

Editorial Page

Up To Congress

To those who maintain President Kennedy is seeking more and more power for the Executive Branch of the United States Government we ask the question, who permits this?

And to anyone who regards the U. S. Supreme Court with a questioning eye, as this group of men purportedly overreach their authority by failing to strictly interpret the laws of the land and abide by the Constitution, we ask, who is permitting this?

We would place the blame for permitting the overlapping of the three branches of this government directly on the doorstep of the Congress.

Nature hates a vacuum and rushes in to fill it. The same law of physics applies to a political vacuum. That to a large extent is what the general body of the United States Congress has become.

A successor of inept and inert Congresses have permitted their Constitutional powers to be usurped without protest.

More and more the Congress has become an ineffectual body, consisting largely of lawyers who gave up their practice of easier money, shorter hours and the opportunity to tap the public till by making junkets throughout the world. Fringe benefits, too, that include salaries for wives and kinfolk.

The Congress, and we include both House and Senate, have the Constitutional powers needed to investigate, impeach or condemn wrongdoing or malfeasance.

Congress also controls the purse strings and can let any undesirable project wither on the vine by simply not appropriating the money for it.

The return to Constitutional government and Fiscal Sanity must begin with the Congress.

Car Theft Statistics

(Oregon-Statesman, Salem)

Crime like disease seems to lend itself readily to statistics. So we have tables showing the number of crimes by kind, larceny, homicide, forgery, etc., the age groups of those committing the crimes, costs, etc. The compilation of the statistics is done by the Uniform Crime Reporting Section of the FBI.

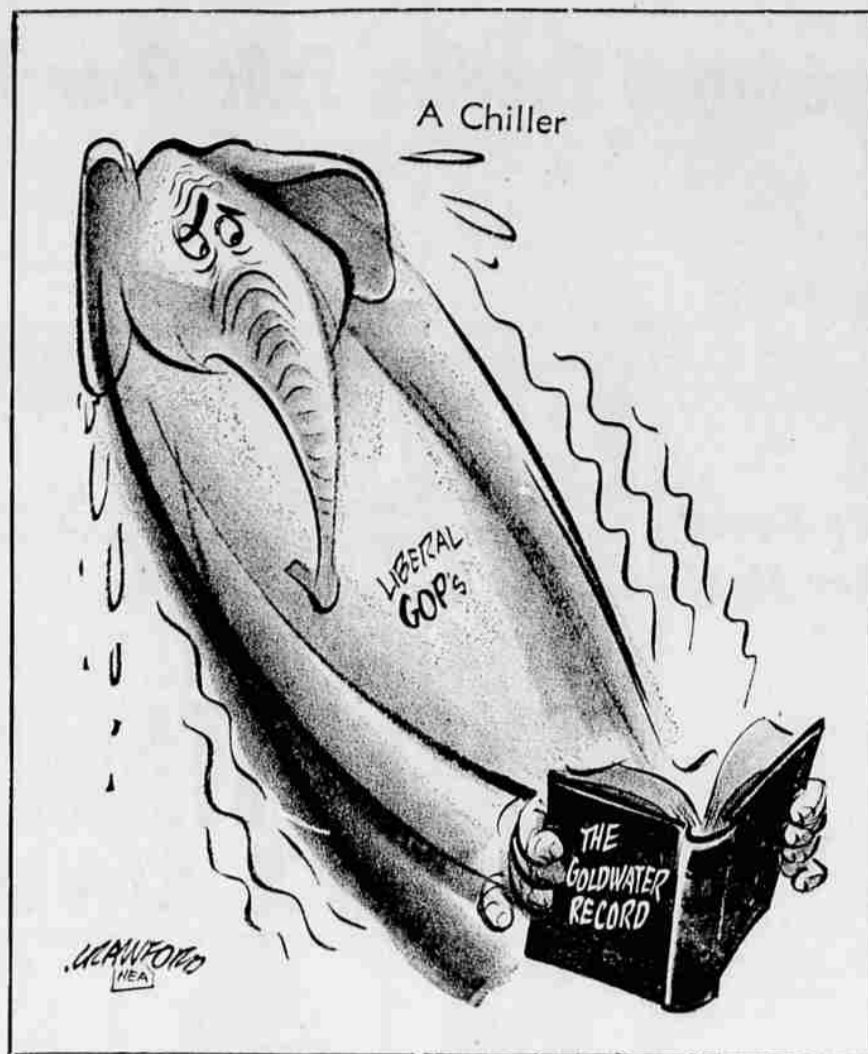
The July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin gives statistics on a common crime: theft of automobiles. In 1962 an estimated 356,000 cars were stolen with a property value of \$308,000,000. While 90 per cent of the cars stolen are recovered, often these cars are in damaged condition. The Bulletin reports that about 80 per cent of cars stolen were for transportation or unknown purpose, but eight per cent are taken so parts might be stripped from them. Only one per cent was for purpose of resale, which indicates the effectiveness of the licensing system in discouraging such attempts.

