening of news interest. Not so. It is, tragically enough, often one of the last places to hear about it because everybody thinks we already know about it. Don't be bashful about calling us or otherwise letting us know of something you think will be of general interest to people of the community. We're anxious to have your help, and exceedingly pleased when you notify us of a news event—no matter how small or trivial in nature you might deem it.

The recent story of the U.S. admiral (retired) who got clobbered for smuggling some hundreds of cases of whiskey to the U.S. reminds me of the old Irish contractor who was passing through customs. "Do you have anything to declare?" asked the customs official.

"Only a bottle of water," the contractor replied. The customs official took a whiff of the cork. "What kind?" "Holy water." "It's whiskey!" cried the official. "Glory be!" exclaimed the contractor. "A miracle!"



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Column's Services Can Be Beneficial

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

If you have a hypochondriac in your family, perhaps you'll sympathize with a gentle critic (of Pensacola, Fla.), who expresses the opinion that medical columns, such as mine, are harmful to emotionally unstable patients, their families and even their doctors.

"When you write your comments concerning various diseases, poisons, antidotes, etc.," he writes, "I'm sure you do not realize that many readers are not mentally stable enough to digest your comments without feeling they have the same disease you describe."

"As they read, they just know they have the same symptoms and must have the same dread disease although their family doctor just hasn't found it."

"I know theirs is not a healthy attitude but let's face it, there are hundreds of people of this type in our country and certainly your column does them, their families and even their doctors no good."

"My experience is from a personal standpoint," the letter goes on to say, "I have a member of my family who has never been well, has many and various ailments all the time and, believe me, grabs the paper each day and eagerly reads your column and just knows her symptoms are the same as you describe and that she must have the same dread disease described that day."

"Neurotics seek medical aid regularly, and give their doctor and families enough concern without aid from your column. Don't you agree?"

"Dear friend, I couldn't agree more. Nor could you possibly find

anyone more sympathetic to your suffering. But I must take exception to the obvious inference that medical columns, such as mine, are not in the public interest and hence should be done away with.

As a thoughtful and experienced man, you must realize that every public service is capable of misuse in the hands of unstable, ignorant or malicious persons.

I don't think you'd favor abolition of fire boxes because of a prankster or a maniac occasionally turning in a false alarm.

I don't think you'd favor a ban on sweet shops because an occasional diabetic goes on a candy binge and ends up in a state of acidosis.

Nor do I think you'd favor re-enactment of the constitutional amendment that prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages just because too many of your neighbors and mine drink more than is good for them.

Certainly my columns and those of my fellow columnists do harm to those who misuse or abuse the information that's contained in them.

But, for each reader who's harmed, I believe there are many who profit by what they read.

And, in any democratic society, the best that any public servant can hope to achieve is that which brings the greatest good to the greatest number.

Dear Reader: Dr. Hyman appreciates your comments and questions but regrets that the heavy volume of his mail doesn't permit him to answer each individual letter or post card. However, he will comment in columns like the above upon matters of general or unusual interest.

Letters To The Editor

Silent Ones

Various citizens of the Klamath Basin are fighting zealously to turn the tribal property, being sold under the Klamath termination program, into a separate national forest. At various times they have exerted energy to do other things besides (1) protect the economy of the Basin by having sustained yield provisions incorporated in the termination law; (2) turn our marsh into a wild life refuge. In addition, these persons are continuing to express concern over how we will handle our termination money.

While they fought vociferously for sustained yield management (for which the Klamath Indians are paying dearly) and are now fighting vigorously for the creation of a separate national forest, they were silent during the election fiasco, and again when our appraisal was slashed. They did not raise a whisper of concern when the federal government provided gross misinformation to the Klamath Indians about the value of our property, advising tribal members to study this misinformation before making their "most important, irrevocable, decision." They did not seem to care when, finally, after the election, we were informed that the appraisal information was wrong—so wrong in fact that there was a mistake of some 30 million dollars. And they did not raise their voices with us in protest when the election was pronounced valid.

Furthermore, not only did these people remain silent when we were trying to secure an amendment to the termination law that would have hastened the unnecessarily prolonged and costly sales period, but certain individuals ac-

tually thwarted our efforts to get this accomplished. This has cost us thousands of dollars in interest alone.

