Herald and News

Editorial Page

Baker Newspaper Endorses Phair

While we have already stated editorially our hope that Ron Phair will be elected second district congressman, and some of the reasons for that choice, we take special interest in a development virtually in the "back yard" of Mr. Phair's opponent.

Incumbent congressman Al Ullman comes from Baker. It is assumed, of course, that area would be his principal support. There is some indication that this is not so. As witness this editorial which appeared October 17 in The Baker Democrat-Herald:

WHY WE SUPPORT RON PHAIR

"Some two weeks ago in this column we told readers that we are 'parting ways' with Mr. Al Ullman in this election after a reluctant endorsement in 1958, and gave our reasons why. These reasons included Mr. Ullman's voting record during the past two years for legislation that meant more federal spending—his endorsement of possible future legislation in this field that exceeds the role of federal government and denies personal liberties — and his failure to envision the proper needs in the labor reform field.

"Now we believe it is time to tell you why we believe that Ron Phair should be elected to the post of Representative of this district.

"By every standard — background, training, ability, and viewpoint — Mr. Phair is qualified to be, and will be, an outstanding Representative in Congress.

"This is no 'blue stocking' district. It is a district populated by farmers, ranchers, artisans, small businessmen, and those who have retired without lavish incomes. Baker County is to the greatest extent populated by those who know about hard work by experience, who know about self-respect and self-support because it is, by choice, their way of life. It is a land where progress is taking place because its people plan and work to make it happen. It is a section where people have a good life and want their children to have an opportunity for even a better one. The people of Baker County are neither deluded by the false mask of friendship when the Communists choose to wear it; nor thrown into the fear of self-defeat when the Reds choose to threaten and roar.

"In every way, Ron Phair is representative of the people of this area. He is one of us. This man has worked as the employe, manager and owner in the retail food business and spent six years farming in the Klamath area, raising potatoes and grain. His understanding of others who work comes from experience and from the heart.

"He neither trembles in fear at the very real and deadly threats of communism nor does he mistake the Reds for people with whom we can 'do business.' He knows that compromise or piece-meal surrender is not the way to preserve our nation.

"Ron Phair stands against people being regimented and pushed around. He stands against the policies which impoverish the aged through inflation. He stands against the socialism which tends to transform America into one with people frozen into a system of economic castes. He stands for government being, not the master, but the servant of the people.

"No dreamy theorist or philosopher, Ron Phair can get things done.

"Without reservation, the Democrat-Herald endorses him for election as Representative in Congress of the people of the 2nd Oregon District."

Need more be said?

Serious Omission

As a comparative newcomer to the state, we are not concerned with voting in the November 8 election—and we're rather glad.

The welter of amendments, initiative and referendum measures on the ballot—plus the long list of candidates, plus city, county and special measures should provide a confounding experience for even the most able voter.

On the general election ballot are 15 measures—13 put there by the legislature, and one each by initiative and by referendum.

As a news story in the Herald and News pointed out recently, only once since 1914 have there been more ballot measures before the people at one election. That was in 1952, when there were 18.

It would appear to us that there are too many. We have made some study of the measures put on the ballot by the legislature, and there is quite some indication that the legislature is defaulting in some of their responsibility.

While it is a fine thing for people to retain control of government, we're not certain that we go along with the extent to which it is practiced in Oregon. Perhaps time and circumstances will change our opinion in this aspect.

But with all of these state, county, city and local measures, there is surely to come a great deal of misunderstanding on the part of the voters. Many of these proposals are not clear—some deliberately so, we shall assume. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that voters will mark "No" when they mean "Yes" and vice versa.

But, our real point here is that we think the legislature should be acting in many of these matters referred to the people. That is what they are getting "paid" for. While the pay may not be high, any man who runs for public office should accept all of the responsibility that goes with the office. The legislature should be no exception. History, we think, will show that the various legislative bodies in the various states act with more responsibility and acumen than do the people—regardless of the high-sounding phrases which lead us to believe that only the "people" can act wisely, if ponderously.

Our feeling is that ultimate control of government and its agencies should lie with the people. And in Oregon, it does. If we don't like what our legislators are doing we can refuse to return them to office. Or, they can be recalled if the situation demands. If we can't trust our legislators to do the job, why not abolish the legislature? That's ridiculous, of course. But so is the present situation.

Let's tell our legislators in no uncertain terms that we expect them to do the law-passing job, and not be passing the buck to the voters.

BARBS

A flask-toting spectator was ordered out of a football grandstand for bothering people. Nix on the nip, nip, hurray!

Most school kids' excuses for not doing homework are so lame Mother has little trouble catching up with them.

A college professor says that success comes to people who move their work. Though not off the desk, so they can put their feet up.

There's a difference between a blonde and a brunet and it could be over the same young man.

