

Editorial Page

Well-Run Race

In a couple of days the results of the 1960 presidential election will be recorded. However it comes out, some Americans will be pleased and others, for a time at least, will be less than happy.

Yet, as always before, Americans generally will fall in behind their new president, accepting the majority verdict which our system decrees must prevail.

Looking back on the campaign, they can be particularly grateful this year that the two nominees, Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy, offered themselves to the voters candidly, courageously and fully. Both were willing to brave the not inconsiderable perils of four face-to-face television debates. Never before in history have two presidential prospects taken such a risk. Politicians characteristically shy away from the unknown and the uncertain.

Furthermore, both candidates nearly wore their legs off in a fantastically thorough canvass of the nation in person. Seldom if ever have presidential nominees worked both

big cities and small, suburbs and rural sectors, with such determination.

The net effect has been to give them maximum voter exposure. From Maine to Hawaii, from Florida to Alaska, American citizens have been able to see the men they are choosing from.

Some would argue that they have done this because they needed to, that neither man has the identity and stature of a Dwight Eisenhower or Franklin D. Roosevelt and has had therefore to battle for recognition.

This is true enough. Still it is evident from the personal make-up of Kennedy and Nixon that they believe in the voter's right to see and hear fully what he is getting.

The 1960 campaign has been a course in acquaintanceship with the two relative newcomers who head the Democratic and Republican national tickets. That seems like a pretty useful thing for a campaign to be.

Whoever wins, the American people owe thanks to both Nixon and Kennedy for playing their roles to the hilt the whole way.

Time Of Transition

In a Democratic country like our own, no period is so potentially troublesome as the "interregnum" between the election of a new president and his actual taking office.

The American people can consequently be thankful that both Vice President Nixon and Senator Kennedy already are making plans to move quickly in this period to ease the transition from President Eisenhower to his successor.

Eisenhower had the same problem, of course, when he was about to take over after his first election in 1952. What amounted to a second, budding administration was set up in a New York hotel until the time came for him to enter the White House.

On the whole this changeover was successful, though here and there reports developed that the collaboration between the outgoing and incoming leadership was somewhat short of ideal.

This is perhaps understandable enough when the transition involves a switch in party control. Yet it should not have to be said that the interests of the nation must be made paramount.

Neither resistance on the part of incumbent officials nor aloofness on the part of the newcomers should be allowed to plague the changeover. It is difficult enough at best, and

there can be no real excuse for erecting artificial barriers.

In 1960, the problem naturally would be somewhat easier for Nixon, since it is his party which now is in control. He undoubtedly would choose many of his cabinet members and other top officers very quickly. But he could rely on incumbent second level men for much guidance in learning the ropes.

For Kennedy the learning process must go deeper. He must swiftly install, on a tentative, observational basis, squads of second echelon men to study the decision making and administrative processes as practiced in the federal government.

Happily, Kennedy's plans for such effort are now shaped up, as are Nixon's for the changes he must make.

Both men are preparing for this transitional time with the guidance of specialists who have devoted themselves to just these problems. They seem bent on achieving the smoothest possible takeover, no matter who wins.

All this must be a source of immense comfort not only to the people of this country but to all free peoples who look to the United States for a vital continuity of leadership in a most critical age.

Culture In Losing Battle

Progress does not come without bringing about some losses. Such is the case in the planned destruction of the Pelican Theater building here.

While the building could not be called a landmark in a historical sense, certainly it has been known as one of the most unique and lavish buildings of its type to be constructed on the west coast.

While there apparently is little interest in the fate of the building, it seems regrettable that the community should lose such a magnificent structure. Admittedly, about the only use we could have for such a building would be for conventions and large meetings. There is some question that such limited use would

make support of the building feasible in an economic sense.

At one time, there was a proposal made for the city to take over the building and site. Unfortunately, such a large amount of cash was involved in settling tax difficulties that the city officials had to refuse the offer. There seems to be little likelihood that the city could take over the property at this time.

While destruction of the building does reflect progress, we regret to see another onslaught on what has represented one aspect of Klamath Falls' cultural side. It is a lamentable fact that too many communities today are giving up elements of culture in favor of progress and materialism. Klamath Falls is no exception.



Here's Compilation Of Viewpoints Of Candidates Regarding Election Issues

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Foreign policy has dominated the 1960 presidential campaign, with both candidates eager to talk about the U.S. position as leader of the free world.

But, while they were willing to discuss it, there was little agreement evident in their conflicting views about how America stands. They also found themselves in conflict on many domestic issues.

