

Project Remedy Prognosis

HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN BOX SCORE

Business & Professional	
Van Landrum, Chairman	
Teams	
Walt Bingham & Fred Foulon	No Report
George Callison	\$ 1,000.00
Barney Cavanaugh	2,000.00
Will Cedarleaf	No Report
Dr. James Creswell	2,400.00
Jack Douglass	No Report
Dr. Clancy Gansberg	No Report
Mal Gellup	650.00
John Heilbroner	500.00
Earl Kent	495.00
Leo Morstad	No Report
Al Nyback	75.00
Marvin Reed	No Report
Jack Vaughn	No Report
Bud White	20.00
Miscellaneous	555.00
Business & Professional Total	\$ 7,095.00
Clubs & Organizations Total	10,953.39
Rev. Quinn Hawley, Chairman	
Employee/Executive Total	3,615.00
Alex Smith, Chairman	
Intercommunity	
Wyatt Padgett, Chairman	
Algoma — Scott Warren	No Report
Bly — Frank W. Obenchain	5,263.00
Bonanza — Walter Casebeer	25.00
Chemult/Crescent/Gilchrist — Richard E. Jessup	No Report
Chiloquin/Sprague River — Dwight Kircher & Dibbon Cook	No Report
Dairy — V. LaVerne Haskins	No Report
Dorris — W. H. Cy Cramer	No Report
Fort Klamath — Ray Chase & Fred Pope	No Report
Henley — Ralph H. Hill	1,000.00
Keno — John P. Kerns	No Report
Lorella — Louis Randall	11,075.00
Malin — Edwin J. Stastny	500.00
Merrill — Lloyd A. Henderson	300.00
Midland — Verlund L. Huff	No Report
North Pole Valley — John C. Horton	No Report
Rocky Point — Junior D. Miller	No Report
South Pole Valley — Wilbur S. Reiling & Emil B. Wells	No Report
Tulelake — W. D. "Bill" Ganger	4,500.00
Intercommunity Total	22,663.00
Medical	
George R. Nicholson, M.D., Chairman	41,978.50
Memorial	
Gene Favell & Buz Larkin, Co-Chairmen	249,850.00
Special	
Frank Drew, Chairman; Charles Bailey, Co-chairman	50,637.00
CAMPAIGN TOTAL	\$387,392.09

Berlin Headlines List Of East-West Friction

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Berlin continues to be the most critical issue dividing Russia and the West, despite its absence from the headlines in recent months.

Soviet and American officials acknowledge that there can be no permanent peace in Europe until there is a settlement of the problem. Moscow and Washington live with the constant fear that some spark in the area may trigger World War III.

This tacit agreement on the potential explosiveness of the issue, rather than any real hope of making progress, is what led to the resumption this week of Soviet-American talks on Berlin.

Neither side wants to be out of touch too long, lest miscalculation spark a conflict erupting into nuclear holocaust.

Something to Show

Russia had another reason for suggesting resumption of the discussions, which were broken off at the time of the Cuban missile crisis last October. The Kremlin needs to make a show of doing something to appease the Communist East Germans, who have been promised that someday all Berlin will be theirs.

President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev both

have been treading water on this and other East-West conflicts since the Cuban missile crisis. Each has troubles within his own camp. Neither seems anxious to undertake diplomatic cold war initiatives which might upset the precarious balance.

Khrushchev is beset by the split with Communist China, which is having its repercussions among Communist parties all over the world. He is grappling with economic difficulties at home stemming from the necessity to divert more resources from agriculture and housing to military preparations.

American Concerns

Kennedy is plagued by uncertainty over the fate of NATO in the wake of French President Charles de Gaulle's refusal to cooperate in plans for nuclear defense, as well as the economic repercussions of the French veto of Britain's bid for European Common Market membership.

Kennedy's handling of the Berlin crisis since his Vienna confrontation with Khrushchev in June 1961, has brought the issue to a point where U.S. officials believe danger of war by miscalculation has been reduced as much as possible.

