

Herald and News

Editorial Page

The Great Latin Lack

It is a pretty common view today that the gravest threat of communism is in Latin America, which is struggling against time and a swiftly rising population to lift itself out of poverty.

This peril colors everything the free world does to help the Latin lands. No one knows how long these nations may avoid the advertised lure of communism if they find progress under the free system continually slow and frustrating.

Yet there is a kind of tragic humor underlying this very dangerous situation. For the examples of communism at work in the world make it stunningly clear that communism is absolutely barren of solutions to the great economic problems.

The Latin countries are not so generally agricultural as is often thought. Some have strongly urbanized populations. But most have been heavily dependent upon agricultural products. And this, as Russia and Red China dramatically emphasize, is the area of greatest Communist failure economically.

The unraveled state of Cuba's economy under Communist rule is an example for Latin America close to home. Life under Fidel Castro is a pitiful shadow of what it was before.

We never get, of course, the full story of economic activity in the Iron Curtain nations and in Communist countries of Asia outside China. But we hear enough to know that

things are never better than occasionally good.

Not only do the economies of these lands not flourish, but the Moscow and Peking regimes milk their satellites with ruthless efficiency.

Perhaps our Latin neighbors do not realize it, but the appeal of communism for some of them — as for others around the globe — is the appeal of "something for nothing." The gullible who are ready to embrace this system are looking for shortcuts to salvation and prosperity.

Of course there are none. The living experience of every Communist-controlled nation on earth is proof of it.

What the Latin peoples must rely upon in the end is themselves. Their problem is not that aid from free lands does not work, but that they do not work. This does not mean they do not labor for bread. It means they do not attack their own problems with force and vigor, do not develop strong, effective leadership, do not dedicate themselves to the national proposition that their programs of economic uplift education and improvement must take priority over everything else they do.

If every Latin nation had a leader of the quality and spirit and determination of Puerto Rico's Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, the peril of communism would be pushed far back. For its emptiness as a way of life would be sharply exposed in contrast.

Bear For Punishment

(Norfolk, Neb., Daily News)

It is every native-born American's right to make a try for the presidency of the United States. And just as if to test the validity of that point, Harold E. Stassen is said to have announced that he would be a candidate in the New Hampshire presidential primary.

If all goes well in New Hampshire, Mr. Stassen is reported as having said, he would be in other state primary contests.

Defeated in his bid for the same nomination when his popularity and fame in Minnesota as one of the nation's most youthful and

outstanding governors carried him into contention in 1948 and to a lesser degree in 1952, he was discredited by the GOP because of his "dump Nixon" movement in 1956.

That was followed by unsuccessful bids for governor of Pennsylvania and mayor of Philadelphia.

While his seeking of political support now seems a little ridiculous, there has to be something akin to admiration for the courage of a man never willing to admit defeat and seemingly eager to get his political nose bloodied whenever opportunity arises.

Administration's Rights Bill Contested

By ARTHUR KROCK
(In The New York Times)

The 13th Amendment to the Constitution has had virtually no publicity in the dispute in Congress over that part of the Administration's equal rights bill that would forbid private owners of "places of public accommodation" to deny their facilities to anyone because of his racial origin. One center of the dispute is on the choice by the Administration of the Interstate Commerce Clause instead of the 14th Amendment as the constitutional basis of the proposed ban.

Yet the Supreme Court decision of 1883 that influenced this choice, though the ruling pivoted on the anti-discrimination powers granted to Congress by the 14th Amendment, was deeply founded on an interpretation of the 13th as withholding these powers where private property is involved. This interpretation was the bone of contention between Justice Bradley, who wrote the majority opinion, and Justice Harlan (grandfather of the present Justice of that name), who was the lone dissenter.

The court's language, in rejecting the claim that the 14th Amendment as a supplement to the 13th provided Congress with anti-discrimination powers over private property facilities, was so positive that to this has been attributed the Administration's choice of a different legislative challenge. That may have been the controlling reason, even though the decision was written 80 years ago and the current Supreme Court has read into the 14th mandates against forms of discrimination not previously visible to the federal judiciary.