Here is the way the rival candidates—Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy—have developed the major issues:

FOREIGN POLICY

Nixon: Attacked Kennedy as "inexperienced" and "naive" in world affairs. By contrast, cited his own travels abroad; his eight years of experience in policy-making; his debates with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Criticized Kennedy for "downgrading America" on the prestige issue; charged him with a "retreat and defeat" policy over the Nationalist Chinese held islands of Quemoy and Matsu; said originally that the islands should be defended on principle, then adopted administration's more flexible position; said Kennedy displayed lack of leadership in suggesting that President Eisenhower might have "apologized" to Khrushchev for the U2 flights to prevent collapse of the Paris Summit Conference.

Kennedy: Hammered at what he called the "relative decline in our vitality and prestige" in the eyes of other nations. Claimed the administration permitted dissipation of goodwill in Latin America; decried the surge of communism to within 90 miles of U.S. shores in Cuba. Charged that the administration had no policy in Africa at a time when new nations were emerging. After first saying Quemoy and Matsu were strategically indefensible, supported the administration's policy toward those islands; said Nixon's original stand was "reckless" and "trigger happy."

Defense

Nixon: Indicated he would increase Pentagon spending above the present budget of about \$41 billion a year; said there is "no dollar sign on defending America"; favors defense concept of a nuclear "deterrent force"—one known to be capable of annihilating a potential aggressor; believes present manpower and mixture of air-ground-sea forces is "roughly adequate"; but that this country must not "rest on our laurels." Opposes merger of the services. Would continue development of manned bombers and anti-missile missiles, and place high priority on Polaris and Minuteman missiles.

Kennedy: U.S. military is strongest in the world—today—but calls for strengthening armed services in almost all areas; makes clear he favors a higher rate of defense spending than under Eisenhower. Favors top-to-bottom reorganization of Pentagon command structure, but has not said he would merge the services. Would speed missile development overall, add increase troop airlift capacity; insists on a "militarily strong America."

Farm

Nixon: Offers two-part package: (1) Surpluses would be cut by combination of donations to needy,

shipments to underdeveloped nations, an expanded soil bank, and cuts in planting allotments for wheat. During this period, farm income would be protected by giving farmers who reduce production payments from government surplus stocks. (2) Nixon believes market prices would rise because surpluses are gone; would then relax or eliminate federal controls on farmers and adopt system of lower price supports.

Kennedy: His program would include many surplus disposal features favored by Nixon, with heavy emphasis on using surpluses to build up economies of underdeveloped countries. Proposes more ambitious goal for farm income—income at a level equal to what farmers could earn if they used the same labor and resources in other parts of economy; says his main tool for boosting income would be "supply management" controls which could take any form from outright quotas to land-retirement programs and could be used in combination with price support measures of various kinds. Individual control programs would be adopted only where they are specifically endorsed by farmers in referendum.

Economics

Nixon: Says nation's economic growth rate can and should be accelerated. Did not set specific goal such as 5 per cent rate advocated by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Stressed federal encouragement of private enterprise, as opposed to new federal spending programs. Supported retention of 27.5 per cent oil-gas depletion allowance. Would maintain independence of Federal Reserve Board, which controls credit.

Kennedy: Says that U.S. relative growth lags behind Russia's and that U.S. steel industry is operating at half capacity. Calls for elimination of "Republican high interest rate policies." Says his programs for stepped-up federal spending on housing, school construction, public works and other programs would stimulate economic growth. Would want Federal Reserve to be more responsive to executive policy.

Budget

Nixon: Advocates balanced budget. Would raise taxes if conditions, unforeseen now, should make it necessary. Claims Democratic platform would cost extra \$15 billion a year and bring deficit spending that would lead to inflation.

Kennedy: Also advocates balanced budget. Would increase taxes, if necessary, but says expanding economy would provide extra revenue to finance his programs; calls for review of tax structure to eliminate present tax loopholes.

Education

Nixon: Stresses federal aid for school construction only, through grants and payment of interest on local school bonds; believes local funds would thus be freed for higher teacher salaries.

Kennedy: Pledges "generous federal financial support" in states for classroom construction and for higher teachers' salaries; denies payments for salaries would result in government control over local curriculums.

Civil Rights

Nixon: Supports Republican platform plank calling for vigor-

ous protection of the right to vote. Justice Department efforts to enforce school desegregation orders, federal aid to school districts trying to desegregate, development of federal-state program to end discrimination in jobs and ending discrimination in federally-subsidized housing.

Kennedy: Backs Democratic platform plank calling for more vigorous government action to protect voting rights and new laws if necessary, a 1963 target for developing school desegregation plans, federal aid for schools ending segregation, a federal commission to end discrimination in hiring, and action to end discrimination in federal housing programs.

Minimum Wage

Nixon: Has indicated support of a boost in minimum wage from present \$1 to \$1.15 an hour; backs Eisenhower administration proposal for extending coverage of wage-hour act to 3.1 million new workers.

Kennedy: Favors raising minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour; has sponsored bills to extend coverage to more than 7 million new workers.