Khrushchev's brutal verbal assault on Kennedy at Vienna indicated his belief he could terrorize the new President into concessions on Berlin. Kennedy responded by increasing U.S. forces in Europe, launching a new U.S. military buildup at home and hammering away at his firm resolve to fight if need be to stay in Berlin.

Liquor Permit Bill Approved

SALEM (UPI) — The Senate Alcoholic Control Committee today approved a bill to eliminate the personal liquor permit.

The committee approved another bill to change the food sale requirement in liquor establishments to 15 per cent of sales instead of 25 per cent.

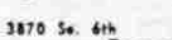
The committee also gave a "do pass" recommendation to a bill growing out of last year's Seaside riots. It would empower the State Liquor Control Commission to cut off liquor sales in a community during riots or threatened riots. It has passed the House.

TAXES BITING INTO YOUR SAVINGS?

Don't let the burden of income taxes take your savings or put a strain on the budget. Borrow what you need, then make small, convenient, monthly payments just look at these examples:

Borrow	no. of payments	Amount
\$100.00	12 mo.	\$10.05
\$300.00	18 mo.	\$21.81
\$500.00	24 mo.	\$28.84

SUBURBAN FINANCE



3870 So. 4th

Phone TU 4-7759

Tuesday, March 26, 1963

HERALD AND NEWS, Klamath Falls, Ore.

PAGE 3



"He claims it's a portable fallout shelter!"

Service Fee Machines Set For Campgrounds

Ticket-vending machines for collection of a service fee will be in operation this summer at 30 of the 850 campgrounds in the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region (Oregon and Washington).

The 30 sites include about 1,450 family camping units. Picnicking, boat-launching, and other day-use activities at these sites remain free of charge.

The U.S. Forest Service has furnished free recreation facilities at campgrounds and picnic sites for many years. But as facilities are improved and demands increase, it is probable that charge-

es will be required for use of many of the developed sites, according to J. Herbert Stone, regional forester.

New facilities — roads, toilets, etc. — are being installed at campgrounds, including many of those which will carry the \$1 service charge this summer. Such construction and the job of installing ticket machines may affect the beginning dates for this year's charge program. A listing of the campgrounds involved and the periods during which charges will be in effect will be announced soon.

Stone said the trend toward establishing service charges for developed facilities was foreseen in the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission last year. Most campers accept the premise that they should pay a reasonable fee for use of sites where special facilities are provided for their comfort and convenience.

"It is also generally accepted among public agencies that charges for use of facilities should be high enough to cover the major portion of the maintenance and operating costs of the facilities, although it is not expected the charge will cover amortization of investment costs of facilities or land," Stone added.

Tickets for reserved seats are priced at \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6 and general admission seats are on sale for \$1.50 and \$2.

As a convenience to the public, the chamber of commerce and the Kingsley Field Service Club, Publicity Chairman Cynthia DeRoosier said Monday.

The proceeds of the show will go to the fund which has been set up to help finance the construction of the proposed Intercommunity Hospital.

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Revised Constitution Plan Discussed

"A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR OREGON"

(This is the third in a series of articles about the revised Constitution proposed by the Oregon Constitutional Revision Commission. The articles were written by Hans A. Linde, professor of constitutional law at the University of Oregon and a member of the Commission.)

The Constitutional Revision Commission divided into subcommittees to consider the major areas of the constitutional system: Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Human Rights, Finance and Local Government, and Suffrage and Amendments.

The subcommittees, appointed by chairman George Layman, conducted hearings and reported their conclusions to the full Commission in the form of policy recommendations. Drafting the actual text of the new proposals was left to a special drafting committee, so that the revised Constitution has a uniform style and uses words consistently to have the same meaning throughout the document. Each policy decision, and later each section of the revised Constitution, had to obtain a majority of nine votes in the full Commission before it could be adopted.

THE LEGISLATURE

The revised Constitution contains two provisions of general interest in the Legislative Article: Annual sessions, and the method for apportioning legislative representation.

