

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Uniquely Ours

This is about the time in the election campaign when everyone wishes the end were closer, and some of the candidates begin to wonder why they wanted to get into politics.

At such moments it is common to hear suggestions that we should adopt the British system, under which campaigns are limited to about three weeks.

The advantages seem tremendous. The cost is vastly less. With an early lid clamped on oratory, the wear and tear on both voters and candidates is sharply reduced. The whole process appears to have about it less frenzy and more dignity.

There's only one difficulty. No one has yet successfully demonstrated that such a campaign would suit Americans, especially when they are picking a president.

Three-week campaigns may go well enough in tiny Britain, where even the most exalted politician runs not nationwide but only in his own parliamentary district. You can't cover half of America in that time. But millions of voters here want to see first hand the men they must choose from.

Until that desire no longer exists, presi-

dential candidates are therefore committed to the long swings about the country they now make from Labor Day to voting time.

As for the hullabaloo that accompanies our campaigns, that is a clear reflection of America as it is. Dignity may most often be honored in the breach, but we cannot suddenly decree dignified politics in a country that has never known it and so far shows little taste for it.

If we accept the fact that America's bigness compels long campaigns, we have a right to fear that too heavy stress on dignity might lead to incredible dullness. Politics here has a free-wheeling quality about it that saves it from that abyss, at least part of the time.

There is monotony, certainly, in the repetitious arguments of the presidential nominees as they race about. But at least it is believed from time to time by the unexpected. And it is the very raffish character of our campaigns that permits the unexpected to show itself.

Undoubtedly we can and will improve campaigning in this country. The TV encounters are a step down that road. But there is little for us in trying to make some other nation's system work here.

Unpleasant Necessity

The unmistakable meaning of the American embargo on exports to Cuba is that this country, at least for the time being, has written off the island nation as lost to communism.

For an embargo is never less than a stern act of economic warfare. We would not undertake it if we felt there was any early hope of bringing Cuba back into the Free World. Obviously we do not.

In ordering the embargo, the Eisenhower administration made plain that it was in direct retaliation for what it describes as the "discriminatory, aggressive and injurious" economic policies of Fidel Castro's government.

Countless American properties and business enterprises in Cuba have been seized without compensation by Castro in a calculated campaign of economic piracy.

Fed doubt that his response to the embargo will be to wipe the slate clean by taking over all remaining U.S.-held interests on the island.

The embargo does, of course, exempt certain medicines, medical supplies, and many kinds of foodstuffs. It remains to be seen to what extent the Cuban government will hereafter choose to rely on America for such purchases.

The general expectancy must be that the U.S. action will drive Castro further into

the arms of Moscow. We seem to be saying that this was perhaps inevitable anyway. Some, but not too many, may argue the point. There is wide agreement that Castro is committed to the Reds beyond recall.

Our government declares that some Latin governments, troubled at communism's intrusion in their hemisphere, will welcome the new move. It does not pretend this reaction will be general. Several Latin governments are guided more by their sympathy for the goals of the Cuban revolution.

This is understandable enough as a point of view. But a hard look at the realities must tell even these nations that virtually from the outset of his regime Castro has failed to serve these goals.

It is regrettable that in less than two years the friendship between American and Cuban peoples has been so poisoned. On top of that, the aims of the Cuban revolt have been subverted and a small but vital bridgehead for Soviet communism has been established 90 miles from our shore.

We must hope that some day the situation will be retrieved by the Cubans themselves, with only such help from us as they want. In the meantime, we have chosen to respond harshly—after months of patience—to the hostility and hate Fidel Castro has manufactured against us.

It is an unhappy course to have to take.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

'Labor Issue' Simmers On Election Back Burner

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON (NEA) — Political headquarters here agree that "the labor issue" is less emphasized this year than it has been in the last six presidential campaigns.

In one of their TV debates, Nixon and Kennedy gave different views on how strikes affecting the national welfare should be handled, but that's about all.

Right to work laws are an issue in eight states, but this issue is being played soft pedal except in Indiana and Oklahoma. GOP senators Bricker in Ohio and Knowland, running for governor in California, took such a bad beating while supporting such legislation that few candidates stick

their necks out on it now.

Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the GOP senatorial election committee, still goes up and down the country denouncing organized labor. Republican Senators Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota are running for reelection on their usual platform planks to restrict union activities.

The Congressional purge lists of Teamsters' Boss Jimmy Hoffa and International Electrical Workers' Jim Carey aren't particularly bothersome. In some districts they are endorsements.

It is still good politics to run against Walter Reuther, and COPE—the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—in a few states where labor unions are not strong.

But in general, the antilabor heat has been turned down this year—up to the time the United Auto Workers put out their Michigan broadside implying that only bigots oppose the election of Senator Kennedy. That may steam up Republican antilabor agitation again. If it does, it's a bad break for Democrats.

The list of congressional, gubernatorial and local candidates which COPE is endorsing and aiding financially this year won't be made public till after election. To announce it now might hurt a few candidates.