If you're an average American you take more than 18,000 steps a day. Mom uses a lot of them going around picking up things.

Nobody appreciates what minority rule really is until they have a new baby in the house.

When you want to talk, but somebody else keeps right on, he's a bore.

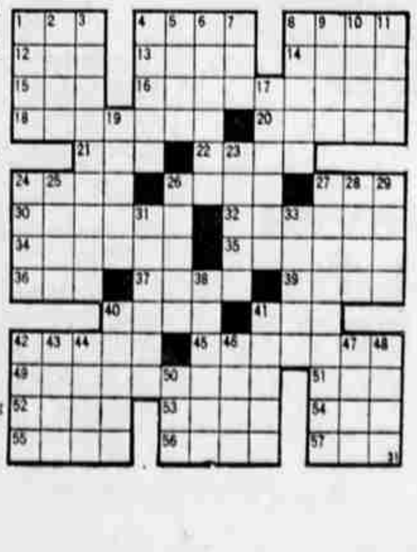
Show Business

ACROSS

1 One who overacts
4 Comedians
8 Stage performance
12 Actress, —— Arden
13 Actress, —— Baxter
14 Domesticated
15 Honey
16 Astronomer
18 Succeed
20 Theatrical ——
21 Underworld god
22 Italian money
24 Kind of shirt
26 Italian city
27 Aeriform fuel
30 Declare
32 Hebrew ascetic
34 Baby attendant
35 —— Fleming
36 Possesses
37 Pastries
39 Algerian governors
40 Paper measure
41 Exclude
42 Foreigner
45 Forebode
49 Compel
51 Rocky hill
52 Waste allowance
53 Otherwise
54 Abstract being
55 Watches
56 Golf devices
57 Scottish river

DOWN

1 Rope
2 State
3 Musicians
4 Insects
5 Poker stake
6 Knots
7 Indian weight
8 Theater platform
9 Mist
10 Portent
11 Existed (Bib.)
17 Gaudy
19 Danube tributary
23 Roman roads
24 Meat dish
25 Continent
26 Heart auricles
27 Produced
28 Amos' partner
29 Oceans
31 Rue
33 Soft drinks
38 Transfix
40 Musical directions
41 First Czech president
42 Performances
43 Learning
44 Arrow poison
46 —— Stevens
47 Departed
48 Gaelic
50 Soak flax



Answer to Previous Puzzle

New Chief Faces Biggest Problems In Foreign Area

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — The next president will face problems which are the direct opposite of those Franklin D. Roosevelt encountered when he took office in 1933.

The president in 1961 will work on domestic dilemmas which involve only comparatively mild changes, but abroad he must cope with a world going through an intense revolutionary period.

The world Roosevelt faced in 1933 was not revolutionary. Communism was contained within the Soviet frontiers. The great colonial powers still held their colonies. No upheavals were then in sight.

But at home Roosevelt took charge of a nation flat on its back in depression, fresh out of steam and ideas, and not only dreadfully in need of drastic treatment but ready and anxious for it.

Roosevelt's remedy was the New Deal. This was revolutionary only in the sense of being so intensely different from the slow pace of social and economic adjustments which had preceded it in the 20th century.

This is not the task facing Vice President Richard M. Nixon or Sen. John F. Kennedy here in this country which, more or less, is fat and prosperous.

Since prosperity is not a period for rocking the boat, the nation is neither anxious for nor thinking of extreme measures. Neither candidate is offering anything radically new.

Abroad it's different. The next president not only will have to handle communism as it exists in Russia, Eastern Europe and Asia but must seek some way to induce the new nations, newly freed from colonialism, to stay away from communism.

Those new nations, backward and poor, all want to come abreast of the 20th century in a rush. Coping with them and their problems and desires—particularly in competition with communism—will tax all the ingenuity of the man who moves into the White House in January.

Whether or not in the 1960s this country has a medical care program for the aged financed through Social Security—as Kennedy says it should be and Nixon says it shouldn't — is hardly a revolutionary question.

The answer, of course, will be of great importance to millions of aged people. But if Kennedy is elected and has his way, linking medical care for the aged to Social Security will still be only an extension of the Social Security system.

It cannot be considered in the same league—for newness and its far-reaching implications — with the creation of the Social Security system itself by Congress in 1935.

Whether—under Kennedy or Nixon—more or less would be spent on defense, school construction, development of natural resources or the farm program is a matter of degree and not of essential difference.

It's for this reason much of the presidential campaign has revolved around the personalities of the two men rather than around their programs or the issues they talk of.

YOUR POCKETBOOK

Life Insurance Facets Help You Invest, Save

By FAYE HENLE

One of the liveliest debates in the life insurance industry is whether your life insurance should be considered an investment. The answer to this, I think, depends upon what you consider an investment. I would look at it this way:

Life insurance is not a vehicle designed to make your dollars grow, but it is as necessary to an individual's or a family's well-being as shelter. Matter of fact, insurance and housing have a great deal in common.

