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REVIVE THE CONSTITUTION

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Many of this country's domestic ills could be cured, we believe, if every American citizen, including those in high places, would take a few minutes to read our national Constitution.

As we listen to the man on the street, read newspaper columnists and listen to radio commentators, we are impressed by the fact that too few people take into consideration the constitutional structure and functions of our government.

We hear continuing criticism of Congress because it fails to step lively to the tune whistled by the President. If Congress fails to give the President everything he asks, a storm of protest is heard.

Much of this protest, of course, is fomented by a paid propaganda force, which costs American taxpayers many millions of dollars. But political cynophants quickly join the drum beaters to add to the din.

Beset with propaganda from all sides, the American people have reason to be confused. But this confusion could be eliminated, at least in part, if we would more carefully study and analyze the Constitution designed to direct our form of government.

Congress Holds Legislative Powers

The very first section of the very first article of the Constitution says that "ALL (the capitals are ours) legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and a house of representatives."

The Constitution contains no authority for laws from any source other than Congress. Yet today we live under a system of executive rules, regulations, administrations, authorities and controls, each embracing legislative, administrative and judicial functions.

We have no figures or statistics available, but we imagine that within the comparatively few months of its existence, the Office of Price Stabilization has promulgated more "laws," than Congress has passed throughout all the years of our national history.

The Constitution provides that the President shall from time to time "give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

The President is authorized only to "recommend." Probably no President ever has been satisfied with his Congress. Undoubtedly any chief executive believes he knows best how the country should be run and, if given a free hand, could do a better job.

Dictatorship To Be Avoided

The framers of our Constitution indicated they were well aware of the frailty of human self-confidence. They erected barriers against one-man rule. History is full of experiments with one-man governments. None has ever succeeded.

Our own government has moved far toward dictatorship. Franklin D. Roosevelt succeeded temporarily in obtaining a "rubber stamp" Congress. He nearly succeeded in packing the supreme court. He succeeded in persuading Congress to delegate much of its legislative authority to executive agencies. His successor has not only retained these delegated powers but has added to them.

Congress has not helped the situation. It has made little effort to reclaim surrendered authority. It has jeopardized the welfare of the nation while playing a dangerous game of politics.

We are not concerned with honest division of opinion in Congress. It is to be hoped, in fact, divisions will always exist and that no one political party or school of political thought shall ever gain a predominant majority control.

Democracy thrives only when compromise is an ingredient. Without compromise we have dictatorship. We can have no true representative republic when one man or one small group of men hold complete authority.

Our Constitution provides effective checks and balances. It provides that Congress, not the President, shall make the laws. It provides a lower house in which membership must be elected every two years and be representative of the whole population. It provides an upper house representative of geographical area rather than population, thereby protecting minorities.

We can cure many of our political ills if the people of the United States will force a return to the constitutional form of government.



Scraps From the MENDING BASKET

by Vidnett Martin P.O. Box 874, Drain, Or.

Don't you enjoy having a glimpse of the different industries by means of the technical and trade journals? I do! It's like going behind the scenes in the theatre. Recently I was enjoying a copy of that wonderful publication "American Fabrics." I had seen it before, but had forgotten the title; so when our state librarian mentioned it I asked her to send me a copy.

If you haven't seen "American Fabrics" you will be intrigued by the actual samples of material carried in the advertisements, and still more interested, perhaps, in the text. Textile manufacturers had their troubles, too. Listen to this:

"One merchandiser, for two decades traveling the world for fine fabrics, suggests that the American textile industry should find a potent method to convince the consumer that there is no reason to apologize for American woolsens in competition with the best from abroad."

I thought this should be of interest to Douglas county where so much wool is raised?

"He stated candidly that perhaps it was the fault of stores here, which over a period of many years used the snob appeal of imports to drum up business."

In this day and age, with American "know-how" recognized all over the world, why indeed shouldn't our woolen materials be just as good as any that came in from abroad? Yet, we consumers have been so conditioned over the years—and at first quite rightfully so but not necessarily needfully so—to think that English woolsens and Scotch tweeds, and Last year in Victoria I set my heart on a shepherd's check suit, for sentimental reasons. I was wearing one when I met EJ in New York, and anyhow I like shepherd's check. I tried eight different stores and found just two suits, and both were size 16. One was \$79 and one was \$89—both too small for me. Don't think you can



HOLDING TROPHIES—The three youngsters shown above garnered division trophies in the second annual Jaycee-sponsored swim meet at Municipal pool Sunday. Bill Oerding, left, was winner in the junior boys division with 13 1/2 points. Sylva Eddy, center, who won the junior girls trophy, collected 18 points. At right is Norene Krusman with the trophy awarded her for being top competitor in the senior girls' division. (Picture by Paul Jenkins)

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

By GEORGE MURPHY
Noted Stage and Screen Star

HOLLYWOOD—Being a movie actor, I suppose you will expect me to write this column about my town, Hollywood, U.S.A., and I would enjoy that very much for there are many wonderful stories to be told about my town and its people. Oh, yes, I know you have read an awful lot—too much in fact—about our drunkenness and divorcees. But let me tell you something!