The Oregon Legislature, as in all states except in Nebraska, has two houses — a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Commission considered the argu-

ments made by some experts for a one-house legislature. It is less subject to obstruction or to deadlock. It can act faster, it could cost less to operate. Several members favored this change. But the majority of the Commission, including the legislators serving on it, concluded that the familiar two-house system provides safeguards against hasty legislation and should be retained.

At present, the Oregon Legislature meets regularly only every other year, convening in January following the November elections. During this single session, legislators must determine the budget for all state activities for the two years beginning the following July. This forces agencies to prepare budgets to anticipate conditions two to three years in the future.

Such budgets and appropriations can be little more than conscientious guesses about costs and tax revenues. A wrong guess is difficult to correct, because special sessions are unpopular, and the biennial fiscal struggle leaves legislators little time or patience for other needed legislation.

Thus the Commission concluded that the time had come for Oregon to go to annual sessions, as 15 states have done in the last two decades.

Moreover, Oregon is the only state that guarantees the right to refer tax measures to popular vote by petition. The Commission voted to retain this power of the

people in the revised Constitution as a long-established Oregon tradition. But it did so in part because annual sessions will help the Legislature to meet the fiscal problems created by the referral of a tax measure.

APPORTIONMENT

No provision in a constitution is more fundamental than that which provides the right of citizens to representation in their government. The Constitutional Revision Commission found itself trying to draft an apportionment provision in the midst of a historic controversy over legislative apportionment in Oregon and throughout the nation.

Oregon's 1859 Constitution has from the beginning based both Senate and House districts on population — that is, seeking to give every citizen's vote approximately equal weight in the Legislature. But, as in many states, this provision was long ignored by legislative inaction.

In 1961, the Oregon Supreme Court held that the apportionment made after the 1960 census did not comply with the constitutional formula and directed Secretary of State Howell Appling to prepare another. The Appling plan, now in effect, transferred some legislative seats from sparsely populated to more populous counties. This led to the initiative petition drive for "Proposition 9" on the 1962 ballot — a proposed amendment to apportion the Legislature in part by counties regardless of population and permit some dis-

tricts to contain only one-fourth as many voters per representative as other districts.

Meanwhile, the United States Supreme Court had held in March, 1962, that the malapportionment of a state legislature can violate the Federal Constitution, thus setting off a wave of court cases and legislative reforms across the country.

After long discussion the Commission recommended these provisions on legislative apportionment for the revised Constitution:

1. The Senate and House must each have an odd number of members (to avoid a tie vote on organization such as snarled Senate procedures at the beginning of the 1967 session.) The Senate must be between one-third and one-half the size of the House.

2. Apportionment is to continue according to population, and in no case can districts differ in population by more than 2 to 1.

3. Legislative districts are to follow county lines where possible, and otherwise reflect natural or other appropriate boundaries.

and "community of needs and interests by reason of geography, economy, transportation and communication."

4. A proposed apportionment will be prepared by a non-partisan citizens' commission after each decennial census. The Legislature may accept this plan, change it, or adopt a different one of its own. But any apportionment enacted remains subject to court review, as under the present Constitution.

The Commission concluded that these provisions would overcome the difficulties found by the Oregon Supreme Court in the "major fraction" approach of the old Constitution. And they are more flexible in allowing fair representation for citizens in sparsely populated areas of the state. The defeat of Proposition 9 by Oregon voters in November, 1962, helped to clear the air in the fight over representation, and perhaps to give the Commission's proposal an open-minded consideration by all sides.

(Next: The Executive.)

Modoc Area Road Work Given To Redding Firm

ALTURAS — Kiser Construction Company of Redding, with a low bid of \$778,410, was given the go-ahead to complete construction of 3.3 miles of highway on U.S. 299 in Modoc County.

The project was described by H. S. Miles, district engineer in Redding, as extending from 4.5 miles to 7.8 miles east of the town of Adin and provides for the construction of a 32-foot asphalt concrete paved highway, with provision for future expansion to a four-lane divided express highway.

