

CENTRAL POINT TIMES

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EDITORIALS

FREE PALAVER

By Paul Hornbeck

"BULL-HEADED" SPENDING

We don't need more taxing to support more welfare spending and social betterment spending; we need drastically less welfare spending and social betterment spending. We don't need tax-limitation measures to prevent increased property taxes to cover welfare spending; we need legislators with enough honest guts to cut the welfare spending. We have tried consistently to explain that legislative measures for more and more taxes to cover more and more welfare spending were actually only measures in a wild scramble for more money with which to buy more votes (with the voters' own money) for the legislators—not a desire on the part of those legislators to "do something" for their constituents.

For such accusations as this column has thus made, we have been caustically criticized by democrats and republicans alike, by high-ups and low-downs and all in between. But since truth will out, vindication seems to be seeping through, coming from some of the most unexpected quarters, from President on down.

In an editorial Sunday headed "BULL-HEADED", the editor of the Oregonian referred to last week's slick comments by President Johnson, "urging Congress to quit increasing his \$113 billion budget." Actually, President Johnson has been very pleased by the Congressional additions to his budget; they have not only "proved" that his askings were right and not extravagant, but have given him the opportunity to appear frugal when he chides Congress for its profligacy. The Oregonian editorial writer recognizes this when he says: "The thing is, President Johnson isn't running for office this year. But all House members and a third of the senators are. Congressional leaders see political advantage in adding to the \$23.5 billion proposed by the President for nonmilitary spending chiefly for agriculture, health, education and welfare. WE THINK THEY'D PLEASE THE VOTERS MORE IF THEY WOULD REDUCE EXPENDITURES TO CURB INFLATION AND PREVENT AN INCREASE IN FEDERAL TAXES." (Capitals ours for emphasis).

We submit that this admonition on how to please the voters would apply just as effectually to Oregon voters on the state level as on the national level. Instead of looking for sales taxes and other means of robbing Oregon tax pockets, our legislators would please voters a lot more by cutting out a bunch of unnecessary state spending for "agriculture, health, education and welfare" profligacy. So far, we have heard of few Oregon legislators possessed of enough of the above mentioned guts to try to reduce our state spending budget in this manner. All the democrats we know sneer at the idea; and our Governor and all the republican politicians in Jackson county are fully in love with Mr. Johnson's socialistic methods—because, up to now, it has successfully bought a whale of a lot of votes on both sides of the political fence.

But we honestly believe that the good old "ignorant" voters are beginning to realize what beasts of burden the politicians are making of them. More and more people are beginning to resent hearing by implication: "What fools ye mortals be," when the politician grandly asserts "I was instrumental in getting three and a quarter million dollars for my district." It is beginning to be noted by many voters that the politician failed to explain whose money it was that he "got" for them.

In the face of this, the newspapers advise us that Oregon democrats and republicans in conventions over the weekend adopted almost carbon copy planks and resolutions. In doing so, neither said one word about cutting spending.

On the national level, some democratic and most republican comment adverse to Mr. Johnson's spending programs approach the issue only in degree of spending. Now we honestly appreciate even that much, but we would appreciate much more an honest effort to stop the federal government's intrusion into our private affairs—and pockets.

Republican Representative Frank T. Bow of Ohio has served for many years in Congress. He is a highly responsible and respected, able man. When President Johnson held his televised press conference on Wednesday of last week, it touched off quite a chain of comments from Mr. Bow. We want to pass on to you those comments, together with some things about Mr. Bow, as reported by Willard Edwards of the Chicago Tribune:

Bow was an incredulous listener as the President volunteered no comment on the budget and was asked no questions about it. The discussion ranged over the problems of the Viet Nam war, touched on "black power" and politics in Virginia and California, but nobody seemed interested in excessive spending which might bring on a huge tax increase or wage and price controls.

When a reporter's "Thank you, Mr. President," ended the news conference, Bow looked at his watch, scribbled some figures on a pad, and announced:

"That conference lasted 33 minutes. During that period, it cost the American taxpayer almost a million dollars just to pay the interest on the public debt."

The figure seemed startling but he spelled it out. The national debt created by many successive years of deficit financing has now become so swollen that the interest alone costs \$28,000 a minute. Thirty-three minutes — \$824,000.

