

Herald and News

Editorial Page

We Favor No. 13

While we are somewhat skeptical of the rosy picture painted by its advocates, there appears to be good reason for continuance of the war veterans' bonding and loan program.

For this program to be continued, it appears essential that voters approve Measure No. 13 on the Nov. 8 ballot. It is called the "War Veterans' Bonding and Loan Amendment," and calls for amending bonding limits for war veterans' loans from four per cent of assessed valuation to three per cent of the true cash value of all property in the state.

Loan repayments by veterans are expected to be adequate to make the program self-financing. As a matter of fact, repayment

schedules on the program to this point have netted the state general fund something like \$6,500,000 in the 15 years it has been in effect.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has exhausted lending funds under the present ceiling, and there are many veterans waiting for approval of loans to close purchase arrangements on homes. Existing funds have been committed up to Nov. 1, 1961.

There appears to be much support of Measure No. 13, and some opposition. While we generally favor state and federal government remaining out of such ventures, there are obviously sound reasons for Oregon to maintain this program at this time.

Significant Agreement

United States-Canadian agreement on joint development of the Columbia River basin over the next 60 years was announced by President Eisenhower on the same day the State Department slapped its embargo on exports to Cuba.

The cold war against Castro, the United Nations hassle and the election news got the big play in the eastern part of the country. But in the Northwest, papers headlined the new Columbia River treaty for what it is—one of the administration's most constructive achievements.

It is also another milestone in Canadian-

Heifer Project

Much that churchmen and churches do and say is subject to controversy, but there is one project in which Roman Catholics, Orthodox churchmen, and 17 Protestant denominations are engaged which can only evoke approval, if not ardent admiration.

It is known as the Heifer Project and it consists in sending great quantities of highbred livestock for the help of needy countries, and the enrichments of local herds.

When an airplane left Boston for Greece recently, in charge of a Congregational minister, and a young churchwoman, loaded down with almost a Noah's Ark of assorted livestock, it was only a part of this project begun 16 years ago by the Church of the Brethren, a farm-minded denomination. The initial example has had a fitting and remarkable development.

The Christian Century recently defined the project's goal, and what has been achieved to date. We quote from the issue of Sept. 28:

"In order to reach the project's goal—to serve as an endless chain in neighborliness—each person who receives livestock or poultry must promise to give the first-born offspring to someone else in need.

"An important side effect of the distribution is the improvement of livestock strains by the introduction of superior breeding stock.

"The value of the project is evidenced by one example in Haiti: one imported gift hog had a market value of \$90, whereas the average Haitian family earns an annual income of \$70; furthermore, hogs sent from the U.S. develop to a marketable size in eight months, while it takes native hogs in Haiti two years for similar development."

BARBS

How many husbands really know which is the front and which is the back of the good wife's hat?

By this time every good fisherman has had at least one hobb caught in one of his fingers.

Avoldupois is like compound interest—you start with a small figure and keep adding to it.

You can always get the best of any argument by not taking part in it.

An optimist is any farmer who has his peach and apple trees growing right along the roadside.

Clinging gowns are appreciated by husbands, especially when they cling for years and years.

Farmers can plan to save for rainy days only after they have had a lot of rainy days.

Living properly leads to one's living happily ever after, says a pastor. We thought it took two.

Commonwealth

ACROSS	DOWN
1 U.S. Commonwealth	1 Knocks
2 Puerto	2 Persia
3 Island belonging to this Commonwealth	3 It produces sugar
4 Its capital	4 Senior
5 Juan	5 Damage
6 Soviet sea	6 Ester of oleic acid
7 Wings	7 Ointment
8 Cravat	8 Fabie teller
9 Caterers	9 Most miserly
10 Chemical suffix	10 Military assistant
11 Show contempt	11 Require
12 Decorated	12 Rubber
13 Log float	13 Reposes
14 Wooden pin	14 Unites
15 Product of this Commonwealth	15 Tatters
16 Prosecutes	
17 Location	
18 Ascends	
19 Fall flowers	
20 In plenty	
21 Defeats	
22 Slipped	
23 Golf mound	
24 Flap	
25 Herole poetry	
26 Demeaning	
27 Waken	
28 Comedian	
29 Restored confidence	
30 Consumed	
31 Appointment	
32 Impediment	
33 Affirmative	
34 Summer	
35 Italian city	