Both offer protection. As you pay for each you build valuable assets. Home ownership and insurance both are vehicles of forced savings.

If you are clever when you buy your home, you make your savings and your assets work for you at the maximum. The same is true with life insurance.

More and more people are coming to realize this with the result that there has been considerable growth recently in two different facets of the industry. If you are not aware of Salary Savings Life Insurance or of the possibility of prepaying premiums, give these some thought. Here is basic information:

Salary Savings Life Insurance is ordinary life insurance written on persons through their place of employment and in most cases paid for by the insured individuals. In about one plan out of five, the employer pays some portion of the cost or adds something on a pro-rata basis for every dollar the employe puts into the plan.

These plans work much in the manner in which you might buy savings bonds if you do this on a payroll deduction plan. Your employer withholds the premium money from your paycheck and handles all payments for you. This is not group insurance but may be bought to supplement group insurance.

Salary Savings plans emphasize permanent types of life insurance, most commonly straight life and retirement income.

It is estimated that last year 1.5 billion dollars worth of life insurance was bought via Salary Savings plans. The figure for this year is expected to top 2 billion.

One of the reasons reported for the success of this plan is that some employers are offering it along with a complete estate planning service.

Time was when few of us thought in terms of leaving an estate. Social security, company profit sharing and retirement plans, plus the wider ownership of life insurance, savings bonds and other securities have changed all of this. But as one executive of a manufacturing company put it:

"Men and women who have sound professional advice about their finances are freed from personal worries and are better workers."

Prepaying your insurance premiums is becoming a popular device not just of saving money but also of earning extra dollars.

If you prepay premiums, many companies will allow a discount on your premium of 3½ or even 4 per cent.

Just how valuable this might be to you depends upon the size of your premium and your tax bracket. The dollars saved by prepaying premiums are in a sense earned dollars and earned dollars upon which you do not have to pay an income tax.

And prepaid premiums can be withdrawn at almost any time although sometimes a fee is charged.

Other Editor's Opinions

Who 'Owns' Water?

(SACRAMENTO BEE)

United States Senator Thomas H. Kuchel has called for early legislation in congress repudiating the claim of the federal government in California to all unappropriated water in California.

Two events prompted Kuchel to make this appeal. One is the report of the United States Supreme Court's special water master sharply cutting California's claims to waters of the Colorado River. The other is the intervention of the U.S. Department of Justice in the suit of the City of Fresno against the state water rights board, in which the department reasserts the claim that the interest of the federal government is paramount in all unappropriated water in the state.

These two federal actions, said Kuchel, cast a dark and ugly cloud over the future of California. Our entire state water development program, in the words of Harold Kennedy, county counsel for Los Angeles County, is "frustrated and placed in doubt."

Most assuredly, when the State of California is preparing to embark on a water program which could cost in excess of 11 billion dollars, it is essential that a clear definition be established as to the ownership of the water.

In the Fresno case, the justice department relies on the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which the U.S. acquired territory, including California, from Mexico and all rights to use water within the area covered by the treaty.

The department's brief states: This ownership is still retained unless it has been divested pursuant to act of congress. There has been no such divestment.

Although this doctrine is open to legal argument, it does put the matter up to congress.

Kuchel says there should be no enactment by congress whereby the states could hamstring the federal government in its constitutional sphere in the conservation and development of the land and water resources. Nor, he rightly declares, should it work the other way around. The sphere of each should be defined.

Federal Judge Hatfield Chilson of Colorado recently stated the dual system of water control can lead only to confusion and chaos. And he well suggests that piecemeal legislation will not end the basic doubts, fears and mistrusts.

Congress ought to give the most serious consideration to this problem. Time and the growing requirements of California for water will not tolerate procrastination.

WASHINGTON WINDOW . . . .

Both Candidates Dodge Financial Policy Query

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—This essay will be about the presidential candidates, the Federal Reserve System (FRS) and some political history dating back to 1948.

The foregoing is fair warning to lip readers to turn now to the less complex plots of the comic page. This essay is to point up the fact that the presidential candidates recently were asked (by the Scripps-Howard Newspapers) this question:

"Would you attempt to influence the policies of the Federal Reserve Board in an effort to reduce interest rates? Or for any other purpose?"

Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy each required a great many words to answer that one, both avoiding a simple yes or no. Nixon did say, however, that the FRS "should continue to be free of political pressures." Kennedy said the FRS "must bear in mind the economic objectives of the Administration, and I am confident that it would respond to leadership by the Administration."

Inflation Is Issue

Nixon, therefore, appears to be much more committed to keeping hands off the Federal Reserve System than is Kennedy. There is not much general interest in the FRS, interest rates and a financial process called open market operations.