Bow has a habit of reducing complicated finances to simple figures which may be understood by the ordinary citizen. In an era when

WASHINGTON AND

"SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

For many years attention has been focused on the plight of the poor of India. Stories of starvation have been given great prominence.

In fact, billions have been taken from American taxpayers to help feed the hungry in India. But there has been little, if any mention, of why it was necessary to have hungry Indians.

It has remained for C. W. Harder, Senator Frank Lausche, Ohio, to pin the reason for starvation on the Indian politicians.

In a land as ancient as India, food stuffs cannot be grown without fertilizer as past centuries of cultivation have sapped the soil. The American International Oil Co. for many years, the Senator reports, has been ready with plans, and willing to invest some \$60 million dollars in a modern chemical fertilizer plant in India.

But for years the Indian government kept this project, so badly needed, from starting. The reason was that under its policy of socialism, the government would not let the fertilizer plant be built unless it would be managed by the Indian government bureaucrats.

Obviously, no responsible management of any company is going to invest \$60 millions of dollars in its stockholders' money in a plant and turn it over for operation by bureaucrats of any nation.

And thus, the matter stood

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For several years, millions of Indians in the meantime died of starvation, billions of American aid dollars were poured into India, but still the government would not budge one inch from its doctrine of socialism.

The government, of course, took the position that in time socialism would cure all of India's ills. And who can say that perhaps in time they may be right in this position. After all, if the population of a nation starves to death, there are no more ills... not to mention no more people, either.

However, Senator Lausche reports that this situation has now been solved. India is permitting the company to build the plant in partnership with the government, with the stipulation management will be held by the foreign investors.

Thus, perhaps, the first step has been taken toward solving the chronic starvation of India, through practical capitalism, and not with the bumbling bureaucracy of socialism. Of course, in all fairness, it should be perhaps noted that after centuries of control by British monopolies, the Indian government could have become suspicious of capitalism.

And that leads to another paradox. The British, who for generations sowed the seeds of socialism through practicing monopoly, now influence American government thinking on what should be done in other parts of the world, including Rhodesia.

This is like the Yankees trying to beef up their ball club by putting on third base a player with a lifetime batting average of .000.

have vetoed appropriation bills and there is no reason why President Johnson shouldn't do so. He started this astronomical spending binge which got us into an inflationary spiral and he has the top-heavy majorities in both houses to stop it and enforce a veto if he's sincere.

To Bow, one of the most frightening elements in the march to fiscal chaos is public apathy. "The general public has maintained an ominous and — to me — incomprehensible silence about the tremendous proliferation of federal programs," he said. "It has the most to lose. That is why I find it hard to believe that the President would not use the opportunity of the press conference to appeal for public demands on Congress for reduced spending."

"What does it all add up to for the people? First, we shall continue to have price inflation which may reach serious proportions in the months ahead. We can expect an unabated demand for goods and services which will result in price increases throughout the economy."

"Second, we can expect a demand from the administration for a tax increase to ease the inflationary pressures. I would guess that we can expect such a request no later than next January."

"Third, if the Viet Nam war continues and escalates, we may very well see the administration's 'voluntary guideposts' replaced by statutory wage and price controls. Except for the 1930's - type of depression I cannot think of anything that would be more devastating to our economy than such controls."

"Mark Twain once said: 'Thunder is good, thunder is impressive, but it is lightning that does the work.'"

Bow commented, "We need some lightning, not thunder, from the White House if Congress is to be stopped from needless dissipation of the public's hard-earned tax dollars."

"When I had tested the temper of the House and found almost no democratic support among Democrats for cutting appropriation requests, I offered amendments to keep them at the level suggested by the President. Even then, the majority party refused to support my efforts."