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

"Our Stand Is Well Known"



Nixon Favored To Win State; California Still In 'Doubt'

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — The election outlook in the seven Far West states, which have a total of 60 electoral votes:

CALIFORNIA — (32 electoral votes) — It's a tossup in this key state. But in the past two weeks Democrats have been much more enthusiastic and optimistic in predicting a Kennedy victory than have Republicans in predicting a win for Nixon. Republicans insist Nixon will carry his home state, but most admit it will be very

close. Democrats hold a 52 edge in voter registration, but California backed Eisenhower in 1952-56. **ARIZONA** — (4 electoral votes) — Experts pick Nixon by a hair in a state that has been backed a loser in a presidential race. An independent poll quoted by the Arizona Republic showed Nixon ahead. But Democrats hold a 2½ to 1 registration margin and hope Kennedy's scheduled appearance in Phoenix Thursday will help unite party's liberal and conserv-

ative wings. The latter group has twice helped elect conservative Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater.

WASHINGTON — (9 electoral votes) — Political writers who rated the state a tossup a month ago now put it in the Kennedy column by an extremely narrow margin. Privately conducted polls favor Kennedy, and Democrats who were worried have become increasingly confident since the first TV debate. Republicans predict Nixon will win by 50,000. Democratic Gov. Albert D. Rosellini faces a stiff challenge from State Supt. of Public Instruction Lloyd Andrews.

OREGON — (6 electoral votes) — Most experts give Nixon the edge. A professional poll taken for the Republicans showed Nixon would get 53.2 per cent of Oregon vote to 44.3 for Kennedy and only 2.5 undecided. Democrats, with a 75,000 registration advantage, are predicting victory. Democratic Maurice Neuberger is favored to beat out Elmo Smith for her late husband's U.S. Senate seat.

NEVADA — (3 electoral votes) — Las Vegas oddsmakers lay Kennedy a 9-5 choice nationally and Nevada is expected to go for Kennedy, although by a much narrower margin. Democrats have a 2-1 voter lead. Former Republican Sen. George (Molly) Malone is attempting a comeback against Rep. Walter Baring, but the Democrat is favored.

HAWAII — (3 votes) — Nixon held a comfortable edge in the minds of most experts at the outset of the campaign due to his personal campaigning in the islands. But Kennedy appears to have grown stronger in the absence of burning issues. The leadership of Harry Bridges' Longshore Union here is supporting Nixon as "the lesser evil" but it is reported having trouble persuading the rank-and-file to go along. Thirty-one per cent of the population is Catholic, one of the highest totals in the Far West.

ALASKA — (3 electoral votes) — Kennedy is favored as Alaska, along with Hawaii, casts its first votes in a presidential election. The forty-ninth state has traditionally gone Democratic, and Democrats piled up wide margins over Republicans in the August primary. The major statewide race pits Democratic Sen. E. L. Bartlett against Republican "flying dentist," Dr. Lee McKinley, who made a forced landing near Fairbanks last week while campaigning across the vast northern state.

Letters To The Editor

Disagrees

I wish to state my complete disagreement in regard to a story in a recent issue of your paper, which was outrageously untrue in regard to our faithful representative, Assemblywoman Pauline L. Davis.

This story which you chose to print, and I might call to your attention, is libelous. Pauline Davis' opponent must certainly be grasping for straws, since he is stooping to a smear campaign against a legislator who has an excellent voting record, which you and every constituent can check for themselves.

Her opponent is definitely misrepresenting her legislative record in Sacramento, pertaining to her position against doe hunts. She is, and always has been, against doe hunts and has legislated against doe hunts. Could it be her opponent is trying to confuse people as to her position? I believe we should all stop and realize that Assemblywoman Pauline Davis is one of the few legislators who has always interested herself in the problems of the sportsman. Check her legislative record and don't believe these vicious accusations.

In conclusion, the comment made by her opponent regarding water is silly, as we all know, in her district that Assemblywoman Pauline Davis, through the legislation she has carried in the field of water, has been and is for the safeguard of Northern California and the people she represents, and is taking a strong stand against Proposition No. 1, as she feels it has no safeguards for the people in her assembly district.

