

Editorial Page

Conservatives Lack Push

It is rather significant that Klamath County showed more Republican votes for Vice President Nixon than were showed for President-elect John Kennedy in the recent elections. The margin was small—9,094 to 8,928 in the unofficial tabulations—to be sure, but it was there, nevertheless. This, in the face of an overwhelming Democratic registration plurality.

We call it significant because it reflects the basic conservatism of the people who comprise the Klamath area. They are not taken in by the pie-in-the-sky philosophy of so many national leaders, including Sen. Kennedy.

The record vote in Klamath County is another good sign. Workers in both the Democratic and Republican headquarters performed yeoman task in urging people to vote. It is an example that could well be emulated by every precinct and county.

On the national level, one thing the election showed is that political education backed by conservative business and other groups is not yet organized to compete successfully with labor union-backed political action.

It is regrettable that—even in Klamath Falls—there are businessmen who frown on taking an active part in politics. This is not true for all businessmen. Some are active, and they should be. They have just as much right to defend and fight for their philosophy as any other individual or group.

Walter Petravich, in charge of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Political Participation Program—PPP—says the business community's first course in practical politics has accomplished a lot in its first year. But it is still not as effective as the more experienced AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education—COPE—and other union political action programs.

Until the more conservatively minded people of the country can match this labor union political activity, they're simply not going to make any headway in the congress-

sional elections of 1962 or the presidential election in 1964.

The Conservatives' political deficiency is not money. It's legwork. There are 3,500 chambers of commerce and trade associations in the United States. They have over 2,750,000 individual members. There are also four and one-half million business firms.

In their daily contacts with customers, they meet everybody. Their political potential is tremendous. Many business leaders make contributions to political funds.

But ask them to go out and ring door-bells, make 200 telephone calls, canvass their precinct, haul voters to the polls or baby sit for them while they go to the polls—they're too busy.

Contrast this with instructions COPE issued on "How to Get Out the Vote on Election Day." It was a complete plan for setting up a headquarters, enlisting volunteers, assigning workers, making the final canvasses and phone calls, assisting voters, passing out last minute literature, manning the polls with watchers and telling them exactly what to do.

This is the thorough way COPE and other union political action committees ran their \$500,000 registration drive which signed up over five million new voters.

There was admittedly something less than 100 per cent compliance with all election day instructions. But this effort—spotty though it may have been—is credited by Walter Petravich with doing more to determine the election result than all the TV debates and campaigning in the key industrial states. It's getting out the vote on election day that counts most, particularly when there are many undecided voters.

Conservatives may complain about this organized labor competition. But it can't be criticized legitimately. For in its essence it is democracy in action. What the conservatives have to do is figure out how to do the same thing, better.

Planning Ahead

Politicians never wait to think about the future. The Republicans already are debating what they must do to win in 1964.

The first question concerns the future of Vice President Nixon. His remarkably strong showing in the popular vote leaves him still a figure of prominence in his party. After all, he is only the third man in history ever to get more than 30 million votes—the others being President Eisenhower (twice) and president-elect Kennedy.

Whether he would get another try at the presidency would depend to some extent on what he could do in the next four years to keep himself in the public eye and in a position of influence.

More than that, it would hinge on the mood of his party. The GOP leaders today are in some disagreement as to the strategic effectiveness of Nixon's campaign. We might find that they will prefer a new face in 1964.

What new face they might accept is the other great question.

Two names leap instantly to mind: New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Arizona's Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Rockefeller currently has the bigger

stage from which to operate, despite Goldwater's presence on Capitol Hill. But the New Yorker must win reelection in 1962 to keep his stage. And some signs exist that his popularity has declined since his 1958 upset victory.

On top of this, whether fairly or not, some Republicans are blaming him for not delivering New York to Nixon. And his liberalism, makes Rockefeller an unsuitable candidate in the eyes of many Republicans.