Medical Care for the Aged

Nixon: Supports voluntary programs to pay, through federal grants to states, a wide range of medical benefits to aged, including some hospital expenses and doctors' fees. Coverage potentially would extend to all of nation's 16 million citizens 65 and over. States and individuals electing to participate would be required to share in financing. Brands Democratic plans as "compulsory insurance."

Kennedy: Favors financing medical care through Social Security system by increased payroll taxes. Coverage would include the estimated 12 million persons now receiving retirement payments. Other aged persons not eligible under Social Security would be covered by outright federal grants. Says GOP plan would force senior citizens to take a "pauper's oath"; calls his plan fiscally sound.

Labor and Unemployment

Nixon: Believes presidential fact-finding boards should be empowered to recommend strike settlements but wants government generally to stay out of labor-management disputes and encourage agreement through collective bargaining. Opposes government seizure of basic industries shut down by strike. On federal financial assistance to areas of high unemployment, backs administration's proposal, rejected by Congress, for \$75 million in federal industrial loans to eligible areas.

Kennedy: Would go further than Nixon in arming the president with additional powers to force strike settlements. Contends such weapons, including seizure, would compel bargaining groups to speed settlement of differences, pledges policy of full employment; says GOP is indifferent to plight of unemployed workers. Supports Democratic legislation, which was vetoed, for up to \$300 million in federal loans and grants to jobless areas.

Religion

Nixon: Deplored emergence in campaign of a candidate's person-



YOUR POCKETBOOK

Franklin's Advice Takes Many Forms

By FAYE HENLE

It's a fast-moving world. Among recent changes that could affect "Your Pocketbook" are tax rulings, conditions under which you may be buying consumer goods, even investment opportunities.

For instance, the Treasury has softened rules to give you more tax leeway if your property is damaged. You may:

Deduct from your federal income tax next April the cost of repairs made to damaged property.

Postpone reporting these loss deductions to another year if you have not collected damage insurance and are uncertain about the amount you'll receive.

In order to profit from the property deduction ruling, save your receipts bills to show how much the repairs cost. You are allowed only to deduct the amount spent to restore property to its original condition.

When would you postpone reporting the loss deduction? If the insurance payoff or damage award is not granted until the next tax year.

Formerly you had to claim the full loss in the year of damage and report the compensation, if you received it another year, as taxable income.

Bargains around this fall if you

are in the market for a car—new or used. One reason: New model changes are earlier, thus cutting the 1960 selling year short.

You might strike a real discount on a new car if you buy later in the month rather than earlier. When your dealer knows his overhead has been paid by previous sales, he'll be more conscious of trimming inventory.

The reason for bargains in used cars, I'm told, is surveys show many former used car buyers now buy compacts.

If you shop carefully, how much can you save? A recent study of 174 dealers in one city showed discounts from factory-suggested list prices on new Fords ranging from \$159 to \$339 and on Chevrolets from \$239 to \$569, for an average discount on both makes of around \$438.

Shop carefully too for the method you'll use to finance your car. The American Bankers' Association reports 60 per cent of all car buying is done on credit.

Basically there are two ways to finance your car: an installment sales contract with your dealer or money borrowed from the bank. Compare each to see which will be cheaper.

A new instrument of investment is the FHA mortgage. But, how good is this for you?

It depends. Do you have something like \$10,000 that you could put into a single investment? Would you be willing to sit with this investment for say at least five years? This is what buying an FHA mortgage could involve because as yet there is no ready market for this investment instrument.

On the plus side you are putting your money away in a very safe place for the government guarantees to repay if the person on whose house you hold the mortgage defaults. However, you may get repaid in FHA debentures rather than in cash.

How much interest on an FHA mortgage?

The usual rate today is 5 per cent, minus the service charge you pay to banks, savings and loan associations or mortgage bankers from whom you buy it.

al faith as an election issue. To remove it, suggested early in the race a moratorium on further discussion of religion, avoided speaking on it himself and forbade his staff to discuss it.

Kennedy: A Catholic, he said early in campaign that his constitutional duties would come first. Emphasized that, if elected, at no time would he permit church considerations to interfere with performance of his presidential responsibilities.

Letters To The Editor

Against Tax Bill

This letter is in regards to measure number 14, The Personal Income Tax Bill.

The purpose of this letter is to point out some of the features of the taxation program.

I personally do not favor this bill because it places too much burden on the working man.

I would also like to point out that there should be no tax placed on business for this reason. Business as such cannot pay taxes, it can collect taxes but not produce taxes. The simple reason is that business must operate on a certain margin of profit in order to exist. Therefore any tax simply means a mark-up in the product for sale.

Actually the cost of consumers' goods is more regulated by the tax structure than by wages.

There has been little increase in actual cost of raw materials, the seeming increase cost has been the hidden tax structure.

Again this is true of wages. A man who earns say \$5000 per annum, actually receives around \$1800, the rest is eaten up by the tax structure.

