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'These Will Make A Big Difference'

AFTER HOURS By John Morley

Brown-Nixon Race Seen Close; Nixon Has Edge

WASHINGTON, D. C.—We have been away from our home base in Los Angeles since late September. During this interim the UN, White House and the crisis in Cuba and Berlin have preoccupied our time. The California gubernatorial race, while remote, hasn't been overlooked in our concern or calculations. The consensus of expert political opinion here on Nixon and Brown is something like this.

Governor Brown is asking the California voters to reelect him for a second term on "his record." That record is not without accomplishments... but encumbered with liabilities which will cost him at the ballot box.

On the credit side, Pat Brown increased California education where now two out of three students get free education from kindergarten through college. This tops the nation.

He has balanced the budget during all of his four years in the governorship... while holding California in 31st place among all states in tax burden.

But his administration has been riddled with political favoritism which has offended top officials even of his own party-administration, who resigned. He has shown flagrant partiality to labor unions. He overplayed his hand with minorities.

His handling of the Chessman case and personal vindictiveness toward those who disagreed with him for his leniency to a convicted kidnaper and sex-maniac have lost him a lot of feminine votes.

Brown has a great advantage in Democratic registration, four to three... if they actually vote.

In 1958 Brown carried California by over a million votes, mainly on the strength of labor's all-out effort to defeat "right-to-work." They poured more millions into California than anywhere before in political history.

But in 1960 Nixon defeated Kennedy (and Brown) by 35,600 out of 6,500,000 votes cast.

Pat Brown is up against some major opposition, not of his own making. It is in the crises in Cuba and Berlin, politically tied to his party and the administration.

Each Kennedy pat on the back carried a bouquet or brick, depending on where the voters will place this blame.

The President's big reception for Alger's Ben Bella boomeranged by Ben Bella's anti-U.S. utterances on his visit to Castro. This could hurt Brown and other Democrat candidates across the nation.

It is openly discussed in Washington Democrat circles that all Democrat candidates will be affected by the worsening of international tensions. In the South the James

Meredith-Ole Miss crisis will defeat many Kennedy supporters.

Richard Nixon is one of the most resourceful speakers in the nation... and he has shown it against Brown.

We have lectured under similar sponsorship many times across the nation, and with Congressman Walter Judd, he is among the most eloquent in the nation. In the 1960 campaign Nixon could not let go against his boss, President Eisenhower, and was forced to defend policies with which he privately disagreed.

In the present campaign, with his instinct for the political jugular, he has bested Brown enough to worry even the White House, reporters covering California have told me.

Nixon offers the California voters national and international stature—even though his opponent rebuffs it as unimportant to the governorship.

What is important to California is in the tangible benefit of world trade and national identification... and the possibility of the state having a presidential nominee in 1968, should he win.

Nixon's eight years as vice president of the United States cannot be bluffed off with political rhetoric... neither could his years as a congressman and senator from California.

Governor Brown's four year experience in Sacramento, while important to

voters, can hardly be considered a match with a man who came within 188,000-odd votes of being elected president of the United States.

The feeling in Washington on the eve of the election is that Nixon will beat Brown in a close race, in spite of the Democratic registration superiority.

Brown's big problem will be to get the votes in the ballot box, without the strong "labor-issue" that steamrolled him to victory in 1958 against Bill Knowland.

Win or lose, the California race will not be decided by large majorities in any case. The senate and congressional seats will ride the tide of the outcome for governor.

This is true in California, as well as Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, where close races are in the offing.

Governor Brown, like other Democrats, could win or lose as much on the shifting winds of the Kennedy image in the international picture as with strictly local state issues.

By injecting himself in this campaign too prominently—and most White House correspondents consider it a political mistake—President Kennedy has not only staked his own prestige, but has dragged Democrat candidates along with him.

This is one of the reasons for the delay in Khrushchev's decision on Berlin until "after the U.S. elections." He wants to see how strong Kennedy is now with the voters.

Our Man Hoppe

And Then There's The Monaco Deal

Art Hoppe

Another European war looms. Troops are massing on the border. Patriotic slogans ring out. Tension mounts. And Washington, as usual, is shilly-shallying on which of the belligerents to support: France or Monaco.

It's lucky we've got me. I happen to be an authority on Monaco, having visited that tiny Riviera nation for 48 hours last year during a stint as an ace foreign correspondent. In a small way. That, of course, qualifies me as an expert on this foreign affair and entitles me to mold public opinion by writing what we experts call "a think piece." Like:

The Free World today faced a grim choice in the growing French-Monacan crisis as three French troops massed at the border. Most informed observers agreed Washington must either (1) back France, (2) support Monaco or (3) remain neutral. Other alternatives were considered impractical at this time.

Pentagon authorities cautiously conceded a lightning strike by the Monacan Army of 89 men would carry with it the element of surprise. Moreover, they generally agreed the Monacan Army would outnumber the three French troops massed on the border by a ratio of 29 2/3 to 1. However, the French Army is believed to have considerable, though undetermined, forces yet in reserve.