Many of those stories are highly lighted beyond their true proportion or importance and generally they concern only the same ten or twelve unfortunate people who have broken the rules and offended public morals, just as some of the folks in your town have done in the past.

Not the story I would like to tell is a much more interesting

(Editor's Note—Fulton Lewis Jr. is on a reporter's tour of Europe for four weeks. During his absence guest columnists will write for him.)

story which concerns the other thirty thousand folks who live here and work in the motion picture industry—writers, directors, actors, and so on. These are my people and by and large, I will put them up against any group anywhere in the world for honesty, integrity and good citizenship.

For instance, I could tell how the Red Cross blood bank moves from one studio to another the year round, collecting this most precious fluid with no trouble finding volunteers. I could tell of the wonder response to the call of the Community Chest, where our people, last year, gave six times the amount of money given by similar groups in other communities.

I could tell about our own motion picture relief fund to which we all contribute toward caring for our own friends in need without outside or government help, or possibly, you would like to hear how we built a beautiful country home for our old folks in the San Fernando valley, or the most modern hospital in the world to take care of our folks when they are in bad health.

Then there was a story of a great night when sixty-three motion picture stars appeared with Ringling Brothers circus to raise one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars for a new wing on St. John's hospital—and the great benefits for Mt. Sinai hospital or the City of Hope.

I could, if you are interested, tell you of our labor unions and guilds and how they have won fine working conditions for our people and places of respect and trust in our community—not by threats or force or violence, but by an approach based on what is reasonable, fair and right. Incidentally, these unions and guilds are not run by professional bosses, but by duly elected workers selected by their fellow workers in regular yearly elections. We find we can get along very well running our own

"save" anything on such garments in Canada! Sentiment does things to us!

Well, my experience near home wasn't as sad as Miss Helen Casey's overseas. I still had my money. But she had only the belt of a cherished Parisian original by the time she left Europe! And not only that, when she tells the sad story to an audience, the listeners bubble with laughter instead of sympathy! Well, there was a twinkle in Miss Casey's eye too, and she has a "conversation piece" to enjoy, even if the dress it matched did disappear.

affairs without the help of fuzzy minded theorists whose questionable intellects have not yet grasped the difference between Americanism, Socialism and Communism.

I can tell you about the great job our people did to help the government during the last war. We did broadcasts. We sold bonds. We made training films and entertainment films and gladly gave them to the armed forces at cost. We sent our stars and performers everywhere our soldiers, sailors and marines trained or fought, both at home and overseas, as volunteers without pay and without government order or any compulsion except the sincere desire to do their part to help.

Over four thousand personalities made fifty-six thousand appearances to bring a joke, a song, a laugh—but most important of all, a little thought from home—to all our soldiers and sailors. A great man, Mr. Herbert Hoover, paid us a high compliment when he said we were the only people in the world who were happy to give away the only thing we had to sell.

I could tell you about the people of my industry who have valiantly opposed and fought against Communism, not just since Korea, but for the past fifteen years. Some of them you may have heard of: John Wayne, Ginger Rogers, Irene Dunne, Leo McCarey, Ronald Reagan, Walter Pidgeon, Adolph Menjou—just to name a few. But there are many more—grips, carpenters, cameramen, electricians—all good solid Americans who are willing and ready to stand up and be counted. Yes, I could tell you their story with great pride because they have done a courageous job.

But my friends, I would rather save all those stories for another time and use this space to say some things I think need to be said over and over again, until every man in our government hears and heeds—because these, I believe, are the things the Americans in my town are thinking.

They are thinking we have had more than enough of diplomatic double talk and far too much international appeasement. If we are to be the nation to lead the world out of the horrible chaotic conditions that exist today, for goodness sake, let's form a plan—an American plan—and all stand together and see that the plan is carried out—that we really assume the moral and physical obligations of leadership.