High Visibility

But they had high visibility to the dissenter, Justice Harlan, in 1883. And critics of the Administration's resort to the Interstate Commerce Clause, citing the many dissents, including Justice Harlan's, involving the 14th Amendment that have become the opinions of the majority with the passage of time, are asserting that only on 1964 political considerations can be explained the choice of what they describe as an expedient device of dubious legality. If, they contend, the Administration is sincere in the position that any discrimination raises a moral as well as a legal issue, the way to prove sincerity is to found the ban on the 14th Amendment, which would cover the "Mrs. Murphys," who have many votes, as well as the Conrad Hiltons.

Some extracts from Justice Bradley's decision for the court and Justice Harlan's dissent in 1883 cast a bright light of long ago on all aspects of the current legal and political controversy. They explain why those drafters of the Administration's bill who were thinking as lawyers, and not as politicians, argued that to base it on the 14th Amendment was a huge risk, even in the current Supreme Court. They illuminate the conflicting and enduring concepts of the limits of discretionary use of private property. And they reveal the forgotten role in the controversy of the 13th Amendment.

At issue were the sections of the Civil Rights Act of 1875 that forbade denial of the facilities of privately owned places of public accommodation because of "the particular race or color, or previous condition of servitude," of any who sought them. Justice Bradley declared that the 14th Amendment prohibited only "state action of this character."

Power of Congress

"Individual invasion of individual rights (the wrote) is not its subject matter. . . . The assumption that it is, is repugnant to the 10th Amendment."

"But the power of Congress to adopt direct and primary, as distinguished from corrective, legislation on the subject in hand is sought, in the second place, from the 13th Amendment, which abolishes slavery. . . . Conceding . . . that Congress has a right to enact all necessary and proper laws for the obliteration and prevention of slavery, with all its badges and incidents, it is also true that

the denial of any person of admission to the accommodations and privileges of an inn (etc.) . . . does subject that person to any form of servitude, or tend to fasten upon him any badge of slavery? If it does not, then power to pass the law is not found in the 13th Amendment. . . . We are forced to the conclusion that such an act of refusal has nothing to do with slavery or involuntary servitude. . . . No countenance of authority for the passage of the law in question can be found in either the 13th or 14th Amendments, and, no other authority . . . being suggested, it must necessarily be declared void. . . ."

But to Justice Harlan these grounds of decision were "entirely too narrow and artificial." They did not, he wrote, give "full effect to the intent" of the amendments, singly or in combination. "I do not contend that the 13th Amendment invests Congress with authority by legislation, to define and regulate the entire body of civil rights which citizens enjoy, or may enjoy, in the several states. But—

"Since slavery was the moving and principal cause of the adoption of that amendment, and since that institution rested wholly upon the inferiority, as a race, of those held in bondage, their freedom from, and protection against, all discrimination against them because of their race, in respect of such civil rights as belong to the freemen of other races. . . ."

Subject Matter of Law

"If the constitutional amendments be enforced, according to the intent with which I conceive they were adopted, there cannot be in this Republic any class of human beings in practical subjection to another class, with power of the latter to dole out to the former just such privileges as they may choose to grant."

The immediate reference was to the subject matter of the laws in question — the use of privately owned facilities of public accommodation.

In view of the recent affirmations of old dissents in this area of the law, Justice Harlan's in 1883 would seem to have had a promising legal future as the basis of the Administration's 1963 bill, and it been consistent as well with its claim of a "moral" obligation (which inherently is applicable to all). Since it is most probable that this part of the measure will fail of passage anyhow, the basis that was rejected might also have been proved to be sounder politics.

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Sunday, July 14, the 193th day of 1963 with 170 to follow.

The moon is in its last quarter. The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:
In 1790, Congress passed the Sedition Act which made it a crime to publish any "false, scandalous or malicious" writing against the government.