Actually the man who pays the taxes is the man or woman who works with their hands, it must be the laborer.

A man or woman who works eight hours per day has actually worked about five of those hours for the government and three for themselves. Those hours are demanded by an ever expanding tax structure.

Measure 14 will lengthen the state's time and shorten the laborer's living earnings.

So the laborer can either: get overtime, ask for a raise, get his wife a job, rob a bank, or tighten his belt. He will likely do the latter. If he works overtime the state demands more. If he asks for a raise it only sends the daisy chain spinning again, and he may have to go on strike to get it and may lose his job altogether.

If he gets his wife a job, it will only increase his taxes and besides she is most likely already working. This leaves the bank. If he is a novice he will get caught when he suddenly starts paying his bills. Too suddenly that is. He will have to give his car and his home to an attorney then will likely go to jail, that will put his family on welfare and that will be more taxes for someone else to pay. If he is a professional he has likely already robbed so many banks that the law of averages is against him and it all amounts to the same thing. So that leaves the last thing to do and that is to tighten his belt if he has a belt.

There are some ways to raise

this needed money and not raise one dollar by taxation. However we will leave that for another time.

Veston Casey,
Beatty, Oregon.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Nov. 7, the 312th day of the year with 54 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

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

On this day in history:

In 1805, Lewis and Clark sighted the Pacific Ocean for the first time at the mouth of the Columbia River.

In 1811, General William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, defeated Chief Tecumseh's Shawnee Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe on the Wabash River.

In 1876, Marie Curie, world famous Polish-French scientist who with her husband discovered radium, was born.

In 1874, Harper's Weekly ran the first cartoon depicting an elephant as the symbol of the Republican party. It was by Thomas Nast.

In 1917, Bolshevik troops occupied government buildings in Petrograd and overthrew the provisional regime of Premier Alex Kerensky.

In 1959, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered striking steelworkers back to work.

Thought for today: A American statesman Patrick Henry said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging the future but by the past."

Thoughts

Then the Lord appeared to Solomon in the night and said to him: I have heard your prayer, and have chosen this place for myself as a house of sacrifice.—II Chron. 7:12.

Persecution has not crushed it, power has not beaten it back, time has not abated its force, and, what is most wonderful of all, the abuses and treasons of its friends have not shaken its stability.—Horace Bushnell.

I waited patiently for the Lord; he inclined to me and heard my cry.—Psalms 40:1.

Prayer moves the hand which moves the world.—J. A. Wallace.

BARBS

Some second-hand autos are perfectly okay — as far as they go.

Maybe we'd all be better off if everybody used the advice they give away.

Getting a bang out of life is wonderful unless you get it while driving your car.

When you tell the hole truth it keeps your golf score up where it belongs.

Wives who love the truth should cut down on the number of questions ask.

The price of gas, oil, tires and repairs makes going broke a short trip by auto.

THEY SAY . . .

We must get down to the business of discussing disarmament in detail. We have made enough speeches to each other.

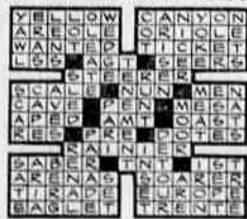
—British Foreign Secretary Lord Home.

Second President

ACROSS

- 1 He was
- 3 Copper coin
- 4 Mr. Kefauver
- 5 Marmalade
- 6 Mountain nymphs
- 7 His first name
- 8 Spanish hero
- 9 Female red deer
- 10 Roman date
- 11 Of birth
- 12 Hold back
- 13 Operatic solo
- 14 Individual
- 15 Emotion
- 16 Napoleon's marshal
- 17 Consumer
- 18 His family
- 19 Vended
- 20 Fortune
- 21 That Sawyer boy
- 22 Facial feature
- 23 Annoys
- 24 Ascends
- 25 Get off the track
- 26 Wash
- 27 Lily maid of Astolat
- 28 Snow vehicle
- 29 Spangled
- 30 Recent
- 31 Corded fabric
- 32 Dress
- 33 trimming
- 34 Removal
- 35 Drum
- 36 Tennis stroke
- 37 Forgiving
- 38 Every one
- 39 Geraint's wife
- 40 British statesman
- 41 Born
- 42 Flag maker
- 43 Downing period
- 44 FAWN
- 45 1 Clamp
- 46 2 Noun

Answer to Previous Puzzle



- 26 Suffering
- 27 Droopy
- 28 Cattle
- 29 Killed
- 30 Nevada city
- 31 Wait
- 32 Baking chamber
- 33 Lease
- 34 Psyche parts
- 35 Artial's desk
- 36 Enthusiasm
- 37 Part in a play
- 38 Nevada city
- 39 Wait
- 40 Baking chamber
- 41 Lease
- 42 Psyche parts