This has given rise to speculation that supporting Monaco in the impending war would require a sizable expenditure of dollars, guns and American troops—perhaps as sizable as has been shipped to South Vietnam. This pessimistic outlook is counterbalanced, on the other hand, by U. S. spokesmen in the U. N. who contend supporting France would be gravely viewed by the Afro-Asian bloc as pro-Colonialism.

The key question Washington is therefore asking itself today is: "How anti-Communist is Prince Rainier III of Monaco?"

While the lengthy CIA study of this issue is classified, most State Department quarters will admit privately the Prince is a dedicated anti-Communist. Further, they note there are far fewer Communists among Monaco's 30,000 residents than in Metropolitan France alone. This would carry strong weight with Congress.

Monaco's supporters also argue forcefully that the Prince has a rubber-stamp Assembly like Premier Diem of South Vietnam, is as dictatorial as Chiang Kai-shek and as anti-democratic as Franco. And he should therefore qualify automatically for foreign aid.

Other diplomats however, caution that Moscow has not yet taken sides. They would avoid committing us at this time on the grounds the Soviets might unknowingly commit themselves at the same moment to the same side, which, of course, would be of tremendous embarrassment to both East and West.

Well, it's sure exhilarating being an opinion-molding expert on foreign affairs. And it gets easier all the time. Because, more and more, all you need is an expert on is guns, communism and Moscow. And, less and less, do you need to get entangled in the dry facts or enmeshed in the quagmire of morality.

Nixon for Governor

On the basis of his logical appeal, especially in his refusal to make expedient promises to special interest groups, Richard M. Nixon should be elected governor of California next Tuesday.

Add to this the stature he has achieved in every high office he has held, including the vice presidency of the United States, California has the opportunity of securing the services of the kind of governor this shortly-to-be "First State in the Union" deserves.

In The HERALD'S opinion, Mr. Nixon's campaign has been rational, constructive, and worthy of the statesman he always has proved himself to be. For Californians to miss this opportunity to have a governor of Nixon's character and ability would be both regrettable and imprudent.

We know of absolutely no fuzzy thinking liberals or so-called leftist or welfare state enthusiasts singing the praises of Richard M. Nixon who, after all, almost half of America thought should have been elected president of the United States in 1960. This fact alone should inspire deliberative, responsible Democrats and Republicans to vote for him next Tuesday.

Bruinsma Election Urged

Many times voters approaching an election for important public officers are faced with a choice between Tweedle-Dee and Tweedle-Dum. Too often, in fact, the line which separates the philosophies of the candidates who supposedly represent differing points of view is so dimly drawn that voters can be excused if they confess to being confused.

Such a dilemma should not bother voters of the 17th Congressional District next Tuesday.

On the one hand they may turn to the incumbent, Congressman Cecil R. King, 62, who has held the office for 20 years following a decade of service to the area in the California Legislature. He is a seasoned legislator whose political philosophy apparently lies on the side of those who favor expanded government control over all segments of the public business. He was so strongly convinced that a compulsory health program should be added to the Social Security program that he permitted his name to be used on the ill-fated Medicare bill in the last Congress.

The incumbent also has been a steady supporter of other government programs where the choice lay between the government and free enterprise.

His only major move in the last Congress against the Administration was his refusal to vote for the resolution requested by the President to strengthen his hand in the Cuban situation.

On the other hand, voters may turn to Republican Nominee Ted Bruinsma, 41-year-old attorney and businessman, who has been waging one of the most vigorous campaigns for election witnessed in this district.

Bruinsma has made a strong personal appeal to thousands of voters in the district (he says he has shaken hands with 10,000), and has spoken with frankness to more than 300 groups and organizations during a busy fall campaign. In each case he has advocated a return to the free enterprise philosophy with a much needed reduction in the growing quantity of government.

He has not been talking in generalities, but has been telling all who would listen that he believes the 17th Congressional District has not been getting the representation it deserves in Washington, and that he is willing and able to offer that representation if elected.

The HERALD has endorsed Mr. Bruinsma's candidacy and recommends his election.

We believe, with Mr. Bruinsma, that the district is entitled to better representation; that the people of this district have a right to have opinions reflected in Washington, and have the corresponding right to know how their representative is thinking on matters of public importance.

Both of these rights have been shamefully neglected in recent years and we believe Mr. Bruinsma has the ability and the vigor to correct the situation.

The HERALD recommends to all voters that Mr. Bruinsma be elected next Tuesday.

Re-Elect Senator Kuchel

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel should be returned to Washington where his experience is essential to the people of California and the nation at this time.

Some Republicans have been disappointed by some of the votes cast by Senator Kuchel during the past two years, notably his support to the Medicare bill. However, he is opposed by a very articulate Democrat whose liberalism reveals some basic philosophies that can only lead to more of the kind of legislation that has contributed, in our opinion, to a lot of trouble in which the United States finds itself today.