"What has happened to the veto power of the President? Earlier presidents

The individual's right to fair play versus society's right to maintain law and order has been brought into sharp focus by a recent Supreme Court decision. Newsweek magazine states in a feature article that the Court's ruling, "... imposed sharp new limits on the police power to question suspects—a power lawmen claim is vital to convictions in four out of five criminal cases." The new rules provide, among other things, that after arrest police may not question a suspect until they have told him that he has a right to remain silent, that what he says may be held against him and that he is entitled to have his lawyer with him in the interrogation room. It is almost certain that according to ethical practice and "good professional judgment" the lawyers will

advise their clients not to answer. It appears to many law enforcement officers, and with some justification, that under these conditions it will be almost impossible to ever get a confession. Chief Justice Earl Warren, expressing for the Court the bitterly contested five to four majority opinion, states that, "... the... practice of incommunicado interrogation is at odds with one of our nation's most cherished principles—that the individual may not be compelled to incriminate himself." In his dissenting opinion, Justice Harlan stated that, "This doctrine... has no sanction, no sanction... It's obviously going to mean a gradual disappearance of confessions as a legitimate tool of law enforcement." Although, in general, law enforcement agencies across the

country were apprehensive and critical of the Court's decision, opinions are sharply divided even among police officers and their closest allies, prosecuting attorneys. Despite the Supreme Court's legal rhetoric and the debate which follows it, certain facts stand out. The rights of the accused have been further protected, but the problems of law enforcement have been vastly increased. This comes at a time when crime is increasing at a sharp rate—six times faster than population since 1958 and still growing. Last year, more than 2,600,000 serious crimes were reported in the United States. In our great cities, minority population ghettos are becoming more and more of a law enforcement problem and in many cases riot spawn and potential battlegrounds as

CENTRAL POINT TIMES

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1966

420 E Pine



8 to 9 DAILY

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

The "Civil Rights Act of 1966" gives Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach all the power he needs to establish a Police State in America. Even though you have no intention or desire to ever deprive your fellow citizen of anything that is rightfully his, still you are threatened by the Civil Rights Act of 1966. For this bill is the legal framework on which local agents of the Justice Department can build a criminal case against even the most innocent of persons whom they may wish to harass for any reason, including political reasons. (See Analysis, Page 4.)

Labor Union members are one of the particular targets of this bill, and they should be told about the contents of Title V, which in very plain words forbids them to interfere with the use of any "advantages of membership" by others (whether union members or not) if such interference might be construed as "discrimination." Union members should be urged to insist on an explanation from their local officers.

In fact, even though the provisions of Title IV, the "Fair Housing" section of this bill, appear to be the most objectionable of its contents, a close reading of Title V reveals the stark outline of the Police State of the near future; a future in which the Supreme Court will legislate "rights" into being... the President will issue Executive Orders... and the Justice Department will use the powers of Title V to control the population by threats of One Year prison sentences and \$1,000 fines. (Mental pain).

For example: The Supreme Court of California has overturned the extremely popular "Proposition 13," the ANTI-Fair Housing law which was approved by the voters 2-1 in the 1964 election. Apparently, the court ruled that "Fair Housing" was a constitutional right, established by the Fourteenth Amendment. Now, if this ruling should be upheld by the Warren Court, it becomes the "law of the land," and under Title V of this Civil Rights Act "Fair Housing" can be enforced by the Attorney General EVEN IF THE FAIR HOUSING SECTION OF THIS BILL (Title IV) IS DEFEATED BY THE CONGRESS!

Obviously, this entire bill must be stopped! It can be stopped, if we direct our efforts where they will do the most good.

In the Senate, S 3296 is before the Judiciary Committee, where Chairman James O. Eastland is faced with an "acid test" in his election year: Will he defy the Administration and refuse to allow any part of this bill to become law? Or, will he yield to Administration pressures?

In the House, Chairman Emanuel Celler of the Judiciary Committee is handling HR 14765, and is certain to report the bill with only minor changes, if any. Then, the fate of the bill will be up to Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, who has the power to stop the measure if given sufficient public support.

Remember, YOUR INFLUENCE COUNTS. USE IT!!!!