William I. Gunkel,
Dunsmuir, California.

His Choice

Particularly to the people who were residents of Klamath County during the 40s it must be somewhat puzzling if not amusing to hear attorneys, worldly professional men of prestige, infer on paid political TV that Clarence Humble will, if elected district attorney, be an able prosecutor and cure our county of its crime problem.

I've heard so many verbally express that this seems odd when one reviews the conditions that existed here from 1940 to 1948 when Mr. Humble was assistant district attorney and district attorney. It is common knowledge that during that period Klamath Falls was wide open and remained so for a few of the following years.

The gambling and prostitution brought money to only a few. As it has been proven in other

places, it must have contributed greatly to attracting criminals, corrupting of police agencies and the youth of the community. It certainly destroyed Klamath's reputation which must have in some way aided in depriving the county of badly needed industry. Industry that would bring new jobs and people. Industry that would create a money situation of advantage to all, including the taxpayers. If anyone is under the delusion that we have a good reputation read the editorial section of the Bend Bulletin, August 15, 1960, for one example.

It seems that few business men or teachers would want to move their families to an area noted for its crime and violence where assaults are a cheap commodity. Our tremendous economic potential is apparent. We have railroads, watershed, centralization, a sunny climate, recreation and wonderful people. But it folks from other areas hesitate to settle here because of our crime these assets can never obtain their full value.

Mr. Humble's record while district attorney (1944 to 1948) won't just go away. He was then a younger man and possibly more zealous than he would be now. His backers on paid political TV stated the district attorney is the most powerful man in the county and can control and relieve the crime situation.

From 1944 to 1948 Klamath Falls was wide open. Murders were an accepted fact of life and yet the record of prosecution is poor.

Why then was Mr. Humble unable to rid us of this disreputable cancer—crime and violence? The war ended in 1945 so we can hardly place all the blame on that situation. A new district attorney should have the complete cooperation of law enforcement officers, lawyers and judges until he becomes fully acclimated to his office. Mr. Beesley and Mr. Boddoe, among other local attorneys, were connected with the district attorney's office either as district attorneys or assistants. They knew little of prosecution in their beginning. But they were given the opportunity to feel out the position and then, with a minimum of criticism, they went on to do an admirable job of prosecution greatly diminishing our crime rate, which still leaves something to be desired.

If there is an honest excuse for the situation that existed during Clarence Humble's term in office, I will be the first to consider it without bias.

I, for one, care because I am convinced Klamath can eventually become the pride of Oregon in all respects.

Roland S. Clark



EDSON IN WASHINGTON

Khrushchev Pounding Awoke Voter To Peril

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The fact that foreign policy is the number one issue in the American presidential campaign is being attributed here in large measure to the grotesque performance of Russia's Chairman Nikita Khrushchev at the United Nations.

Authorities on the Communist menace in the United States—and the fight against communism—believe now that this surprising development may be the most beneficial result of Khrushchev's stormy three weeks in New York.

Says FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover:

"The studied insults and diatribes of this deceitful and incoherent dictator—designed to belittle and embarrass the United States—have done more than anything else in the last decade to show Americans the seamy side of communism."

"Very literally, as no other person in the Communist movement could do, this supersalesman of atheism has awakened America to the threat of communism."

This appraisal may provide a ready explanation why Cuba, Quemoy and Matsu have become principal issues in the debates between presidential candidates Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy.

Quemoy and Matsu are threatened by Communist China. Russia's demands that Red China be admitted into the United Nations put the two countries in the same class. The rumored ideological differences between Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung now are obscured and there seems no choice between them.

Cuba is also being backed by Communist Russia. The hearings which Khrushchev and Fidel Castro exchanged at the United Nations may have aroused many Americans to the Communist menace 90 miles from Florida. They crystallized anti-communism in this country at the very height of the political campaign.

The two American presidential candidates may be divided on the policies they would adopt toward Cuba, Quemoy and Mat-

su. They may both have been foolish in exposing their strategy in public, weakening America's position. But Nixon and Kennedy seem to agree that there shall be no more direct dealing with the Russians at a Summit conference unless there is adequate diplomatic negotiation in advance.