As would be supposed, a big majority—68 per cent—of car thefts occur at night. The figures on location of thefts show that 39 per

cent occur when cars are parked on a public street in a residential area; 14 per cent from a private residence or apartment off-street parking area; 21 per cent from public street in a commercial area; 15 per cent from a shopping center or other free parking area; only 6 per cent from public garage or parking lot where fee is charged.

One can't sort out always where to leave his car with the least risk of theft. But there is one thing the car owner can do, that is, never leave the ignition key in his car when it is unattended. Of the thefts surveyed 42 per cent occurred when the key was in the car or the ignition was unlocked.

It isn't enough to carry theft insurance. The car owner must exercise precaution to avoid having his car stolen. This calls for some care in selecting a parking place, removal of ignition key, and in many instances locking the car. One should carry in his wallet the license number of his car—say on the back of his driver's license, so, in event his car turns up missing he can report the loss, with license number, promptly to the police.



IN WASHINGTON . . .

Congressional Doldrums

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

The Democratic leadership has been making a tally of its successes and failures during the first eight months of the 88th Congress. Not all the truth serum in the world could get Speaker John McCormack publicly to admit that the Republicans may have a point when they refer to this as the "do less than nothing" Congress. But privately, Mr. McCormack and his aides are reportedly in agreement.

Perhaps of more interest is the

way they feel about this inactivity. Is it wiser to do nothing, blaming the Republicans whenever possible, than to enact legislation which may give the voters heartburn? This is an interesting question, for the legislation in mind was sent to the Hill by President Kennedy. And as of today, both he and the Speaker belong to the same party.

The President, however, continues to sing, "Do nothing till you hear from me" and the Democratic leadership must perforce join in the close harmony. Mr. Kennedy has sent a basketful of bills up to Congress, 25 in the "major" category. This is what he wants Congress to consider. Legislative will and initiative, therefore, do not matter very much. Congress does not like the President's program and it has none of its own.

Of the 25 bills that have the Kennedy imprimatur, only four have been passed and signed by the President. The fourth doesn't really count since it is the emergency measure to arbitrate the controversy between the railroads and the rail unions over featherbedding. Another one of the four measures is hardly an achievement since it merely extends the draft.

The third bill extended corporate and excise taxes, and there was not too much bother about it. Only the feed grains bill can be considered of significance to the administration.

Meanwhile, what sits on the shelf or lies buried in committee? The tax cut and tax reform bill has had its full quota of hearings and is being marked up in committee. What emerges will bear some, but not much, resemblance to Mr. Kennedy's request. Foreign aid authorization has been scheduled for debate on the House floor—and the Senate has completed its hearings. But the administration can look for no victories in this quarter. In committee, well over a billion dollars was lopped from what the President sought. And in making an actual appropriation, Congress will undoubtedly chop even more off.

Medicare under Social Security is a complete dud. No committee is considering the legislation and there seems to be not the slightest chance that it will get a hearing this year. Members of both houses have sounded out their constituents, and the response has been less than enthusiastic. The press continues to act as if this were a burning issue, but Congress knows better. A multi-billion program to build civil defense shelters for the nation is equally moribund. And not a finger has yet been raised to increase congressional and executive salaries.

Two other measures on the Kennedy list would "reform" the unemployment compensation system and set up an Urban Affairs Department. This last was killed in the previous session, but Mr. Kennedy doesn't give up easily. So far, Congress has looked away apathetically when these two proposals are mentioned.