A thought for the day—Philosopher, Thomas Mann, said, "Time cools, time clarifies; no mood can be maintained quite unaltered through the course of hours."

"Could Be We Tip the Thing the Wrong Way!"



EDSON IN WASHINGTON . . .

Auto Boom Spurs Nation

By PETER EDSON
Washington Correspondent
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—It's almost axiomatic now that when the automobile business in America is good, all business is good. If this sounds a little like, "What's good for General Motors is good for America," maybe there's something to it after all.

Anyway, 14 per cent of the American labor force is employed directly in the manufacture and sale or indirectly in the supply, servicing and repair of automobiles and trucks. So it is now the No. 1 business barometer, ahead of steel.

"The automobile industry now has so many favorable factors working for it," says Robert J. Eggert, marketing research manager for Ford Motor Company, "that we feel no qualms in envisioning a steady upward sales trend in the years ahead."

"The industry's second straight seven-million sales year back-to-back—1962 and 1963—now appears to be a laydown. While it may be too early to make a specific prediction about 1964, surely we can anticipate that car sales will average more than seven million units a year the next several years."

The marketing research that goes into a sweeping statement of this kind is of interest to all business. It goes into consumer intentions, buying power and credit availability.

Eggert reviewed his research with charts before the U.S. Chamber of Commerce mid-year business outlook session in Washington. It was a revealing forecast of continuing growth.

First is the population factor. Everyone knows it is exploding, without stopping to figure what it means to business.

This year there were a million more teen-agers reaching 16 than ever before. They were the 3.7 million war babies. There will be three million more of them reaching

age 16 for the next three years, then the number goes up to 3.7 million again in 1968.

The economic significance of this for the auto industry is that 16 is the driver's license age in most states.

One-third of the young people in the 18 to 24 age group buy a new or used car each year. In the next 10 years there will be over 12 million people in this age group—a 50 per cent increase over the last decade. Here's a "new" market.

University of Michigan's Survey Research Center has found that for every 100 spending units in the 18-24 age group, four buy a new car and 27 buy a used car. For all ages, the figures are eight per cent buying new cars and 16 per cent buying used cars. So one-third of all auto sales are new cars.

The long-run growth rate of new car sales has been rising about 2.8 per cent a year on the average since 1950. The forecast is that new car sales will rise to 7.5 million by 1965, to 8.6 million by 1970 and 10 million by 1975.

U.S. per capita disposable income has been rising at an average rate of 1.6 per cent a year, increasing spending power. The average was \$1,500 in 1947. It is over \$2,000 now. Projections indicate it will be nearly \$2,500 by 1975.

Another important factor is that consumer credit is good, for seven out of 10 car sales are time purchases. But banks and other finance sources have plenty of money now and are ready to lend it. And consumers have enough confidence in the economy to know they will be able to make the last payment on a new car when they sign for the first.

Increased income and credit have meant that the number of families with more than one car has been rising unbelievably. In 1949 there were only 1.5 million two-car families—three per cent of all family spending units. In 10 years this nearly doubled to 4.9 million two-car families, over 10 per cent of all spending units.

But from 1958 to 1963 the number doubled again to 11.3 million car families or 18.5 per cent—nearly one out of every five spending units.

Interesting, too, is that there are now 1.2 million three-car families—which is nearly as many as the 1.5 million two-car families of 1949.

As to car prices for the future—high volume production will help keep prices down, assuming steady material prices. Also, the average car is better made and lasts longer. Average car life of six years in 1925 has been more than doubled to 14 years in 1960, according to Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The unsolved problems are building enough highways for the 65 million passenger cars and the 14 million trucks and buses to roll on—and places where they can all be parked.



WASHINGTON REPORT . . .

Newsman Advocate Pro-Castro Policy

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Sen. Tom Dodd, never one to mince words, is blunt: The high-paid moguls of radio and television have a responsibility to the American public.

They must carefully check not only the vocal chords but the ideological loyalties of those who present news and views to the American people.

Senator Dodd, acting chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, makes this observation as he ponders the story of Robert Taber, a former CBS newsmen.