The new highway will be constructed on improved grade and alignment and will replace a narrow and crooked roadway constructed in the 1920s. New bridges are to be constructed over Canyon Creek and Rush Creek. The Rush Creek bridge will be 100 feet long. Both structures will be of reinforced concrete.

By using portions of the existing highway and providing an

added 40-foot right-of-way for the remainder of the way, a fenced public stock trail will extend the full length of the project. The existing traveled way will remain as a frontage road from the vicinity of Post Canyon Road to Canyon Creek to serve the properties to the east of the highway.

In addition to the highway construction, Miles said, a concrete check dam is to be constructed up stream from the Rush Creek bridge to control water in Rush Creek.

WRONG HARVEY

ROCK HILL, S.C. (UPI)—Court officials Monday sheepishly told Harvey Chappell she couldn't be seated on a jury although she mistakenly was summoned for jury duty. South Carolina law prohibits women from serving on juries.

INCOME TAXES
See Your Reliable Income TAX CONSULTANT
CHAS. HATHAWAY
Auditing • Bookkeeping
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STOP SMOKING
At last! A pleasant, refreshing way to help break smoking habit. Great taste, gently medicated to help satisfy tobacco craving. At drug stores.
BAN-SMOKE GUM

STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars

To develop message for Wednesday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

Aries MAR. 21 - APR. 20
1. 8-10-22
2. 55-87-89
3. 1-10-22
4. 1-10-22
5. 1-10-22
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12. 1-10-22

Taurus APR. 21 - MAY 21
1. 1-10-22
2. 55-87-89
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Gemini MAY 22 - JUN. 21
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2. 55-87-89
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Cancer JUN. 22 - JUL. 22
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Leo JUL. 23 - AUG. 22
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Virgo AUG. 23 - SEPT. 22
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Libra SEPT. 23 - OCT. 22
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Scorpio OCT. 23 - NOV. 21
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Sagittarius NOV. 22 - DEC. 21
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Capricorn DEC. 22 - JAN. 19
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Aquarius JAN. 20 - FEB. 18
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Pisces FEB. 19 - MAR. 20
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36 days that proved Ford's total performance!

RIVERSIDE, CAL. January 20	MONTE CARLO January 23	PURE OIL TRIALS January 27	DAYTONA, FLA. February 24
In a total performance test of brakes, suspension and steering on the twisting Riverside sports car course, Dan Gurney drove a Ford hardtop to victory over 41 other stock cars. The 500-mile grand demonstration Ford's superior stamina and road-handling.	The '63½ Falcon V-8 Sprint made their debut with a fantastic showing in the 2,500-mile Monte Carlo Rallye. Through Europe's worst winter weather, they placed 1st and 2nd in class. Besides this one Sprint defeated every entrant in the Rallye's six special stages.	In a competition designed to test all-around performance, Ford's were overall winners in Class I and Class II in the Pure Oil Performance Trials at Daytona. Their total performance design added up to most total points in gas economy, acceleration and braking events.	Daytona "500" history was made when '63½ Ford's blazed into the first five places! Since Daytona is the toughest track in the world, this was eyewitness proof that Ford's total performance design can endure the maximum automotive punishment.



...and here are the 63½'s that gave total proof of Ford's durability and handling!

You may never see a competitive auto event. But at 30 mph on rain-slick blacktop, in the close-packed rush of 5 o'clock traffic, on a twisting mountain road, the results are important to you. On every slippery surface you need the kind of roadability that placed five Fords out front in

the Daytona "500." On every busy cross street — you want the brakes that won on Riverside's sports car circuit. Your engine will hold up better through years of turnpike use because it's as beautifully balanced as Falcon's Monte Carlo V-8's. The winning competition car is bound to be a great road car — and Ford is the big winner!

If it's Ford-built, it's built for performance... total performance!

FORD

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IN LAKEVIEW SEE . . . FARLEIGH FORD SALES, 210 NORTH F ST., LAKEVIEW, OREGON