

# Editorial Page

## States' Power Moves Falter

Temporarily, at least, state legislative action on three controversial proposals to amend the U.S. Constitution in a manner favorable to the states has slowed to a crawl.

A score or more of legislatures still are in session, but observers say only a few might act favorably this year on the matters at issue.

The proposed amendments would: 1) establish a 50-state Court of the Union, superior to the U.S. Supreme Court in critical questions affecting U.S.-state relations; 2) bar the federal courts from acting in state reappointment cases; 3) ease the process by which the states can initiate changes in the U.S. Constitution.

Up to now just four states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Wyoming—have had their full legislatures approve the Court of the Union proposal. Not many additions are looked for.

Ten to a dozen states (some action is a bit cloudy) have endorsed the other two ideas.

To get anywhere, such a proposal launched at the state level must be approved first by two-thirds (34) of all the states. Then Congress must call a national constitutional convention to consider proposed amendments. Thereafter, three-fourths of the states must ratify whatever action flows from convention.

It is interesting to note that not one of the 23 existing amendments to the Constitution was adopted by this process. All were initiated by congressional action.

The whole story of the three controversial

proposals has been fogged with misinformation.

Some accounts have said the proposed change in the amending process would eliminate Congress from all amending effort. In fact, Congress could still launch amendments as always. It would be blocked out only when states initiate the action.

One often sees the complaint that the drive for these three amendments occurred in deep secrecy. But at least two national news services and some other publications wrote of it soon after it began last December at a session of the General Assembly of States, a body made up of legislators from the various states.

The evident truth is that many people were inattentive until a few knowledgeable persons called on them to note the significance of the proposals for future federal-state relations.

Suggestion is made, too, that the legislatures which have adopted the proposals—mostly in southern, midwestern and western states—did not really know what they were approving.

The evidence indicates, however, that these ideas fit admirably the conservative leanings of state legislators bent on holding or enlarging present power. Only New Jersey's upper house has had real second thoughts and reversed itself.

The drive is real enough. But so are the huge roadblocks still standing in its way.

## Tax Referral?

(Oregon Statesman, Salem)

The Oregon constitution does not permit the Legislative Assembly to attach the emergency clause to a tax measure. This means that such a measure will not go into effect as law until 90 days after the session is adjourned. In that interval referral petitions may be circulated, and if enough qualified signers are obtained the measure is suspended until it is voted on. The Legislature which has just adjourned passed a comprehensive revision of the income tax. Now the question is raised over whether it will encounter a referendum.

One of the main features of the new piece of legislation is denial of deduction of income taxes paid the federal government. The 1959 session passed a bill with a similar provision. It was held up by referendum and then soundly defeated at the election in 1960.

There is a difference now in that the public is pretty well informed that more revenue is needed. There isn't the comfortable surplus that used to carry the state along through the 1950s. With that knowledge and the knowledge that this Legislature would find it difficult to agree on any alternate which

would produce enough revenue, foes of the 1963 tax program may be reluctant to start a referendum movement.

"Just in case" one was started and got sufficient signers, the Legislature has provided a protection. It specified Oct. 15th as a date for such a statewide election. That would allow time for a special session to be called, if the voters rejected the measure, and the redraft of a new program.

The favored alternative is a sales tax; but rejection of the 1963 tax package would not insure a sales tax. That undoubtedly would be referred if passed by the Legislature. There is the possibility of initiating a sales tax; but agreeing on a draft is not easy: the rate, the exclusions, the distribution of proceeds. The two houses fell apart on this, although the House was unfriendly to any kind of a general sales tax.

Assuming that Governor Hatfield signs the tax bill—which seems safe, for he surely doesn't want the Assembly back on his hands—we will just wait and see whether a referendum is agitated and whether it gains momentum. Our guess is that there will be a lot of grumbling but no referral.



## EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

### Employment Aid Fought

By PETER EDSON  
Washington Correspondent  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA) — With May unemployment 5.9 per cent of the working force and likely to go higher for June as the high schools and colleges pour out millions of new job seekers, the National Economic Council is to use every facility available for cutting down relief rolls and finding work for more people.

While this is going on, private employment agencies that charge a fee for placing people in new jobs are carrying on a campaign to restrict the free services of federal and state employment offices to finding jobs for only those who are unemployed. Anyone wanting to change his job would then be forced to go to fee-charging agencies.

There are over 2,000 of these private employment agencies. Most of the big ones and better ones are members of the National Employers Assn. It operates under a code of ethics which seeks to cut

out the racketeers and to give job hunters responsible service.

At the Employers Assn. convention in Cleveland last October, however, a \$1,000-per-member club was formed and \$163,000 raised to launch a campaign against government free employment services.