Our objection is not so much over the furor raised by these individuals over such matters as sustained yield, but to their silent indifference when it has involved the inequities suffered by the

Klamath Indian people during this termination period.

Marie Norris,
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Klamath Falls,
Flava Yates,
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Chiloquin.

Other Editor's Opinions

Ron Phair's Answers

(MADRAS (ORE.) PIONEER)

Ron Phair, the Republican candidate for Congress from the second district of Oregon, submitted to questioning Monday on his views on the farm program. His answers do him credit.

Himself a farmer, Phair states flatly that there is no pat, easy answer to the farm program; but he does have some ideas that he should be given a chance to pursue as a congressman from eastern Oregon.

First of all, Phair feels that too many Americans, including congressmen and senators from non-farm states, believe that all farmers are rich, and getting richer, through supports paid for by the taxpayers. He cites the statement of the chairman of the house agricultural committee, who has stated that there never has been a wheat bill proposed which could win more than 30 per cent of the votes in the House of Representatives, a clear indication that understanding is lacking. Call it bad public relations if you will, but Phair is on the right track when he says that a better national understanding of the farm problem will create an atmosphere in which a solution may better be sought.

Phair also says that while he

recognizes the need for reciprocal trade agreements and foreign aid, he does not believe in crucifying American (and Oregon) farmers to pay for them. He is particularly concerned also, he said Monday, with the encroachment of imported lambs and the ever-increasing importation of foreign beef.

As a grower of wheat and potatoes, Phair said that while he does not have any pat answers, he will work for a program that will protect the best interests of the farmers of the 18 counties east of the Cascades.

Conversely, what have we had from Al Ullman, his opponent? As the incumbent, Ullman has had four years to come up with the answers (which he and his supporters are demanding of Phair). To date, Ullman hasn't come up with much of anything except a spate of news releases reading "Congressman Al Ullman today expressed approval of . . . (something that someone else had done)." After four years, Ullman has failed to show that he can be effective in Washington. He finally got some money for a Malheur County project, but he even had to make a dicker with a Republican congressman to get that to show as a trophy when he came home to campaign.

Ullman has failed to produce. Vote for Ron Phair.

BARBS

Wives are the reason married men don't let the grass grow under their feet.

You can have corking good times without a lot of uncorking.

The gal who wants attention should make up her mind to mind her make-up.

Funny how we consider a bore the fellow who talks when we want to.

If a gal calls her regular beau by his right name when she gets back from vacation she's lucky.

The kids' vacation is what ruins the three R's for mom—rest, relief and relaxation.

Maybe youngsters are lucky if they're not allowed to act as their parents did when they were young.

Think of the beauty spots that are ruined by being used as picnic spots.

How can anyone look the boss square in the eye when asleep on the job?

Mealtime

ACROSS	5 Mountain pool	6 Ascended
1 — and eggs	7 Plead	8 Corn breads
4 Pierce	9 Spoken	10 Graded
8 — chaps	11 Leg joint	12 Malt beverage
12 Malt beverage	13 Jugged	14 Algerian city
13 Jugged	15 Household god	16 Begin
14 Algerian city	17 Turkish hotel	18 Prayers
15 Household god	19 Foretellers	20 Disturbance
16 Begin	21 Lariat	22 Seine
17 Turkish hotel	22 Seine	23 High notes
18 Prayers	24 Employer	24 Incite
19 Foretellers	25 Was borne	25 Knot
20 Disturbance	26 Wheat, for instance	26 Honey
21 Lariat	27 Ingredients	27 More acid
22 Seine	28 Needle case	28 Staid
23 High notes	29 Minus	29 Ancient Urfa
24 Incite		30 Position
25 Knot		31 Legal matters
26 Honey		32 Storage pit
27 More acid		33 Brazilian money
28 Staid		34 Russian river
29 Ancient Urfa		41 Weight of India
30 Position		42 Number
31 Legal matters		43 Lessons
32 Storage pit		44 Exception
33 Brazilian money		51 Wile
34 Russian river		52 Landed
41 Weight of India		53 Fowl (pl.)
42 Number		54 Falsehood
43 Lessons		55 Communists
44 Exception		56 Whirlpool
51 Wile		57 Slitth
52 Landed		
53 Fowl (pl.)		
54 Falsehood		
55 Communists		
56 Whirlpool		
57 Slitth		

Answer to Previous Puzzle

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