Immediately beneath that dull surface, however, is a bread and butter political issue, a so-called pocket-book issue. It is important and vitally so to every American whether he lives shabbily on a too-small wage or whoops it up on inherited dollars in the bank. This sub-surface issue is money inflation, the rotting of the U.S. buck and sawbuck and of that scarcer beauty, the grand.

The last—and first—time an Administration attempted to persuade the FRS to respond to its leadership was mid-way in Harry S. Truman's elected term. HST and his Secretary of Treasury, John W. Snyder, had what was described as an "easy money bias." Specifically, they wanted the FRS to manipulate the market in government bonds. Some persons called it rigging. The Truman-Snyder objective was to obtain and maintain a relatively low level of interest charges on the national debt by means of open market purchase of government bonds by the FRS.

Eccles Protests

HST in 1948 had demoted Marriner S. Eccles of Utah from chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board. He continued as a board member. Eccles was a big spender in the New Deal tradition, but he was a hard money man—against inflation and in favor of high taxes to pay the government's way.

In 1949, Eccles in a letter to a congressional committee accused the Truman Administration of inviting economic disaster by its "easy money base." HST, Eccles said, was making the FRS an "engine of inflation."

"By making a cheap money market for the Treasury," Eccles wrote, "we (the FRS) cannot avoid making it for everybody. All monetary and credit restraints are gone and, under such conditions, the FRS simply becomes an engine of inflation."

The showdown on HST's effort to exercise leadership of the FRS came in February, 1951.

The reserve system established that its prime job was to control credit and the money supply. That is: To reject leadership from anybody and seek to maintain a balance between inflation and deflation.

Note to interested candidates: An agency of government which could lick HST probably could lick either or both of you.

THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Intelligent Adults Make Childhood Joy

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for NEA

Readers of this column don't need to be told that we're living in dangerous times. But our readership doesn't include the unborn or the newborn. Or girls and boys who haven't yet arrived at their teens. In consequence, I thought you might want to be alerted to some of the particular perils to which our nonreaders are occasionally exposed. Just knowing of their existence could make the difference between tragedy and the happiness of childhood.

Here then is a partial list of preventable casualties recently reported in the medical literature:

—Of 78 children who died of leukemia at Tulane University, 21 were exposed to radiation when their mothers received X-ray treatment some time during the first three months after conception.

—Of 74 children who died of a malignant disease other than leukemia, 21 were born of mothers who had been similarly exposed.

—In each group of ten children under the age of 17 who developed cancers of the thyroid gland, eight had received substantial X-ray exposure previously for treatment of a non-malignant condition such as enlargement of the thymus gland, glandular tuberculosis, acne or sinus infections. In each instance, treatment was directed to the head, neck or chest. Please note that these malignancies followed "substantial exposures" for treatment, not the small amounts required for diagnostic examinations.

—Giving infants or children unnecessarily large doses of vitamins A and D or of milk of magnesia may result in poor appetite and serious disturbances of bone formation and kidney function through the production of an excessively high concentration of lime (calcium) in the blood.

—Infants may suffer serious bone injuries, producing permanent deformities, as a result of careless twisting or thoughtless shaking.

—Well intended efforts to preserve the lives of prematures may end unfortunately. Excessive exposure to high concentrations of oxygen may cause permanent blindness (retrolental fibroplasia). Injections of large doses of chloramphenicol, a most useful and usually safe antibiotic, may result in death.

Not very pleasant reading, you say? Why frighten parents and prospective parents? For the same reason we have fire drills in schools and guards at rail crossings.

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "How to Combat the Common Cold," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Oct. 31, the 305th day of the year with 61 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning star is Mars.

The evening stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this day in history:

In 1517, Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses against the abuse of the practice of indulgence to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany.

In 1864, Nevada became the 36th state in the union.

In 1886, Chiang Kai-shek was born.

In 1903, John Barrymore made his first stage appearance, in Chicago, in a new play, "Magda," by Herman Sudermann.

In 1948, Chinese Communists captured Mukden in Manchuria.

In 1951, President Harry Truman welcomed Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of the British royal family to Washington.

In 1955, British Princess Margaret announced she would not marry group captain Peter Townsend.

Thought for today: American lawyer John Calhoun said, "The surrender of life is nothing to sinking down into acknowledgement of inferiority."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—At the time of the first census, what was the U.S. population?

A—In 1790, when the nation took its first census, there were not quite four million persons in the new republic.

Q—Where was Emma Lazarus, the American poet, born?

A—She was born in New York City of Jewish parentage.

Q—When was the first presidential election held while the nation was at war?

A—In 1812—the re-election of James Madison.

Q—When was the longest presidential nominating convention held?

A—In 1924 by the Democrats —17 days.

Q—What is the temperature of Kentucky's Mammoth Cave?

A—It never varies from 54 degrees.