A public relations firm was hired and a drive began for a congressional hearing, which has just been held without very concrete results.

The pitch of the fee-charging agencies is that the 2,000 state employment offices and the 1,900 part-time U.S. employment offices in the smaller communities and rural areas—where private agencies don't operate—are trying to destroy free enterprise and control the American labor market.

Behind this charge is a lurking fear that there will be a repetition of government manpower controls which were in effect through World War II and the Korean War. In these periods, when jobs were plentiful and unemployment was low, about 2,000 of the private

agencies went out of business. Since then, they have increased from 800 to over 2,000.

When the Kennedy administration came to town and made reduction of unemployment a principal goal, a task force was set up which launched the depressed area development and manpower training programs.

A build-up of the U.S. Employment Service was approved by Congress and its budget raised by \$29 million, to \$169 million for the year.

That scared the fee-charging agencies. They made demands that federal and state employment offices refuse service to employed workers, professional workers, college graduates and government workers. The private agencies charged that "60 per cent of the job placements made by public employment offices in 1962 were people who were already employed."

This charge was finally tracked down to a 1959 Census Bureau household spot and sample survey. It showed that out of every five newly hired workers all over the country, three were employed workers changing jobs, one was unemployed and one was a new entrant in the labor force. But this was for all workers—not just those placed by government.

U.S. employment service figures show that in 1962, 78 to 80 per cent of all workers taking new jobs found these openings themselves, through friends or by answering newspaper ads.

Only 5 to 6 per cent found their jobs through fee-charging, private employment services. Fifteen to 16 per cent got their jobs through free federal or state offices.

These public employment offices are now required by law to help anyone who applies. In 1962 they placed 6.7 million workers in non-agricultural jobs and 8.5 million rural and agricultural jobs for a 13.2-million placement total.

Actually, from 85 to 93 per cent of the job seekers registered with U.S. and state employment offices are unemployed, and 97 per cent of the workers they placed in 1962 were unemployed.



## IN WASHINGTON . . .

### TFX Scandal Shakes Faith

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The TFX investigation of the Senate Government Operations subcommittee drags along, but what it will accomplish is in the laps of the political gods. Perhaps there will come a time when the story of this experimental plane and the \$6.5 billion earmarked for its development and production will be told. It is all in the subcommittee's record—but no newspaper would have the space to publish it during the unfolding—and few would want to.

There will be some who insist that all the sound and fury of a senatorial investigation is not worth the bother. Probably the TFX will never go on the production line. A billion dollars or so will be spent in developing it—and then the Whiz Kids, their slide rules squeaking, will be chasing another weapons system will-o'-the-wisp. This has been the story of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara's Pentagon ever since the military men were told to go polish their belt buckles so the Ph.D.'s could take over.

While the Soviets buzz away here and there, translating from blueprint to actuality their ideas of offensive and defensive systems, the United States has produced nothing but a lot of expensive art work since President Kennedy took over. There has been not one new weapons system since January, 1961. Every time something begins to look good, the Whiz Kids decide not to go into production because another thing looks better. When the day of reckoning comes, we can wave blueprints at the Soviets.

The TFX scandal, however, has had one terrible effect. It has shaken the faith many of us have had in the Defense Department. Other outfits in government play football with facts, but the Pentagon (whether right or wrong) was

honest. We could disagree, let us say, with the policies of President Truman's Secretary Louis Johnson. (They led to the parous state of American military defense when the Korean War broke out.) But there was no hanky-panky about it.

In the case of the TFX, we have been given phony facts and phony figures. And the evidence has conclusively demonstrated that the plane which the Defense Secretary contracted for was costlier (over \$400 million) and less satisfactory than the one recommended by the Navy and Air Force experts. Mr. McNamara's arguments in favor of his decision have been shown to be specious. And there is uncontradicted evidence that he had a team of assistants preparing these arguments long after he had awarded the contract to General Dynamics.

A study of the as-yet unprinted testimony turns up a real shocker. It should be recalled that the rejected Boeing plane included thrust reversers necessary for shorter landings. The General Dynamics plane did not, though the Navy and Air Force had listed them as a vital requirement. Secretary McNamara, however, told the McClellan subcommittee: "I want to point out that in selecting the General Dynamics proposal, we retained the option to apply thrust reversers to the aircraft design."

A little over a week after Mr. McNamara's categorical statement, there was testimony to the contrary from A. W. Blackburn, former Marine flier, test pilot, an aeronautical engineer—perhaps the most expert witness to appear. Major Blackburn had been on the inside at the Pentagon through the period when Boeing and General Dynamics were competing.

In his testimony, Major Blackburn said that he had no knowledge of any option for thrust reversers. "General Dynamics is given credit for a dubious option which they themselves never presented," he swore. And he pointed out that to apply thrust reversers to the General Dynamics TFX would require re-designing the plane. In short, the option, if it existed, was worthless.