Dodd first became familiar with Taber in 1960 when his subcommittee opened a probe into the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Investigation revealed that Taber, a top-ranking newsmen at

Drivers 65 years old or over are credited by the Travelers Insurance Company with showing the best safety improvement in 1962. They participated in only six per cent of the year's fatal automobile accidents compared with 7.2 per cent in 1961. No other age group did so well. The case seems to be that longer experience and greater maturity of judgment more than offset whatever slowing of the reflexes increased age may bring.

Take your pick from this string of useless numerals. Anyway, they do pose an interesting question: Are cats more popular than dogs? It's hard to tell. According to the American Humane Association, there are 25.7 million dogs and 27.7 million cats in the United States. The Pet Food Institute says there are 24 million dogs and 22 million cats. The American Feline Society claims there are 22 million dogs and 21 million cats. On the other hand, the New York State Health Department says there are 25 million dogs and 26.7 million cats. Finally, the American Kennel Club says there are 26 million dogs and 28 million cats.

Do you ever wonder why taxes are so high? Well, one part of the answer might be provided by another string of numerals. According to my calculations, there are 91,216 separate units of government in these United States.

To begin with, there's the one big national government—the federal government. There are 50 state governments, and in these states there are 3,043 county governments. But that's only the beginning. There are 17,977 municipal governments and 17,144 township governments. However, that's not all, for in addition we have 34,678 school districts operating as government units and 18,323 special districts.

And, further, statistically: There's only one man in a million who understands the international situation. And, isn't it odd how we keep running into him?

From a contributor comes: When I was young and my slippers were red, I could kick my feet way over my head. When I grew older and my slippers were blue,

I could still dance the whole night through. Now I am older and my slippers are black. I walk to the corner and puff my way back. The reason I know my youth has been spent. My get-up-and-go has got-up and went. But I really don't mind when I think with a grin. Of all the places my get-up has been. Since I have retired from life's competition I find every day an exact repetition. I get up each morning and dust off my wits. Pick up the paper and read the obits. If my name is missing I know I'm not dead. So I eat a big breakfast and go back to bed.

And, another contributor sends the following, with the penned comment "I hope I never get caught up there." The article is from the Sacramento Bee:

THE LAW'S CRIME
Oswald Gallagher, 19, was held in the Klamath Falls, Ore., jail for 105 days with no sentence having been rendered against him or ever having appeared before a judge for a preliminary hearing. He was arrested in a dragnet operation against a group of teen-agers at a drinking party in Fort Klamath. All were released but him and he might have become a modern Count of Monte Cristo if a habeas corpus proceeding had not forced his delivery from jail and a hearing before a judge who promptly freed him.

Our system of justice sometimes makes mistakes. It occasionally runs into an arbitrary sheriff or district attorney who takes the law into his own hands. Yet it is the unqualified duty of enforcement officers to see that every arrested person, whether charged with murder or a petty offense, is taken before a judge for a hearing at the earliest opportunity.

For an arresting officer to say, "Oops, I forgot" is not to be tolerated.

In cases like this a man's liberty is being trifled with. The public must have enforcement officials who do not forget things of such moment.

It would seem Gallagher merits some compensation for the days stupidly, negligently or viciously stolen from his freedom.

BERRY'S WORLD



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Beauty

The project "Make Klamath County Beautiful" is something that all civic-minded citizens should get behind. I would like to congratulate the Suburban Drug and Variety Store for the wonderful job they have done in landscaping the patio in the rear of those two stores. There are replicas of Mt. Shasta, Mt. Pitt, the Lava Beds and other places of scenic beauty. The garden clubs could really get some fine landscaping ideas from just driving up the alley in the rear of these stores and viewing these masterpieces of landscaping.

I believe that the Good Housekeeping magazine has awarded a plaque to these stores for their original idea of landscaping in such a small area.

I again wish to congratulate those stores for their achievement in the field of landscaping such a small area.

M. Walter S. Miller,
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