

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Letters To Legislators

With both the state legislature and Congress in session, it is possible that some citizens and voters will be prompted to write to their legislator or congressman.

At least, we are hopeful that there will be many Klamath Basin citizens who will take the time and trouble to sit down and write their feelings on legislative proposals to the persons who represent them in government.

But, we realize that this is a task all too often postponed or forgotten altogether.

For those who are or will be interested, we offer the following as typical methods of how to write a legislator, and how a bill becomes law. If you spot a piece of legislation you are interested in, the proposal will generally follow the pattern outlined herein.

HOW TO WRITE TO A STATE OR FEDERAL LEGISLATOR

Letters to legislators should be addressed as follows:

TO A SENATOR:

Address The Honorable John Doe
State Capitol Building
(United States Senate)
Salem, Oregon

Salutation Dear Sir:

OR

Dear Senator Doe: (Informal)

Complimentary Close:

Very truly yours,

TO A REPRESENTATIVE OR CONGRESSMAN:

The Honorable John Doe
(House of Representatives)
State Capitol Building
Salem, Oregon

Salutation Dear Sir:

OR

Dear Mr. Doe: (Informal)

Complimentary Close:

Very truly yours,

The following items should be included in the content of your letter:

1. Correct number of the bill.
2. Title or purpose of the bill.
3. Your wishes concerning the bill and reasons for your stand.
4. Use your own words.
5. Send copy of the letter to the chairman of the committee concerned if you are writing to one of your own legislators who is a member of the committee.

Members of the Klamath County legislative group are: Sen. Harry Boivin, and George Filtrcraft and Carrol Howe in the House. Oregon Senators are Mrs. Maurine

Neuberger and Wayne Morse. Congressman from the Second District is Al Ullman.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

1. Most bills can be introduced in either house. The procedure by which a bill becomes a law is much the same regardless of where the bill originates.

In this story, the bill is first introduced in the Senate. It is given a number and referred to the proper committee.

2. The committee holds public hearings on the bill.

3. The full committee meets and holds hearings to consider the facts. It may kill the bill, approve it with or without amendments, or draft a new bill.

4. The committee recommends the bill for passage. It is then listed on the calendar.

5. The bill comes up for debate. Depending on the degree of controversy, debate may last from a few hours to several weeks. Amendments may or may not be added. The bill is then voted on.

6. If it passes, it goes to the other house for action. It is referred to the proper committee.

7. Hearings are held in committee.

8. The committee rejects the bill, prepares a new one, or accepts the bill with or without amendments.

9. The committee recommends the bill for passage.

10. After a bill has been recommended for passage by the committee to which it was referred it goes before the entire body, is debated and voted on.

11. If the bill is passed by the second body but contains major differences, either house may request a conference committee. The conferees meet and try to reconcile their differences. Representing both parties, two conferees are usually appointed from each house.

12. Generally, they reach an agreement. They report back to their respective houses. The report is accepted or rejected.

13. If the report is accepted by both houses, the bill is signed by the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and is sent to the Governor.

14. The Governor may sign or veto the bill within 10 days. If he doesn't sign within 10 days and the legislature is still in session, the bill automatically becomes a law. If the legislature has adjourned before the 10 days have elapsed and the Governor has not signed the bill it becomes law. If the Governor returns the bill with a veto message, it may still become law if passed by a two-thirds majority in each house.

"Just Enough Juice to Make Him Yell 'Uncle'"



Beginning Of Legislative Term Emphasized By Some Changes

By DOUGLAS GRIPP
United Press International
SALEM — Getting ready for the Oregon Legislature is a mammoth housekeeping job and all is in readiness for the 1961 session which convened today.

Bulk of the physical preparation falls on the Secretary of State and Secretary Howell Apple Jr. announced these new wrinkles in the capitol:

1. Five more committee and conference rooms, three on the first floor and two in the basement.
2. A legislative mail room in the basement, newly done over.
3. A car parking system in front of the capitol.
4. Press facilities for weekly newspapers off the House gallery.

Lack of space has always been a problem during the legislature. To make room for the new conference and committee rooms, three state agencies were moved to other buildings in the capitol group. They are the governor's

Natural Resources Committee, Welfare Recovery Division and the Marine Board.

Applying said car parking near the capitol last session amounted to "organized chaos." Legislators were given windshield stickers but otherwise it was a free-for-all.

This year each legislator, key legislative employees and members of the working press will have personally assigned parking slots. Because of this Apple intends to cut the parking job in half — from six parking attendants to three.

The two conference rooms provide for the first time an exclusive space in the capitol where legislators can meet privately with their constituents.

All committee rooms have been repainted green and the House lounge has been moved from the fourth to the third floor.