The conservative Goldwater, perhaps drawing on support from like-minded colleagues in Congress, may prove a powerful factor.

The party's liberal forces are not as well equipped for combat as in the 1952 conservative-liberal struggle. Then there were 25 Republican governors, now there are just 16. And governors tend to be more liberal, in the matter of choosing a nominee, than do members of Congress.

If a Rockefeller-Goldwater contest does shape up, the battle could be bruising. Nixon was able successfully to appeal to both sides. Divisions would be much sharper with him out of the picture. The Taft-Eisenhower fight might seem pale by comparison.



Wise Use Natural Resources Vital To Survival Of America

By JOHN KAMPS
Associated Press Special Service
WASHINGTON (AP)—Survival of the United States as a nation may depend on wise use of its natural resources, the Army Engineers warned Monday.

The warning was sounded by the engineers, the nation's main dam builders, in a report printed by a special Senate committee on national water resources.

The report is one of many to be considered by the committee in recommending legislation next year aimed at conserving and developing water resources. The committee has conducted the most extensive investigation of its kind ever made.

Army Engineers called attention to wasteful exploitation of resources, including reckless timber cutting and other practices which added to erosion and caused costly flood damage.

"Modification of existing laws is now far more important than it has been in the past," the engi-

neers' report said, "for the nation has passed into a new era in which it can no longer look forward to the exploitation of what once seemed to be an unlimited reserve of natural resources."

"Today our resources are, as it were, 'under our feet,' and the very existence of the nation may depend upon the efficient use of those resources."

The engineers noted that many witnesses heard by the committee had testified the nation would be hard-pressed to supply enough water in the next century to satisfy demands for food, industrial and other use by a fast-growing population.

The engineers said flood control laws, under which they operate, should be changed "to make them responsive to emerging needs caused by rapid and radical changes... to carry the nation closer to an ultimate goal... of comprehensive and coordinated programs for the full development, efficient utilization and

careful husbandry of the resources."

The report said dams and reservoirs should be planned to "regulate the rivers for all purposes." It added:

"If a stream could be fully regulated there would be no floods... a reservoir system capable of providing a high degree of regulation is simply a means of converting floods to a steady flow so the stream will be of greater value for power generation, water supply (for irrigation and municipal use), pollution abatement, navigation and other purposes."

The report said the Army Engineers, once dam builders for flood control alone, now have joined Reclamation Bureau men in a broad program under which:

"Power is generated and marketed, major outlets are provided for municipal and industrial use as well as for the abatement of pollution and for navigation, improvements, recreational facilities are provided, measures for the enhancement of fish and wildlife are carried out.

"In short," the report declared, "flood control law has become the legislative basis for the broadest and greatest programs of public works and resource development ever undertaken by the United States."

Army Engineers build dams, levees and other facilities costing about \$300 million a year. They have recommended that the program be increased to \$500 million annually.



EDSON IN WASHINGTON Johnson Selection Benefited Kennedy

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—It had been touch and go all during the campaign whether President-elect John F. Kennedy's choice of Texas Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson as his vice presidential running mate would turn out to be a horrible mistake or the most brilliant political move of the year. The election result has given the latter answer, for the present at least.

There has been much speculation on how and why Kennedy made this surprising choice. The night before Kennedy's own nomination at Los Angeles, it was generally understood that Sen. Stuart Symington would be the vice presidential candidate.

This was not denied at Kennedy headquarters. The Symington people were happy about it. What happened to spoil the pretty picture was simple arithmetic.

In convention balloting for the presidential nomination, Kennedy got 806 votes, Johnson 409, Symington 86 and Stevenson 79. Johnson was obviously strongest of the three.

Kennedy also realized he had an extremely liberal platform to run on. It was highly objectionable to Democratic conservatives, particularly in the South. Kennedy's religion was also a handicap in the predominantly Protestant South.

Only a southerner, backed by the southern governors and other conservative Democratic leaders, could overcome those handicaps. Johnson had that backing and so became the man for the job.