They are thinking that corruption in government should be weeded out and eliminated, and that men of brains, ability and honest patriotism replace those in high office whose actions and character do not bear close scrutiny.

They are thinking that government spending should be curtailed, except for the military; that secret socialism and government interference with private enterprise should be stopped and done away with; that our leaders should consider, for a change, how to tax us less rather than how to spend more; that traitors, liars and thieves should be so labeled and treated as traitors, liars and thieves; that this great pall of war under which we have been laboring these past few years should be swept away and our people,

as well as their leaders, should stand up proudly in the sunlight of truth and honesty that has been the heritage handed us by our forefathers.

They are thinking that our home economy must be protected—that our national strength and ability to produce must be conserved rather than wasted.

They are thinking—yes, most of them are praying in great night—for leaders and statesmen who will put the welfare of our nation ahead of political expediency, who can rise above political partisanship and place the future health, wealth and strength of America foremost in their consideration.

These are the things that are most important to my people in Hollywood, U. S. A.

Sagging Farm Prices May Bring Federal Action

By OVID A. MARTIN
Associated Press Farm Reporter

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Weakening markets point to the possibility that the government soon may be working harder at keeping farm prices from going "too low" than at keeping them from going "too high."

Recent price declines have carried several commodities down to or below levels at which the government is committed to support them. Developments indicate that several others may drop to support levels by harvest time.

The agriculture department's \$6,750,000,000 Commodity Credit Corporation is fully prepared to step in to prevent excessive price setbacks. It operates through the department's far-flung system of farmer committees.

Farm commodities whose prices probably will have to be supported in some degree before the summer is over include wheat, cotton, oats, barley and peanuts.

Wheat already is selling below the support rate of 90 percent of parity. Parity is a standard for measuring farm prices, declared by law to be equally fair to farmers and those who buy their products. Price ceilings may not be placed on any farm products selling below the parity level.

Only relatively few farm products have claimed above minimum price ceiling levels since price control authority was set up last year. They include beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs and wool.

Beef cattle are selling at ceiling prices now, but agricultural officials believe the price will drop below those levels in the fall when marketing of cattle and hogs normally increase.

How Prices Are Upped
Favorable crop prospects coupled with the possibility of peace in Korea are the major factors in recent declines in farm prices, officials said. Those prices, as a whole, had dropped six percent from a record set last February.

The Agriculture department supports most farm prices by means of loans to farmer. Instead of selling his product in the open market, the farmer may put it in storage and obtain a government loan on it at the support rate. When the farmer does this, he in effect takes the commodity out of circulation, thus reducing the market supply. Often this causes the price of the commodity to go up, or at least stabilize at the support rate.

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

their lives in attempting to gain freedom. Both sets of them dealt with in the news from Sweden today seem to have been lucky.

Does that remind you of something?

If it doesn't, it should. AMERICA WAS SETTLED CHIEFLY BY PEOPLE WHO COULDN'T TAKE IT ANY LONGER IN EUROPE. So they came to the New World, and risked their lives in founding new homes in a raw, savage wilderness. The United States of America is the result.

At this point, let's ask ourselves a somewhat embarrassing question:

What would happen if some of these Poles, fed to the chin with the evils and the terrors of communism, should make it to America and ASK US FOR ASYLUM?

I hate to answer. In the normal course of events, they would be taken into custody for having come to our country without having made IN ADVANCE the required legal arrangements.

It is conceivable that they might eventually be sent back to Poland to be shot (possibly) before a wall.

One of the dark spots in our career came shortly after V-E day—when, in the process of carrying out our agreements with our allies, we repatriated to Russia thousands of Russians WHO DIDN'T WANT TO GO BACK TO RUSSIA because they anticipated that when they got there they'd be shot. Or, at best, sent to slave labor camps for life.

We have quite dependable evidence that many of them WERE shot when they got back and many more sent to the slave camps.

A final searching question:

If some of these refugee Poles (or Czechs, or Lithuanians, or Latvians, or ANYBODY from anywhere inside the Iron Curtain) should manage to get to America and should ask asylum here and if we should refuse them asylum and then send them back to where they came from (maybe to be shot or to a wall) WHY WOULD WE DO IT?

This, I think, is the answer: WE'D BE AFRAID THEY WOULD COMPETE WITH US HERE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Some of us would fear they'd start grocery stores in competition with our grocery store. Or newspapers. Or hamburger joints. Or what have you. Or that they might compete with us in the labor market and make our jobs less secure.

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