The civil rights bill, an omnibus measure, is under consideration by the appropriate committees of the House and the Senate. What it will do to the congressional timetable, if one still exists, is hard to tell. Certainly it will occupy the Senate for a good long time unless the administration can muster the votes to shut off debate. But a cloture rule seems highly unlikely at this time.

Going down the line of "must" legislation, the chart shows bills that have cleared one house but are stymied in another, bills still in committee, bills that have not the slightest chance of clearing the hurdle and going to the President. It is still summer, but time's a-wasting. Congress does not like the idea of remaining in Washington past Thanksgiving or of celebrating a White Christmas away from home, family and constituents.

The only thing that will get the congressional troops out of the trenches will be a presidential reprimand and an admission that the White House program can't make it this year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Indignant

How much power is invested in one member of the Klamath County Court? Or is it the court as a body? We understand that Judge Walker knew nothing of what happened to Betty Cote until after it was done. What is the function of our Library Board? Do they understand the problems and policies of our library and act for the best interests of the people of the county? Or do they simply carry out the orders of the court or of its members singly?

We feel that the public should have some facts about our County Library, particularly concerning the years Betty Cote has been "acting" head librarian. The main desk circulation alone has risen to 93,264 in the 1962-1963 period as compared to 17,738 in the 1958-1959 period. The average monthly circulation now is 7,722 as compared to 1,479 in the 1958-1959 period. Our library serves all county schools and five branch libraries: Gilchrist, Chiloquin, Malin, Merrill and Bonanza. Also it is now serving nine active stations that were all inactive in 1958: Sprague River, Fort Klamath, Chermul, Crescent Lake, Crater Lake, Frank's Country Store, Odessa, OTI, and Mt. Laki. Anyone interested in checking this information or obtaining any other information concerning the advancements made in the last few years may do so by asking at the library.

We feel this has been a tremendous accomplishment by a librarian who has now been summarily dismissed from any connection with the library. Why? Can this be an example of someone in public office using that office for personal spite?

Bertha L. Wynn, Rte 3, Box 1544

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q—What role did Princeton's Nassau Hall play in early American history?

A—Rich in history, the structure once sheltered the nation's new Congress, and both British and American Revolutionary troops occupied it.

NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

The reason that worry kills more people than work is because more people worry than work.

Although we as a nation admire technological progress, there are times when the advance of science must be viewed with considerable trepidation. A chilling prospect indeed is the report that a frozen breakfast, complete with disposable tray, is to be added to the now glutted TV dinner line.

The benefits of convenience foods are many (largely in time saved by the homemaker), but it is disconcerting to contemplate the taste of a frozen egg or to visualize a clump of frozen oatmeal with a neat but solid square of butter on top.

Breakfast is an altogether different sort of meal than lunch or dinner. And it does not entail a great amount of time in preparation. The picture of tenderly beginning the day together over the toaster is fading, but frozen breakfasts do have implications for the family.

While everyone can stand in awe of the technological achievements of a frozen four-minute egg, it won't do much to bring out the sunny sides of early morning dispositions.

"INDISPENSABLE?"

Sometime, when you're feeling important, Sometime, when your ego's in bloom,

Sometime, when you take it for granted, You're the best qualified in the room.

Sometime, when you feel that your going, Would leave an unfillable hole,

Just follow this simple instruction, And see how it humbles your soul.

Take a bucket and fill it with water, Put your hand in it, up to your wrist;

Pull it out; and the hole that's remaining, Is a measure of how you'll be missed.

You may splash all you please when you enter, You can stir up the water galore,

But stop, and you'll find in a minute, That it looks quite the same as before.

The moral in this quaint example, Is do just the best you can, Be proud of yourself, but remember,

There's no indispensable man . . . or woman.

How do you rate the community in which you live? Some time ago, a private power utility developed a questionnaire designed to bring answers that would reflect whether a community is a good place or a bad place to live in. Try them on what you feel is representative in your community. See how Klamath Falls and other area cities and towns rate in your estimation. Reply "yes" or "no" to each question.