COPE headquarters in Washington admits that the money collected from union members is way down. As of October 15, contributions were even lower than in the midterm election year 1958,

when \$709,000 was allocated to candidates' campaign funds. In 1956 the contributions were \$780,000. All U.S. labor organizations gave \$1,828,000 to political funds that year.

One reason given for the drop is that there is a recession on in many areas and the unemployed don't even have \$1 to give to political campaigns. Another reason is that the two parties are more active in soliciting small donations.

A principal COPE activity this year has been in distributing 34 million pieces of campaign literature—voting records, comparison of platform and leaflets on social security and other issues of special interest to labor unions.

Its most popular number has been a four-page leaflet, "A Look at the Record," comparing Kennedy and Nixon votes on major issues. It shows that from labor's viewpoint, Kennedy voted right 120 times, wrong twice; Nixon right 10, wrong 59. Ten million copies have been distributed. Twice that number could have been used if they had the money to print them.

COPE's political action handbook, selling for \$5 a copy to out-

siders, has been widely purchased by chambers of commerce and similar organizations, and generously copied. Here is one of the main reasons why there may be less criticism of union political activities. Since business groups are now following the COPE action program, they can't pan it.

AFL-CIO's voter registration drive this year is rated an outstanding success. Nearly all of the \$500,000 special fund set up last August has been spent. The money went for advertising, sound trucks to tour the streets and get voters out, buses to haul them to registration offices. Nearly all the work was done by volunteers but nobody knows how many.

Carl McPeak, in charge of the drive, says there is no way to measure the result accurately since other organizations were in the same work. But he estimates registration increases of from eight to nine million new voters. Indiana was about the only state in which there was hostility to the AFL-CIO drive. But it didn't amount to much because junior chambers of commerce and other business-oriented groups were in the same nonpartisan effort.

NNPOPSC Ferrets Out True Election Significance

By DICK WEST
United Press International
WASHINGTON (UPI)—With another election almost at our throats, the time is ripe, or perhaps over-ripe, for a new questionnaire by the Noysey Nellie Public Opinion Polling and Sampling Co.

It has been almost six months since the NNPOPSC felt the pulse of the electorate. At that time the pulse was fibrillating, which indicated that the electorate either was undecided or had heart burn.

The last Noysey Nellie questionnaire was designed to determine the outcome of the Democratic and Republican national conventions. As president of the firm, I predicted on the basis of the returns that the Democrats would nominate a Democrat and that the GOP would nominate a Republican.

I contend that my predictions were almost 100 per cent accurate, although there are some Democrats and Republicans who dispute this claim.

Be that as it may, I present below the new Noysey Nellie questionnaire, which is designed to determine the outcome of the election. Please mail in your answers promptly so that I can analyze the results in time to lay a few bets.

Q. — If the election were held today, would you:

A. — () Vote for Kennedy? () Vote for Nixon? () Vote for Mort Sahl? () Think something was wrong with your calendar?

Q. — What issue do you think has made the greatest impact on the campaign?

A. — () Sen. Kennedy's reli-

gion. () Sen. Kennedy's age. () Sen. Kennedy's father. () Sen. Kennedy's haircut.

Q. — What political telecast do you think has had the greatest influence on the voters?

A. — () The first great debate. () The second great debate. () The third great debate. () The Jack Paar Show.

Q. — In your opinion, should the wife of a presidential candidate:

A. — () Buy her clothes in America? () Make her own clothes? () Wear hand-me-downs? () Join a nudist colony?

Q. — How do you stand on the Quemoy-Matsu question?

A. — () Believe Kennedy is right. () Believe Nixon is right. () Believe both are right. () Afraid both are wrong.

Q. — A number of persons, apart from the candidates themselves, have been participating in the campaign. Which swings the most weight?

A. — () President Eisenhower. () Harry Truman. () Frank Sinatra. () Nikita Khrushchev.

Q. — If you should be asked to make a campaign contribution, would you:

A. — () Demand favors in return? () Give with no strings attached? () Plead bankruptcy? () Not answer the phone?

Emphasis On Youth In Candidates' Advisers

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—When the Yankees sacked Casey Stengel it just went to show this has been a bad year all around for the old pros.

Take politics. None of the men around Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy is a political sentimentalist. But almost all are young.

The oldtimers in both parties have been shoved into the back ground.

Two of the biggest old pros still loose in the land, former President Truman and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, tried to sidetrack Kennedy's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He ran right over them.

Nixon didn't have to demolish any Republican giants to get what he wanted. He spent seven years as vice president sewing up the Republican presidential nomination long before he ever got to the convention.

Neither Nixon nor Kennedy, of course, is a political chicken. Even though they're both in their 40s, each has been in Congress 14 years and each knows his way around in campaigns. They've been in some rough ones before this.

The closest thing to an old-time pro in either camp is Leonard Hall, Nixon's campaign manager, a former Republican national chairman who was in Congress for years and has been mixed up in politics since back in the 1920s when he was sheriff of Nassau

County, N.Y.

But Hall is staying pretty much out of sight, doing a lot of his work by telephone.

Further up front is 35-year-old Robert Finch, a lawyer who's been in California politics for years, ran twice unsuccessfully for Congress, and has the title of campaign director for Nixon.