This is probably not the way Khrushchev planned it in his efforts to get another Summit meeting early next year.

Many Americans who favored such a meeting a year ago after Khrushchev's first visit to America and many more who have been complacent about the dangers of international communism are now more acutely aware of the enemy they face and its ruthlessness.

This comes just at the time when the Communist party, USA, is going all out in its publications and propaganda to support Khrushchev. When the Soviet delegation gave its big reception at the Russian headquarters in New York, top American Communists were observed clamoring to be seen near Khrushchev.

U.S. Communists also tried to exploit the Castro and Khrushchev appearance in New York's Harlem as showing their sympathy for "downtrodden" Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

Today, the American Communists are supporting Khrushchev's version of disarmament, withdrawal of Americans from foreign bases, banning of nuclear tests, recognition of Communist China by the U.S. and its admission into the U.N.

This being the situation, whichever American presidential candidate can build up his image as a foe of communism in the closing days of the campaign may reap some advantage.

Vice President Nixon won his first fame as an opponent of communism in the Alger Hiss case. He has since tried to maintain this reputation as an active battler against the Reds at home and on his travels abroad.

Senator Kennedy, while not the same kind of crusader in this field, has based his campaign for the presidency largely on making this country stronger so that it can better combat communism.

Chinese-Russian Differences Involve United States Plan

By PHIL NEWSON
UPI Foreign Editor

Despite occasional messages of good will between the leaders of Communist China and Soviet Russia, their ideological differences constitute a major split on the bedrock principles of communism. And the United States is more than an innocent bystander.

The United States is in the background as an economic and military giant which must be reckoned with by both. The Russians say there must be "peaceful co-existence." The Chinese Communists say eventually there must be a war to the death.

Russia has called in world Communist leaders to Moscow this month to try to ease the present rift in the Peiping-Moscow axis, but few persons expected the Red summit to succeed. The differences are too great between the two.

THREE MAJOR PRECEPTS
Communist China founded its government on three major precepts: Alliance with the Soviet and other Communist countries; expansion of Chinese communism through Asia; undying hostility toward the United States. It has shown no indication of changing these.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, though displaying no great amity toward the United States, has been enough of a realist to know the U.S. is strong enough to inflict incalculable damage in a nuclear war.

Khrushchev has said the basic principles of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin must be modernized to conform with modern conditions and that the only alternative to war is peaceful co-existence. The Chinese Reds call this deviation and will have no part of it.

MAO MAJOR RIVAL
Khrushchev's major rival for Communist leadership is Mao Tse-tung. Mao, a mystic, regards himself as the true disciple of Marx and hews with no deviation to the Marxist-Leninist teaching that capitalism and communism must inevitably fight a war to the death, nuclear bombs notwithstanding.

There has been no indication Peiping would even send an official representative to the Red summit meeting in Moscow. Last February it merely sent an observer, Kang Sheng, to a Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact nations.

Kang openly dissented with Khrushchev's estimate of U.S. potential and spoke out strongly against any easing of U.S.-Russia

tension. Peiping gave his speech the official stamp by broadcasting it over Peiping Radio and publishing it in the official newspapers.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, Nov. 2nd, the 307th day of the year with 59 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 1734, American frontiersman Daniel Boone was born.

In 1755, French queen Marie Antoinette was born.

In 1795, 11th U.S. President James Knox Polk was born.

In 1865, 28th U.S. President Warren Harding was born.

In 1889, North and South Dakota were admitted into the Union to become the 39th and 40th states respectively.

In 1920, Station KDKA in Pittsburgh began the first regular schedule of radio broadcasting.

In 1930, Haile Selassie was crowned Emperor of Ethiopia.

In 1959, Charles Van Doren admitted lying in the TV quiz scandal.

Thought for today: Thirteenth Century theologian St. Thomas Aquinas said: "There is no peace when a man agrees with another man counter to what he would prefer."

THEY SAY...

If the polls have any influence, then in the 1948 election Dewey should have won by the biggest majority in the history of the nation.

—Dr. George Gallup, in reply to charge that public opinion polls influence elections.

The Soviets are not now planning primarily for military attack, although they will use the military threat, they will rattle their ballistic missiles and may exercise military pressure.

—U.S. intelligence chief Allen Dulles.