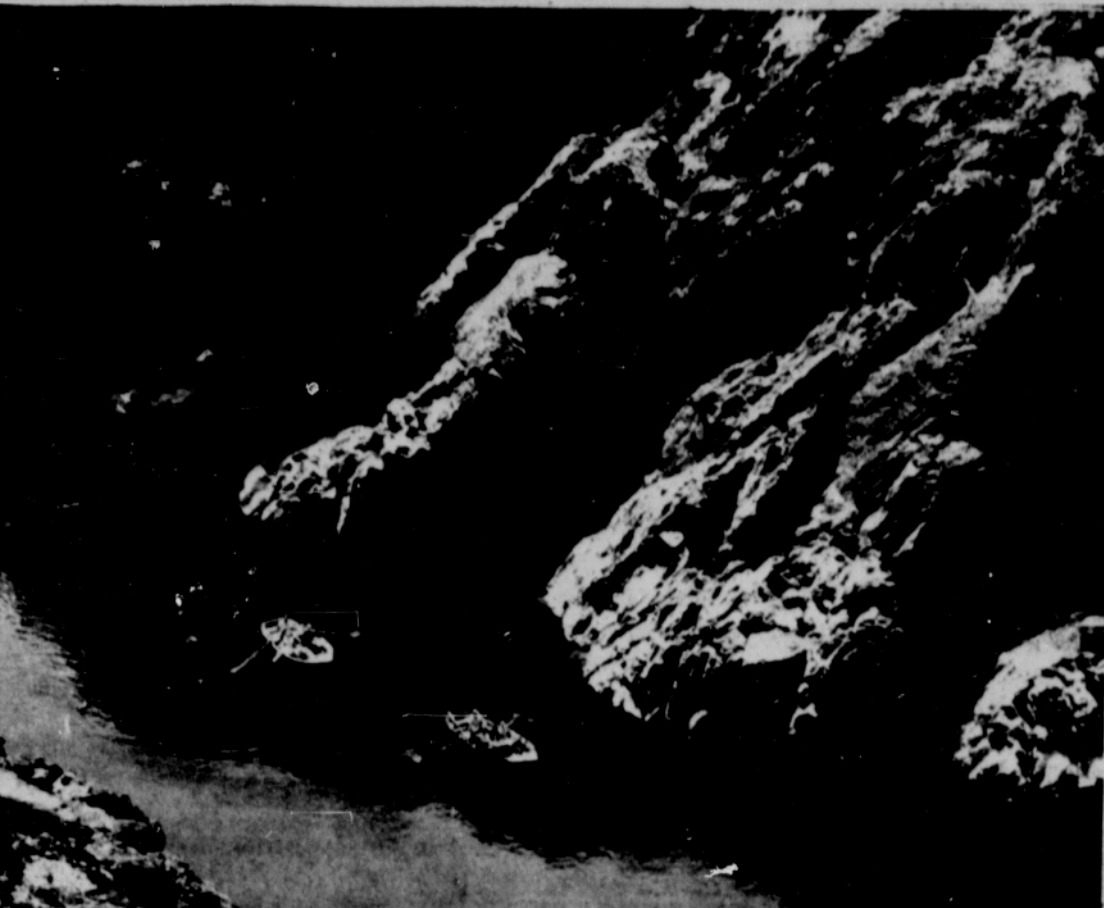
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9 to 9 SUNDAY



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Thursday, August 11th -- between hours 10 - 12 a.m.
Following the tour refreshments will be served on the Britt grounds.

Proceeds to help meet Britt Festival expenses incurred during current Festival season.

HELLGATE CANYON

Hellgate Canyon on the lower Rogue River, cuts through rugged stone formations on its way to the sea. This scene shows two boats passing through Hellgate on their way to fishing farther down the river. Arrangements may be made for a trip from Grants Pass to Gold Beach on the river by contacting guides at Grants Pass. (Oregon State Highway Department Photo).

In Our Opinion

Miss Buchanan's Trial

THE CASE of Annette L. Buchanan's contempt trial has drawn editorial comment from almost every major—and thousands of lesser—newspapers in the United States—and most surely, there has been comment in the press of other nations. That Annette was fined \$300, but not given a jail sentence, has been seen by many as an indication of the court's humanity. But this is hogwash. If the court had been concerned with the dignity of a citizen who still believed in principles, yet concerned with the need to abide with the letter of the law, it could have just as easily fined Miss Buchanan \$1.00.

Among the hundreds of clippings we have received from throughout the country, three were on the side of law and order. All the others were in agreement that the sources of press information were sacrosanct. One letter to the editor pointed out that if the press were protected a robber could walk up to a reporter and say: "Hey, jeez, I just robbed a bank. I'll tell you all about it but you can't squeal on me because you're a reporter." Well, obviously, there's no parallel. This is not a case of a reporter searching out the facts, and in order to obtain them, promising to protect sources.