Applying said the main reason for the latter is that the private elevators for legislators only go to the third floor and each session there are a few elderly law-

makers or some with heart conditions.

By legislative resolution each legislator started the session with a quantity of state-furnished supplies including 100 sheets of letterhead stationery plus envelopes, three pencils, a ruler, box of rubber bands, paper clips, pair of scissors, cellophane tape, 50 four-cent stamps, copy of the Oregon Revised Statutes and 1957 Laws, a wastepaper basket and a dictionary.

Other supplies include a clip board, filing cabinet, calendar pad, scrapbook, desk pen, six blotters and a letter opener. Also by resolution, each legislator is entitled to subscribe to five newspapers of his own choosing during the session.

Ninety spittoons are in readiness — one for each legislator, a holdover from the old days. But one will be put beside a legislator's desk only on request.

As late as 1951 it was routine to have a spittoon by each desk in both houses but several sessions ago the "by request only" policy went into effect.

In 1959 there was only one request.

If a senator orders a spittoon, it will be black with a chrome top. To avoid a mixup, spittoons for House members are painted green.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Don't Worry — Go Ahead And Worry!

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D.
Written for NEA

One of the silliest pieces of advice we sometimes give one another is "don't worry." As if ceasing to worry would remove a worrisome situation like threatened loss of a job or the critical illness of a child.

In a refreshing switch on the "don't worry" theme, Dr. Samuel Levine of the Harvard University Medical School has called attention to the merits of worrying.

"The habit of worrying," said Dr. Levine in an address to the Harvard Alumni Association, "is one of the most precious assets that a practicing physician can have. . . . The perplexed physician will need to worry about his patients. In fact, if he does not worry about his patients he is not likely to be a good physician."

"If any one of us doctors was seriously sick," Dr. Levine said, "we would want our physician to worry about us. For the man who attends his patient in his office or in the sick room, no matter how expert he may be and then dismisses the problem from his mind, will overlook things from time to time. . . . The physician must worry when he is otherwise unoccupied—driving his motor car or taking a stroll in the street."

Later, in his address, Dr. Levine considered the possible effects of worry on the worrisome physician. He cites the prevailing opinion that coronary thrombosis and other forms of heart disease are particularly common among doctors. Yet, when he consulted his own records, he found that "physicians die of coronary disease at exactly the same age as the general population."

"The rewards of the habit of worrying are great," Dr. Levine concluded. "It enriches the life of the physician and (assists him) to do his common job, uncommonly well."

There are, of course, limits to the extent we should worry about anything in our complex and de-

manding lives. It is certainly wasteful to worry about things and situations about which we can do nothing.

Still more wasteful is to inflict our habit of worrying on others unless we're prepared to make a sincere effort to do something about a worrisome situation.

But if worry is the spur that stimulates greater efforts and more useful action, and if it can help you "do a common job, uncommonly well," how about raising a few wrinkles on your own brow?

For a copy of Dr. Hyman's leaflet "Understanding Mental Illness," send 10 cents to Dr. Hyman, care of the Herald and News, Box 489, Dept. B, Radio City Station, New York 19, N.Y.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Monday, Jan. 9, the 9th day of the year with 356 more in 1961.

The moon is in its last quarter. The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Venus and Mars.

On this day in history:
In 1788, Connecticut was admitted to the Union.

In 1793, in the first successful balloon flight in the United States, a Frenchman, Jean Pierre Blanchard, soared above the courtyard of the German town prison and set out in the direction of New Jersey.

In 1859, American suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt was born. In 1861, Mississippi seceded from the Union.

In 1945, American soldiers invaded Luzon in the Philippines.

Thought for today: American writer Washington Irving said: "A sharp tongue is the only edge tool that grows keener with constant use."

EDSON IN WASHINGTON



Rules Committee Is Whipping Boy

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — In the fight over reform of the House Rules Committee in the new Congress, the essential background is how the committee got its bad name.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), one of its most severe critics, charges that the House Rules Committee under Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va.) "runs the entire Congress."

Thompson further claims that Smith, in daily collaboration with Republican Leader Charles Halleck of Indiana, keeps together the combination of Southern Democrats and Republican reactionaries by which the entire House is denied the right to vote on essential legislation.

There has been a rules committee ever since the first Congress in 1789, when there was only one other committee — ways and means — and the House had fewer than 100 members. All business was then done by the Committee of the Whole House.

From 1858 to 1910 the speaker himself was a rules committee member and he selected the other members. In 1880 it was made a standing committee with five members.

Rules committee powers were increased gradually from 1883 to 1890 when special orders for the consideration of all House business became its exclusive privilege.