Kennedy didn't go hunting among the professionals, old or young, for his campaign manager. He picked his younger brother, Robert, who had been attorney for the Senate's rackets committee.

When he was with the committee the younger Kennedy brought in an old family friend, Philip Kenneth O'Donnell, 36, a former Harvard football player and war veteran, as his top assistant.

The Kennedys took O'Donnell along for the campaign. He's the senator's chief trouble-shooter now.

As his chief assistant Kennedy has 32-year-old Theodore C. Sorenson, who will probably be White House chief of staff if Kennedy wins.

Another old Kennedy family friend—Lawrence F. O'Brien, 43-year-old lawyer and public relations man—is in charge of organizing the Democrats around the country. He did pretty well for Kennedy in his primary fights this year.

So, with the exception of Hall and Truman, who is making some campaign speeches for Kennedy, there is hardly a political Stengel in sight.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Friend

I am hoping the party who left the little kittens by the side of the road to die slowly of starvation gets lost in the woods and is not found until they are unconscious from hunger, and I wish the same fate for anyone who knows who did this and did not turn them in to the SPCA. In this case friendship is no excuse—for anyone who would do a thing like this can be a friend to no one.

Emma Burk,
1612 Manzanita

Defense Plan

Klamath Falls and the surrounding cities couldn't have been evacuated any quicker for an atomic fallout evacuation than they were on the weekend of opening of deer season.

For weeks these deer hunters have been sitting around their homes and offices with blank expressions on their faces and far away glints in their eyes. They'd even get up in the middle of an interesting conversation on the merits of bourbon and branch water vs. women and walk over to a closet where they would pull out their favorite rifle and dreamily sight it on a 12-point buck.

When the deer hunting bug bites a man this hard, the only cure (and it is temporary) is a weeklong sojourn to the mountains where the victim can stand for hours on end waiting for the chance to miss the hunt's only shot.

It's a known fact that a hunter can leave his home and drive farther in less time to get to his favorite hunting grounds but the same trip coming back takes at least twice as long.

In case of an atomic bombing our civil defense leaders could announce an open deer season on either sex and the public to follow the deer hunters—evacuation would be complete.

Sam Jones,
Keno, Oregon

Youthful Singer

- ACROSS
- 1,6 Youthful singer
 - 12 Joined
 - 14 Ester of oleic acid
 - 15 Kind of creed
 - 16 Beat
 - 17 Mariner's direction
 - 18 Exist
 - 20 Delaware (ab.)
 - 21 Tuneful
 - 23 Most facile
 - 24 Stair post
 - 25 Utopian
 - 26 Fruit drinks
 - 27 Bodies of water
 - 28 Measure of paper
 - 29 Pit
 - 30 Girl's name
 - 32 Ocean vessel
 - 33 Divers
 - 34 Past
 - 35 Frozen water
 - 36 Night before an event
 - 37 Diamond, for instance
 - 38 She sings with three of her—
 - 39 Feminine appellation
 - 40 Rocks
 - 41 Sight, taste, hearing
 - 42 Gaunt
- DOWN
- 1 Month
 - 2 Blackbirds of cuckoo family
 - 3 She has a— personality
 - 4 Summer (Fr.)
 - 5 Number

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1. YOUNG
2. SINGER
3. RHYTHM
4. BEAT
5. KIND
6. CREED
7. BEAT
8. MARINER
9. DIRECTION
10. EXIST
11. DELAWARE
12. TUNEFUL
13. FACILE
14. STAIR
15. UTOPIAN
16. FRUIT
17. BODIES
18. WATER
19. MEASURE
20. PAPER
21. PIT
22. GIRL
23. OCEAN
24. VESSEL
25. DIVERS
26. PAST
27. FROZEN
28. NIGHT
29. BEFORE
30. DIAMOND
31. FOR
32. INSTANCE
33. SHE
34. SINGS
35. WITH
36. THREE
37. OF
38. HER
39. FEMININE
40. APPELLATION
41. ROCKS
42. SIGHT
43. TASTE
44. HEARING
45. GAUNT

Other Editor's Opinions

No. 12, Of Course

(EUGENE REGISTER-GUARD)
If Heaven forbid, Oregon should suffer enemy attack, with its cities destroyed and its responsible officials killed or missing, how would state government survive? Under the present wording of the Constitution, it couldn't. We'd be in as big a mess governmentally as we were physically. That's why, on the Nov. 8 ballot, there appears a measure which, if approved, would authorize the Legislature to make emergency provision for "continuity of government in enemy attack." It appears as Measure No. 12. Voters need have no hesitation in approving it. The constitutional amendment does not spell out what the form of Oregon's government would be

in case of disaster. It leaves that to the Legislature which, conceivably, could work up several plans, certain of which could be used if the others proved impractical. What the amendment does is to permit the Legislature, when writing such plans, to ignore certain provisions of the Constitution. For example, the Constitution now says that the Legislature must meet in the Capitol Bldg. in Marion County. In case of enemy attack, that might be impossible. So the Legislature, by this measure, would be authorized to ignore that provision.

This measure was referred to the people without a dissenting vote in the Legislature. We cannot see why it should have a dissenting vote from the people, either.