The case for law and order seems to be based on the concept that society needs informers. IRS, FBI, who else? In some countries this is carried to the point where a guy would turn in his own grandmother. I suspect that the forces of law and order are so powerful that they have little need for the confessions of Annette Buchanan. It is hard to

believe that the police could not infiltrate the college campus—in fact, with a little bit of work they could probably put the whole country in jail (I know of a case that happened this past weekend. I was driving down to the shore and a desperado driving a motorcycle threw a beer can over his shoulder—this is a \$300 dollar fine—what's my cut if I turn him in?)

Objectively, Annette Buchanan served little purpose. Articles about marijuana and other dopes have appeared in papers all over the country. Everybody's taking pills. We've really gone to hell. Why the district attorney decided that he'd make an issue over a matter of principle is hard to see—but maybe he didn't have anything else to do. From some of the questions he asked Miss Buchanan, we wonder if he knows what marijuana is. He wanted to know if Miss Buchanan used marijuana (now, really); whether the law was proper; whether her story had benefited the public; whether she wanted to be a hero and go to jail; and how she spelled her middle name.

Instead of working over Miss Buchanan, the police could have checked out University of Oregon students. In this manner, they might have jailed all the marijuana smokers (I smoke Luckies). The point being, let's leave enough room in the interpretation of the law, that a citizen can retain his dignity and not be humiliated by the massive power of the law. Any decent police system should be able to collect evidence with the right leads—there should be cheers for the press, for spotlighting dangerous areas.—glr

(PUBLISHERS AUXILIARY)

Suppressing Enforcement Of The Law

The individual's right to fair play versus society's right to maintain law and order has been brought into sharp focus by a recent Supreme Court decision. Newsweek magazine states in a feature article that the Court's ruling, "... imposed sharp new limits on the police power to question suspects—a power lawmen claim is vital to convictions in four out of five criminal cases." The new rules provide, among other things, that after arrest police may not question a suspect until they have told him that he has a right to remain silent, that what he says may be held against him and that he is entitled to have his lawyer with him in the interrogation room. It is almost certain that according to ethical practice and "good professional judgment" the lawyers will

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demonstrated in the Watts district of Los Angeles. Patrolling such areas, day or night, a police officer puts his life on the line every step of the way. But, as Newsweek observes, we are in a time of transition. There is developing a new approach, a renaissance in law enforcement procedures. Law enforcement has become a subject of major study for philanthropic and government research agencies. The Ford Foundation alone, "... has poured more than \$5 million into police studies and education projects." There are such proposals as one for a "two-platoon police force" in which, "One group would handle matters requiring the sophisticated approach: social problems -- like juvenile delinquency -- and major investigations. The other group would do the manual labor: directing traffic, investigating accidents, ... New ideas are being discussed relative to

handling narcotics problems, alcoholics and homosexuals. However, in the light of such developments as the Supreme Court's present ruling, some authorities feel that we may be moving too fast. Such laws may be too sophisticated to be applicable until our society has evolved to a little higher level than it has yet reached. Mr. C.D. DeLoach, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has put this way: "... to all those who continually clamor for more restrictions on law enforcement, I pose this question—Where will you turn for protection of your individual rights when you have totally destroyed the effectiveness of law enforcement?" This is a question that concerns every person in the nation. How will the new rules affect the rights of the individual, the morale and effectiveness of police officers, the orderliness of community life and the safety and security of every law-abiding citizen.

"Tick Tock" Goes The Ferry Clock
SAN FRANCISCO—Inquiring reporters, digging for news, have come up with some facts about the Ferry Building clock here which are old enough to be news. The huge clock which adorns the Ferry Building tower has four faces; the outer dials are 23.3 feet in diameter, seven inches wider than the dials of Big Ben, the clock on the tower of the House of Parliament in London. Four inner, illuminated dials are 14 feet in diameter. The minute hands of the clock, 11 feet six inches long, jump ahead a half minute every thirty seconds, electronically controlled. The clock ticked its first tick on the tower June 28, 1898. It was built by the Howard Watch and Clock Co. at a cost of \$5,335. Some bargain!