There was one other factor not immediately apparent. In the August special session of Congress, Johnson was Senate majority leader and Rep. Sam Rayburn speaker of the House.

If the two Texans had desired to sabotage the Democratic platform and Kennedy—the young upstart who had defeated them in open convention battle—they could

have done it by sitting on their hands. The special session was unproductive, but this wasn't Kennedy's or Johnson's and Rayburn's fault. It was the conservative Democrats ganging up with the Republicans to thwart them.

Johnson had to make considerable personal readjustment to take second place on the ticket with Kennedy.

Johnson had consistently insisted he wouldn't take it. But he made the switch in a hurry after the southern governors advised him to take it and after Kennedy assured Johnson he could have the vice presidency without a floor fight.

Immediately after Johnson made the decision that taking the vice presidency on a platter was better than going back to Texas empty-handed, he told his top advisers and campaign managers that he wasn't going into this in any halfhearted way.

He asked Kennedy to tell his people the same thing. Their heated exchanges of the primary were to be forgotten. They were to start fresh, working together.

Johnson has lived up to this. He has campaigned harder than most vice presidents do, hitting over 40 states and working closely with Kennedy.

One reason given for the emergence of Johnson as a Kennedy supporter is that he wants to be a national leader, not just a Texas leader or a regional southern leader.

Before the election, Texas writers reported that Johnson took the vice presidential nomination so that he would be in favored position as Democratic candidate for President in 1964, should Kennedy be defeated in 1960.

Now, barring misfortune befalling President-elect Kennedy, Johnson would have to wait until 1968 to run for the presidency. He would then be 60, which isn't too old.

Tally Shows Republicans Lost Ground In South

By CARL P. LEUBSDORF
NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—The 1960 election brought a Democratic resurgence in the South and little Republican success in extending recent gains, an Associated Press survey showed today.

President-Elect John F. Kennedy polled more votes in the 11 Southern states than any previous candidate.

Vice President Richard Nixon out-did all previous Republican efforts, but his percentage of the two-party vote dropped about three per cent from President Eisenhower's 1956 total. This compared with an eight per cent drop nationally.

A sampling of returns in several metropolitan areas showed that votes against the Democrats were often conservative rather than Republican. The implication is that a conservative third party might seriously erode the Republicans' new strength.

Unofficial, nearly complete returns compiled by the Associated

Press in the 11 states gave Kennedy 5,941,905 votes, or 52.3 per cent of the two-party vote, to Nixon's 4,602,166, or 47.7 per cent. Independent Democratic electors polled 109,404 votes in Mississippi, and Louisiana's States Rights Party had 169,962.

In 1956 Eisenhower led with 4,214,153, or 50.5 per cent; in 1952 Adlai Stevenson polled 4,428,163, or 52.5 per cent.

Kennedy's percentage would probably have been higher than Stevenson's had it not been for the senator's Roman Catholic religion which hurt him in rural, Protestant areas.

Kennedy had also to overcome the obstacles of his strong civil rights position, dramatized by his phone call to Mrs. Martin Luther King; and the South's strong conservatism.

Countering this, he gained by his selection of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson as his running mate, by the hard work of many state Democratic officials and by the fact that Nixon was nowhere as personally popular as President Eisenhower.

Kennedy's total becomes more impressive when compared with Al Smith's showing in 1928. Smith, the only other Roman Catholic major party presidential candidate, had only 52.4 per cent of the Southern vote at a time when there was virtually no Republican party organization in several states of the old Confederacy.

The Democrats clearly will not approach majorities such as the late Franklin D. Roosevelt achieved. In 1944, Roosevelt received 73.5 per cent of the Southern vote.

The Republicans held their five house seats in Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia. (2) But they ran far behind in every other contested congressional election and in every gubernatorial race, except North Carolina where the Democrats were handicapped by a party split.