By strict exercise of these powers the rules committee was able to sift the business coming from the other legislative committees and decide which bills could be considered on the House floor and in what order.

By forcing amendments to bills as a condition to giving them clearance for House action, the rules committee was able to substitute its own judgment for that of the legislative committees. In this way it became the House governing committee, exercising deliberate speed over hastily drawn and bad bills.

Then in the 1911 House revolution against the dictatorial powers of Speaker "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, the committee was increased to 11 — later to 12 members.

The revolution barred the speaker from membership but left the committee's own powers intact.

In 1924 the committee chairman's authority to "pocket veto" bills approved by his committee

was taken away from him. Later it was required that if a bill cleared by the committee is not called up for action within seven days, any member of the committee may ask that it be called up as a matter of privilege and the speaker must recognize him for this.

Another reform effected in 1910 was the discharge rule, which was amended in 1924 and 1928. This now provides that a petition signed by a majority of the House — 219 members — can force the rules committee to clear for House action any measure it may be holding up.

The last reform of rules committee procedure was in 1949, when the 21-day rule was adopted.

It provided that if a bill has been held up by the rules committee for more than 21 days, the chairman of the legislative committee that reported the bill can demand that it be taken up by the House on discharge day — second and fourth Mondays of each month. But this created a log jam and it was in effect only in 1949-50.

There is, however, one other important device by which rules committee bottlenecks may be broken. This is the "Calendar Wednesday" procedure which permits any reported bill to be called up. This privilege cannot be dispensed with unless the House gives unanimous consent.

The rules committee functioned as the responsible agent for majority party control and for speeding enactment of administration programs until the New Deal. Then in 1937 three conservative Democrats joined with four Republicans for bipartisan control to curb Roosevelt reform proposals. With the exception of the 80th Congress and the 85th, which the Republicans controlled, the rules committee has been under bipartisan coalition majorities.

The committee's 12 members in the last Congress were divided roughly six conservative and six liberal. The conservatives are two Southern Democrats and four Republicans. The six liberals are all Democrats. But some of them frequently cross over and vote with the conservatives. The votes are no votes, and this further serves to stymie legislation.

But a compilation by Rep. Thompson last year listed only 27 cases in which the rules committee had refused to clear major legislative measures in the last 12 years.

Words Of Outgoing Chief Of Little Consequence

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — This is that shadowy time when the outgoing president's statements look more like historic documents than words which have to be acted on and the incoming president is speechless until he takes office.

Yet, no matter what either man thinks or says—President Eisenhower or President-elect Kennedy—the future is going to be shaped by events abroad perhaps more surely than anything they could do at home.

Before Kennedy assumes office Jan. 20 Eisenhower must send Congress his State of the Union message, his budget message and finally his economic report.

But Congress is run by Democrats. Kennedy has ideas of his own. Eisenhower's State of the Union message will be dutifully read but not acted on. Because this is so, Eisenhower may avoid suggestions and just review his eight years.

Within a few weeks after Eisenhower departs Kennedy will probably send Congress his own State of the Union message, just as Eisenhower did after taking over from President Truman in 1953.

Eisenhower didn't follow up Truman's budget message with one of his own—it's too complicated to be put together in days or weeks—but quickly ordered his government agency heads to keep spending below Truman's figures.

Kennedy, who has shown less rigidity than Eisenhower in money matters, isn't expected to be as tight as his predecessor. But the Eisenhower budget figures won't be forgotten as soon as the State of the Union message.

They'll serve as a yardstick for Kennedy's critics to measure him any time his programs get more expensive than what Eisenhower had in mind. This may make Kennedy a little self-conscious. It will not necessarily deter him.

As for Eisenhower's economic report—Kennedy has argued the rate of economic growth under Eisenhower has been too little. He doesn't have to send this kind of report to Congress in his first year.

His ideas will unfold as he goes along, so, in the sense that Eisenhower's two messages and his report will be read but not acted on, his remaining White House days are a shadowy time. But

there's another area of shadow, too.

Eisenhower, like any president with a concern for the country and a sense of fairness, must be reluctant to launch the United States in a course of action on foreign affairs which will bind Kennedy to follow it because of its deep commitment.

It can be assumed, therefore, that Eisenhower thought it absolutely necessary to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba before Kennedy came in. Kennedy isn't apt to complain.

But if Eisenhower got the United States involved in shooting in Laos, Kennedy could hardly then pull American forces out. Eisenhower has been hesitant about taking drastic steps in Laos.

Still, in the remaining 15 days before Kennedy is sworn in, Laos may become so explosive that Eisenhower will feel compelled to act in a way which Kennedy later could not repudiate or abandon.