State Senator Richards has been quoted as charging that Senator Kuchel has authored only eight bills "all of them inconsequential" during his two terms in Washington. It is a matter of record that Senator Kuchel has introduced 557 bills in the United States Senate, 143 of which were passed by the Senate and 98 have become laws of the land.

On the basis of his experience and for other desirable reasons The HERALD recommends re-election of Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel.



Representative Says

Demos Must Take Blame For Congressional Lack

The campaign drive to elect five more Democrats to congressional seats to build greater support for the President's programs was given a closer than normal look by New York Congressman J. Frank Becker of the state's third district last week. He concluded it was a phony issue.

Congressman Becker, a Republican representative of Nassau County, told his constituents that the Democrats must take the blame for the sorry record of Congress which adjourned Oct. 13.

In a report to residents of his district, Congressman Becker said the Congress "closed on a note of bickering between the majority party (Democrat) in both Houses. They failed to agree on certain measures, and finally adjourned, putting off settlement until next year."

In a frank statement of the alignment in both Houses of Congress, Becker said "It must seem strange to you that a party with 263 members in the House (219 needed for passing a bill) and 64 in the Senate (50 needed for passing a bill) could not agree on legislation proposed by a President of their own party."

He pointed out that the Republican minority did its best to improve some of the bills that did come to the floor and succeeded in some cases.

"Where we could not, we opposed them as not being in the best interest of the country," the Congressman said. "This, of course, is always the prerogative of the minority party," he added.

Becker said it was amazing that the President is attempting to blame the failure of his legislation on the minority, whereas with only 174 Republicans in the House, all he needed was 175 Democrats out of the 263 members to pass his bills.

"His party controlled every committee of the House by almost two to one," he pointed out. "If bills did not come out of committee, it was his own party control that kept them there."

Becker said the Congress, following the President's request, passed the largest peacetime budget in history, 102 billion dollars. "It is in this figure that we had serious disagreement due to the fact that much of this budget will have to be financed by borrowing. Of course, we object to this," Becker said, "as the interest charges on the national debt now run up to 10 billion dollars a year."

The interest payments comprise the second largest item in the budget, he said, exceeded only by national defense spending.

"I am sure you are aware, as I am, your dollar has less value. Each month you go to the store, the dollar buys less and less. I am old-fashioned enough to know, that you cannot continue to push debts up higher, pay more and more interest, without something or someone having to suffer. And the poor and low income and middle income families are adversely affected by this kind of deficit financing. They get less and less for their hard earned money," he said.

"Last week I received a letter from the New York State Farm Bureau, complimenting me on my votes, having voted for 9 out of 11 bills that they supported. This would seem very strange in view of the fact that I have voted AGAINST every farm support bill, but the farmers in New York, and all over the country, would like to be free men, and sell their products on a market of supply and demand and not have government support and controls. They have lost a great part of their freedom both as farmers and American citizens, just as we all do, every time more and more spending takes place by the federal government."

"In conclusion, I follow a policy that the American people know how to spend their own money much better than any bureaucracy in Washington."

ROYCE BRIER

Picture of Washington May Return to Our Mail

The new postage rate may restore the nickel to circulation, long out due to the doubled cost of living represented by the dime Coke and telephone call.

It will also return George Washington to the stamp of common issue, unless New Deal, Fair Deal and New Frontier politicians object.

The postal rate raise bill was signed by the President, ordinary letters 5 cents, airmail 8 cents, after Jan. 7.

So the postoffice busted out with some new pictures, a red airmail stamp using the Capitol dome and a jet silhouette. The 5-center with Washington is of more interest. It carries a bust by Jean Antoine Houdon, done in 1785, when Washington was doubtless the most famous living man in the world.

HOUDON WAS ALSO the most famous living portrait sculptor, but sometimes a conventional one.

Certainly the Washington bust does not look as Washington did, as described by those who saw him. But it does look as the American people think Washington should have looked, largely because they are familiar with the Athenaeum portrait. The bust is in fact an idealization.

The first stamps were of two denominations, Franklin for a one-sheet letter, 5 cents, and Washington for two sheets, 10 cents. During most of our postal history Washington, as the Founder, was on the common letter issue. But F. D. Roosevelt decided Jefferson was more appropriate than a nominal Federalist, who smacked of the Republican Party.

Lincoln, however, has been our foremost postage stamp personage for a number of years.

The new 5-center will be blue, which will be a change. The current Lincoln 4-center has what may be called a Kim Novak boudoir tinge, and is a bit of a strain.

But in recent years you haven't had to take so many at the stamp window, for every fortnight comes a commemorative 4-center for some anniversary presumably buried in our culture. Some of these postal remembrances are important, and some are downright trivial. The hen, in tribute of the poultry industry some years ago, fell a little below the birds of paradise the Latin American nations sometimes use on their stamps.