It has been this kind of word-juggling and disingenuous explanation which have turned the subcommittee's members against Secretary McNamara and done such horrible damage to a reputation which was among the highest in Washington.

So far, the only case made for the McNamara decision has been that he had the authority to make it. This is true. The civilian chiefs outrank the military. But this does not give any Cabinet member the right to make arbitrary decisions—and then to pull the wool over the eyes of Congress and the public.

## Almanac

By United Press International  
Today is Thursday, June 20, the 171st day of 1963 with 194 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.  
The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.  
The evening star is Mars.  
On this day in history:

In 1792, Congress adopted the Great Seal of the United States.  
In 1837, the Victorian age began as Princess Victoria learned her uncle, the king, had died and she was the new British ruler.  
In 1898, the United States seized Guam, in the Spanish-American War.



## STRICTLY PERSONAL

By SYDNEY J. HARRIS

Purely Personal Prejudices: Freedom of speech is an essential right, without which a civilization cannot flourish; but what use is it to people who refuse to exercise freedom of thought?

We do not miss what we lack nearly so much as what we are deprived of: nobody misses an eye at the back of his head, but everyone would feel deprived if he lost one eye in front; it is the taking away that upsets us more than the not having in the first place.

There is an optimum point in compassion—it is a sentiment rarely felt by those who have not suffered at all, and never felt by those who have suffered too much; for the absence of suffering makes men think they are gods, and the excess of it turns them into beasts.

Perhaps the central paradox at the root of the human personality is that everyone agrees with Socrates' injunction: "Know thyself!"—and everyone resists such self-knowledge with all the power at his command.

The men who lack "ambition" get nowhere; but the men who possess it in abundance too often lack the sweeter virtues that justify it.

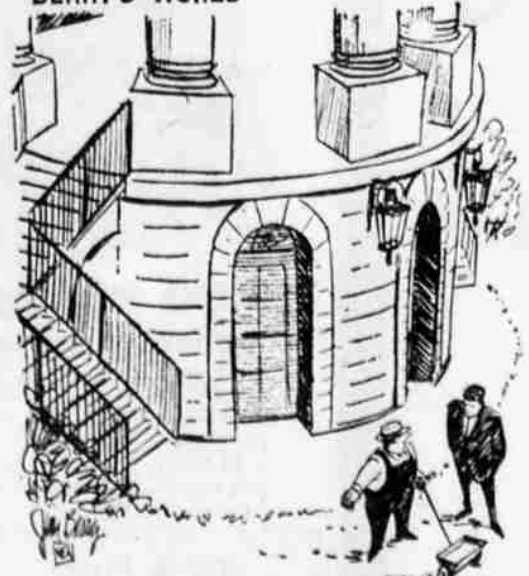
The irony of the skeptical temperament was tersely described by Rosenstock-Hussay, when he observed: "He who believes in nothing still needs a girl to believe in him."

The boy who receives a "good" education in a protected environment, with only his own kind around him, pays the possible price of never becoming a man; whereas the boy who grows up in a more barbarous and diverse and threatening environment,

pays the possible price of becoming a man too soon—another form of immaturity that is just as crippling to the personality. The former learns nothing of the real world until too late; the latter learns it too early; and the basic task of modern society is to create an atmosphere for children in which a creative tension is maintained between the dangerous and the protected.

To the often-asked question, "Which part of medicine is a science and which part is an art?" it is tempting to answer that treating the patient is a science, and keeping him from going to someone else is an art.

## BERRY'S WORLD



"You think YOU got problems—take a look at this crab grass."



## NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

This probably should go into the editorial columns at the left, but what the heck. There isn't much of anything else to write about for today, and I must get this space filled some way or other.

For those who like the P-TA. I guess it's fine. I have become disenchanted with the organization—being convinced that policies and practices of the local units are dictated at regional and national levels. Too many of those policies and practices are for the birds.

Now comes a long article in the Wall Street Journal which reports that community P-TA leaders throughout the nation are finally getting on their high horse, particularly on the question of federal aid to education. It seems that the National Congress of Parents and Teachers insist that the P-TA go on record favoring federal aid. This insistence has brought some local units to break away from the national gang. Nobody asked me, but I'll say it's about time, anyway.

I'm not saying that the P-TA is no good. Once upon a time, I recall, it was a pretty good organization, and it did some good. In fact, I served as president of two units. But it has gone far beyond its original concept of helping solve local school problems, and establishing a working relationship between teachers and parents and interested citizens. A good many people agree with Admiral Rickover who has said that P-TA's are an infernal nuisance and ought to be abolished.