1. Most high school graduates stay in town?
2. Getting a loan on a sound business venture is easy?
3. The local paper constantly pushes civic improvements?
4. The local chamber of commerce has a live-wire manager?
5. Young couples have little trouble finding a place to live?
6. The head of city government is a "get-things-done" man?
7. Teachers' salaries are better than the state average?
8. There's at least one doctor per 800 people in the county?
9. There's a good local library?
10. Schools have plenty of room for students?
11. Fire insurance rates are low?
12. Service, veterans' and women's clubs team up on projects?
13. There is an active, well-organized Boy Scout movement?
14. A modern hospital is within the local trading area?
15. All streets are paved, and sidewalks in good shape?
16. The city has good hotels, motels?
17. It's easy to find parking space in the business section?
18. At least one restaurant serves outstanding meals?
19. The sewer extension program keeps pace with new housing?
20. Prompt, reasonably priced ambulance service is available?
21. Good zoning keeps factories away from residential areas?
22. Streets throughout the city are well-lighted?
23. Shade trees line nearly all the streets?
24. There's a recreation center where young people can dance?
25. The business section appears modern, prosperous?
26. There's as much interest in local as in national elections?
27. The tax rate is attractive to new industry?
28. There's a community council to guide town progress?
29. There's an active PTA?
30. Women must take regular training courses?

According to the originators of the questionnaire, if your town rates a "yes" answer to 29 of these queries you live in a community to be proud of.

WASHINGTON REPORT . . .



Kennedy Confused In Figure Quoting

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

When President Kennedy went on nationwide radio and TV to advocate ratification of the partial nuclear test ban, he promised to continue a comprehensive series of underground tests. Under this program, Kennedy said, the U.S. has carried out 97 tests beneath the earth's surface in the past two years.

The real figure is not 97 but 53. The President increased the true figure by almost 30 per cent.

Several days later the President again went before the people to castigate those Congressmen who voted to slash the administration's foreign aid authorization by more than half a billion dollars.

"I recall during eight years in the Senate from 1953 to 1960 consistently supporting the (foreign aid) requests which General Eisenhower made as President of the United States."

However, time after time Kennedy had voted to cut the Eisenhower requests. His philosophy was first spelled out when he was a congressman:

"The vision of a bottle of milk for every Hottentot is a nice one, but it is far beyond our reach. There is just not enough money in the world to relieve the poverty of all the millions of this world who may be threatened by Communism."

On another occasion, lawmaker Kennedy said it was "impossible for us to think of raising the standard of living of all the low-standard countries of the world."

The President's voting record, as uncovered by Sen. Barry Goldwater, shows:

—On July 29, 1953, Senator Kennedy voted to cut foreign aid by \$50 million.

—On Aug. 3, 1954 he voted to chop \$300 million from the Eisenhower request for foreign aid.

—On July 22, 1955, he approved a cut of \$420 million in military foreign aid.

—On June 14, 1957, the junior

senator from Massachusetts voted for reductions of \$90 million in Eisenhower foreign aid.

—On June 6, 1958, he voted to whack \$200 million from the foreign aid budget.

On vote after vote from 1958 on, Kennedy was not present for foreign aid. On May 2, 1960, for instance, the senator missed 13 separate votes.

On May 30, 1959, Kennedy did not show up to vote on a proposal to cut \$100 million from the Development Loan fund. On Aug. 2 of that year he was absent when colleagues considered a proposal to slash \$1.3 billion from the Development Loan fund. Five days later, the senator was nowhere to be found when senators voted on proposals to reduce foreign aid by \$700 million.

In July of 1962, the President told listeners that loss of production because of strikes had lessened. Figures of Kennedy's own Labor Department showed that production losses had increased 60 per cent over 1961.

In August of 1962, the President claimed 400,000 unemployed Americans were being retrained by the administration. False, said Republican Rep. Charles Goodell, author of the bill that set up the job retraining program.

"As of now the number being retrained is exactly zero," he said.

In that same speech, the President referred to the George Demartz, whom he described as a Pennsylvania coal miner retrained under the Kennedy Administration as a welder. Kennedy said that Demartz found work with a firm brought into Hazleton by the Area Redevelopment Agency.

Said the then Congressman James Van Zandt: "The only trouble with that story is that most of it is untrue." Demartz, he revealed, has "Never worked with a coal mine in his life, and needed no training to become a welder."