THEY SAY...

All I can say is that this fellow Kennedy never seems to run out of luck. He is very fortunate to have a man like (Teamsters boss James) Hoffa condemning him.

—George Meany of AFL-CIO.

What's the use of all the money I earn? I have a convertible but I don't dare put the top down. If I step into my garden or sit on the terrace at home, half the world zeroes in on me with binoculars.

—Actress Brigitte Bardot.



YOUR POCKETBOOK College Costs Dent The Family Budget

By FAYE HENLE
If you are an average parent you are hoping your youngster will go to college and you are preparing for this by actually setting aside money for education.

You are realistic in not depending to any considerable extent either upon the possibility of scholarship aid or the earnings of your child. And the chances are that if she hasn't already done so, mom will go back to work to help.

These are the major findings of a survey of 2,700 parents conducted by the University of Michigan Research Center for the U.S. Office of Education.

Titled "How People Pay for College," the study estimates that the average annual expense of unarranged students 1959-60 was about \$1,550 against \$1,385 in 1952-53. Of this expense, \$950 on the average comes from parents, \$360 from student earnings, \$130 from scholarships and \$110 from other sources.

The most interesting aspect of this new study perhaps is not "how people are paying" but "how people intend to pay."

Approximately half of the parents with children under 15 are setting aside money. Says the study:

"Of those who had children in college during the past five years, only 12 per cent had endowment policies. Among those who have a child between age 7 and 12 and intend to send him to college, 32 per cent now have an endowment policy. Only one family in 10 expects help from inheritances, gifts or scholarships."

Nearly half the families with children now in college help pay for expenses by living on a tighter budget.

More frequently families expect to do additional work to help pay college costs. Right now half of the nation's college students are earning part of their expenses.

About one family in five expects someone besides the student will take a job or work more.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, Nov. 16, the 321st day of the year with 45 more in 1960.

The moon is approaching its new quarter.

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

On this day in history: In 1864, General William Sherman and his Union army of 60,000 men started their famed march to the sea.

In 1907, Oklahoma became the 46th state in the Union.

In 1914, 12 Federal Reserve banks were opened formally.

In 1932, the most famous vaudeville theater in America, the Palace in New York, closed its doors.

In 1953, former President Harry Truman made a nationwide radio broadcast to refute charges he appointed an alleged Communist spy to high government office.

Thought for today: French writer Victor Hugo said: "Popularity? It is glory's small change."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—Which was the only battle of the American Revolution fought on Delaware soil?
A—Cooch's Bridge. Many historians maintain that the Stars and Stripes was first exposed to enemy fire during this battle.

Q—What is the geographic location of Mount Everest?
A—Western maps generally show the north slope of Everest in Tibet, the south in Nepal and the summit on the boundary between the two countries.

Q—Is a knot a unit of distance or of speed?
A—A knot is a unit of speed equivalent to one nautical mile an hour.

Q—Is any part of King Solomon's Temple still standing?
A—All that is left of the temple is the Walling Wall.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Belgium

ACROSS

- 1 Belgian river
- 2 Product of this country
- 3 Weep
- 4 Operate solo
- 5 Arm bone
- 6 Age
- 7 Hardening
- 8 Operated
- 9 Black buck
- 10 Swerving
- 11 Sad (Scott)
- 12 Clean
- 13 Amazes
- 14 Parsee sacred writings
- 15 Best
- 16 Beauty
- 17 Scint
- 18 Female
- 19 Saults (ab.)
- 20 Pacific island
- 21 Directed side
- 22 Constellation
- 23 Plier
- 24 Solitary
- 25 Laces
- 26 Lattices
- 27 Individual
- 28 Toward the
- 29 Aberrated side
- 30 Enthusiasm
- 31 Momes.
- 32 Lease
- 33 Observe

DOWN

- 1 Small rugs
- 2 Region
- 3 Points a
- 4 Tasty
- 5 Mongrel