The government has abandoned the policy of backing one and two dollar bills with silver. From what we've seen of the New Frontier, it is reasonable to assume that our bucks are backed with baloney.

Which reminds me: there are bigger things than money. Bills, for instance.

Quick now, can you tell me the

dates of V-E Day and V-J Day?

Returning home from the state capitol, a businessman looked out the window at the frothing Salt Creek and saw a big log floating down the stream. He pointed it out to his friend. "See that log?" he asked. "That's just like Salem." If you'll examine it closely, you'll find 10,000 ants on the log—and each one thinks he's steering it.

Before long, American astronauts may be conquering the universe in banana-flavored spacecraft. That's the word from a scientist working on the Apollo moon project.

Actually, the idea is to package scientific equipment and other necessities of the journey in edible material made of milk powder and starch, and use an aggregate made of hominy grits and banana flakes. After it has served as packing crates it can be soaked from eight to 10 hours in water and eaten, says the scientist. It will taste like cereal with a slight banana flavor.

This probably shows admirable forwardness on the part of the scientists. But as to the astronauts, it seems like a dirty trick to send them to the moon and then feed them the same kind of breakfast that made them willing to leave home in the first place.

Don't think for a minute just because the legislature didn't pass the proposed new Constitution for Oregon, that the project is dead. Far from it. A group of interested citizens is attempting to get one of the versions of the document to a vote of the people. From the steam and determination I saw at the first meeting of the group, I'm ready to bet that there will be an initiative if no legal blocks show up.

Our youngest came up with the perpetual question the other day when she asked her mother: "Mama, why does that operator (telephone) always say to me 'hang up?'"



## WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

### Peace Corps Subject Pulls Much Lobbying

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Has the Kennedy Administration violated the federal statutes it is sworn to enforce?

Republicans suggest that it has. Democrats call the charge "indicrous." The question was first raised, publicly, by Robert Bauman, chairman of Young Americans for Freedom, the country's largest and most influential conservative youth group.

In an appearance before the House Special Subcommittee on Labor, Bauman spoke of the proposed National Service Corps, or so-called Domestic Peace Corps.

He pointed to Title III, Section 1913 of the United States Code: "No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress . . . shall be used directly or indirectly . . . to influence in any manner a member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress."

Said Bauman: "Despite this well-known prohibition against lobbying by federal employees, officials of the National Service Corps 'study group' have used government funds and government time to lobby and to cause others to pressure Congress in support of this legislation."

There is no doubt that administration officials have lobbied in behalf of the National Service Corps. They claim the statute in question does not prohibit "informative lobbying" by federal employees.

One thing is certain: The National Service Corps was set up and financed with federal monies long before the Congress knew anything about its existence.

On Jan. 18, 1963, a special assistant to the attorney general, David Hackett, dispatched to every member of Congress a report drafted by something called the National Service Corps "study group" urging creation of such a corps.

A puzzled Congressman, H. R. Gross, Republican of Iowa, wrote Hackett that he was "unaware of any action by Congress authorizing a 'national service program.'"

Gross then discovered that Hackett and a score of others were lobbying out of offices on Jackson Square, a stone's throw from the White House.

With Rep. Sam Devine, Ohio Republican, Gross paid the offices a surprise visit on Jan. 26. Uninvited, the two popped in and found employees of the Justice De-

partment, the Peace Corps, and Health, Education and Welfare telling on plans for the National Service Corps.

To Gross, a veteran foe of government waste, this meant one thing: "The other departments of government must be liberally overstaffed with stenographers and organizers, and what-have-you. Congress ought to be interested in finding out how they obtain these surplus employees they have available to move around with the greatest of ease throughout the government."

Note: In his testimony, YAF's Bauman raised a new objection to the corps. "It is obvious to me," he said, "that the corps could definitely be used to promote the political ends of the party in power."

Under the terms of the administration bill, congressmen are exempted from Civil Service Status as far as the Hatch Act is concerned. They are completely under the control of the President and the directors of the corps.

"It is impossible," said Bauman, "to ignore the political implications of a group of 5,000 revolving welfare congressmen who owe their jobs to the President and who can be sent by him to almost any part of the United States. In view of the past record of this administration with regard to political use of governmental agencies, this corps could well be a threat to our democratic way of life."

"To those who scoff, I need only recall to you the use which was made of summer student employment in the federal government until the Civil Service Commission stepped in and put an end to it. The CSC had the authority to act in that instance, but I see no power in this bill."

## QUESTIONS

### AND ANSWERS

Q — How many bells are usually included in chimes?

A — Chimes seldom have more than 12 bells. Larger numbers of bells set together to play tunes are called carillons.

Q — In a famous duel, this man, later a president, shot and killed Charles Dickinson. Who was he?

A — Andrew Jackson.