HOLMES ALEXANDER . . .

The Udall Domain

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Legislatively speaking, when the gods arrive at Capitol Hill, the demigods depart. The supernal matters of seeking racial reforms without uprooting the Constitution, of monitoring nuclear fallout without getting bear-trapped by an avowed enemy, of revising our taxes without deepening our deficits and of aiding foreigners without impoverishing ourselves—these big boys tend to run the uchins off the Hill.

Maybe it's a good thing, because many of the uchins affairs ought to go back where they belong—to the States, to communities, to business and civic groups. I don't expect that Interior Secretary Udall will agree that his mammoth schemes for buying up playgrounds and seashores under his Recreation Program are juvenile projects when compared with Civil Rights, the Nuclear Treaty and the rest, but that's about the size of it. He's having trouble getting Congressional attention.

Stewart Udall, a personable and strenuous outdoorsman, believes in his mission to make the Sixties what he calls an "Age of Action" at the Interior Department. He has created a new agency—the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation—and he has smashed the tablets of an old Congressional Commandment which said, in Speaker Joe Cannon's words, "Not a penny for scenery."

With the purchase of Cape Cod for a National Park, Udall initiated what no other Interior Secretary ever accomplished—Federal land purchase for the explicit purpose of nationalized vacation sites. The Secretary envisions dozens of new parks across the nation, but with emphasis on the densely populated East Coast, where the general public is to be accommodated—and regulated—as a tax-paying guest.

In order to get his way, Udall has made concessions. For example, there are 800 persons still

living in Cape Cod National Park. They may own the land, and may dispose of it, but not quite freely—only if they agree to keep the property in its present use. Meanwhile the Park Service practices conservation and beautification, and in the end will take over entirely.

In another set of concessions to placate Congress, Udall has accepted the proposition of raising funds by "invisible" taxation—a portion from the Federal highway gasoline levy, a portion from motor boat fuel levies, and a portion from admission fees and surplus property sales. His legislation before Congress also contemplates "sharing" Federal expenditures with the States. He has even bent an old department rule by allowing some commercial activities in the new National Park.

But these concessions, to anyone who knows how such things go in Federalia, have the look of "creeping socialism." From the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Area Redevelopment Administration, the takeover tactics always begin at a crawl and never at a pounce.

If the past is any prologue, the prairies that Udall has sought in Kansas, the Great Lakes dunes he has sought in Indiana and Michigan, the sand pits that he is accumulating on the Atlantic and Pacific shorelines will, in time, become part of a domain that is ruled, no doubt, with benevolence, but nonetheless ruled for the people, rather than by the people.

All this can be said without denying that population pressures are upon us, and that natural beauties are worth preserving for human enjoyment. Udall's case would be more solid, however, if the States had not already done a great deal in these regards, if philanthropists named Rockefeller and Mellon and others had not plowed business profits back into Foundations to preserve natural

and historical treasures, if Garden Clubs and other citizens' groups had not been active in the same work, if resort hotels and Chambers of Commerce had not made paying propositions of mountain and seaside vistas without ruthlessly despoiling the aesthetic values.

Private and local enterprises, despite many shortcomings, still represent a freedom to exploit and a law-of-the-market-place and this nation would be poorer because of their loss. Udall's spirit of conquest looks out of proportion amid the overriding problems in Washington. It also looks mighty suspicious to anybody who has watched Federalia grow.

Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Sunday, Sept. 8, the 251st of 1963 with 114 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning star is Jupiter.

The evening stars are Mars, Saturn and Jupiter.

Those born today are under the sign of Virgo.

On this day in history:

In 1565, the first permanent settlement of Europeans in what is now continental United States was founded at St. Augustine, Fla.

In 1855, the Crimean War ended. In 1900, some 6,000 persons were killed when a tornado and tidal wave struck Galveston, Tex.

In 1934, the U.S. Liner Morro Castle burned off Asbury Park, N. J., taking 137 lives.

A thought for the day: Gen. Douglas MacArthur once said: "It is fatal to enter any war without the will to win it."

BERRY'S WORLD



"I'm sorry young man, we don't carry adult books for children!"