But Kennedy is coming into office at a time of revolution and increasing turmoil around the earth. His ideas and Eisenhower's on what this country should be doing may be rendered obsolete before the year is out.

Then any present differences between Kennedy and Eisenhower—on defense, spending, foreign aid and entanglements—will seem tiny by comparison with the efforts this country will be forced to make to combat communism and trouble.

THEY SAY . . .

People like these mobs will crucify you, and cut you to pieces. . . . Should I let a mob do my thinking?

—Mrs. Daisy Gabrielle (white), attacked by angry women (white) for taking her child to school.

World salvation depends on the establishment of peace—the absence of war is not enough. What is required is the nurturing of human life everywhere.

—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic.



JIM BISHOP: REPORTER . . .

Airplane Mistakes Are Only One To Customer

Part One—The Crash

We were guessing. The four of us sat beside the pool having lunch. We sipped iced tea and watched the youngsters make spread-eagle splashes in the blue water and we tried to figure how two big planes could meet in a snow flurry over Staten Island and kill 134 people. A covey of witless sea birds came down out of the sky at Key Biscayne and landed on the beach without touching each other.

They had no instruments, no navigational aids, no one on the ground to talk them down the correct approach. How did each sea bird know, in close quarters, which way the others were going to turn? I went back to my cream cheese and jelly on rye. George Tamalis looked at a flight map of the New York area and shook his head.

He is a serious man. He is Flight Operations Inspector for the Federal Aviation Agency. He has brown eyes which do not laugh. His business is safety. It does no good to tell him that there are ten thousand takeoffs and landings of big planes every day in the United States. He knows that. It brings no small smile to his face to ask him to add all the days between plane accidents and multiply them by ten thousand to find how safe the airlines are.

He was listening to Lewis Dymond, a man whose hair and speech are cut short. Dymond is vice president of Operations and Maintenance at National Air Lines. He was saying that none of us, 1,500 miles from the scene of the accident, could do more than state the known facts about the two planes, and then guess.

The third man was Sam Stolt, Chief Pilot at National, one of

the few in America who is qualified to fly the 707 jet and the DC-8 jet. He is big and dark with eyes like radomes and he went over the flight charts several times and gave it up.

I was the fourth man at the luncheon. I knew the least. Since 1929, I have been flying as a passenger. I have sat behind pilots in Curtiss Condors, B-36's, B-47's, 707 Jets, DC-8's, Keystone Bombers, and in front of pilots in old OX 5's and 9's. Ever hear of a B-34? I flew in those too and in the F-94 Starfire. All of which qualifies me for nothing. I can't fly a kite.

Still, the four of us were agreed on several factors. One is that the skies over continental U.S. are crowded. I made a run from New York to Los Angeles on an American Air Lines jet last summer in air so clear that the hills of New Mexico five miles below looked like devil's food cake. Yet we had two warnings from the ground that aircraft were approaching us at high speed.

The flying sky comes in layers. Altogether, there are about 40 usable layers, each 1,000 feet apart. Theoretically, ground control could have 40 planes using the same piece of sky and, if properly directed, each would be in a different layer. If this is true, then why do we have air accidents? Why isn't flying 100 per cent safe?

Human error is one factor. The woman who steps off the curb without seeing the approaching taxicab isn't trying to be killed. She made a mistake. Pilots have no wings of their own. They too make mistakes, but they make fewer of them because they are in a business where each customer is permitted only one error.

Machines fail too. The Lockheed Electra, which is my notion of the finest propeller-driven aircraft ever made, had a weakness in the wing. The weakness would not show at high speed, but it would in heavy turbulence. The weakness is being eliminated, but all wings and all engines can fail, just as the woman's foot betrayed her at the curb.

The job of the FAA, under General Pete Quesada, has been to make the machines and the men as near perfect as possible. He is no fan of mine, but he and his men have done such a conscientious job that most pilots and newspapermen grind their teeth when FAA is mentioned.

Flight crews today do not fly planes. They go where they are told, when they are told, at altitudes given to them by men on the ground they have never met. Their flight charts have the vaguest resemblance to real maps. They are criss-crossed with imaginary boulevards and look like panes of glass after being hit by a baseball.

The pilot, and crews of the DC-8 and the Constellation that met over Staten Island were using these charts. There are nine main approaches to Idlewild and seven others leading to La Guardia Airport. Radar crews had both planes on radarscopes. What happened? Around the luncheon table — just guessing — we figured that the fault may lie in a little automatic radio beam at Col's Neck, New Jersey. The FAA will publish the facts in time, but that little radio beam could have double-crossed the pilot of the jet . . .

(This is the first in a series of two articles. The next one will be published in a few days.)