

Editorial Page

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1963

Legislature's Divided Houses

The two Houses of our Oregon Legislature seem to be dividing on theories pertaining to a readjusted tax structure.

When Oregon voters at a special election rejected the last Legislature's tax program, what did they mean? Did they mean that they want no new taxes of any kind; that government must be trimmed to meet current income? Or did they mean that we were carrying too many tax eggs in one basket; that the Legislature must find new sources by which the tax load may be spread more evenly?

Current appearances are that the House of Representatives believes, at least partly, in the theory of more taxes through new sources of revenue.

It has proposed a tax on cigarettes, a sales tax, a one-shot speed-up of tax withholding returns, cuts in salaries, including the salaries for Legislators, and authorization to the Governor to make across-the-board reductions.

But the Oregon Senate has expressed itself quite vigorously as being opposed to any new taxes. The cigarette tax proposed by the House was promptly rejected by the Senate. The Senate also is expected to vote down a referral of a suggested sales tax measure.

But, while opposing new taxes, the Senate also objects to salary cuts — and that includes the salaries paid Legislators.

When people were requested to write members of the Legislature, or to vote on ballots published by a majority of newspapers, there seemingly was a somewhat general theme.

"Too many chiefs, not enough Indians," was one way of putting it. Another was "Too many generals, too few privates."

The last Legislature is said to have created around 1800 new jobs. Counting salaries, transportation, office equipment, and other such expenses, the jobs, many voters contended, represent a large part of the proposed budget increase. Many people seemingly believed this many new jobs piled an unnecessary bur-

den on taxpayers. The State of Oregon, they said in their letters and ballots, has enough people on the public payroll.

Some even went further to say that we have far too many persons in departmental administrative posts; too many administrators, supervisors, examiners, department heads, etc. This, some voters held, is particularly evident in the school organization, all the way from local districts through the schools of higher level.

It was held by many of the letter writers that schools could well afford to dispose of some of the higher paid administrative jobs without materially affecting classroom efficiency. Also in the various state agencies and departments, these critics contended, the administrative staff, receiving the highest salaries, could be cut back, while the clerks and stenographers, who reportedly do most of the work anyway, could be retained. Thus there would be no great number of vacancies created, but there would be a substantial reduction in payroll expense.

Present indication, however, is that there will be very little cutback, if any.

The Senate objects to any reduction in salaries. Possibly the state will not set up as many new jobs as had been anticipated. But when it comes to getting rid of some of the "chiefs," it must be taken into consideration that these same persons have a major voice in organization. They are interested in preserving their own jobs. Furthermore there remains a question whether efficiency in schools or in governmental activities can be preserved without adequate administration or supervision. There also is a question whether payrolls actually are topheavy in the upper bracket.

The special session of the Legislature would appear to be dividing quite definitely along the issues of tax revenue, salaries, salary cuts, and like issues. If this split in opinion is permitted to widen, the special session may last a lot longer than was contemplated.

"Maybe Things Aren't as Black as They Look!"



News Analysis



DeGaulle Power Still Apparent

By PHIL NEWSOM

It is now all but official. French President Charles de Gaulle, who will turn 73 this Nov. 22, will seek another term as president to carry him at least through 1970.

The word comes from sources close to De Gaulle and is significant for two reasons.

—De Gaulle sees no one capable of succeeding him in the years which he regards as crucial for France and Europe.

—The North Atlantic Treaty, signed in 1949, expires in 1969 and must be renegotiated.

De Gaulle believes the NATO treaty must be refurbished to meet the changing times, including the fact that by that time France will be a full-fledged nuclear force able to strike both by air and from Polaris-type submarines.

Backed by a French nuclear force, De Gaulle believes, Europe then will be able to declare itself independent of the United States.

This also would include European independence of any two-way agreements reached between Washington and Moscow.

De Gaulle supporters believe that at least two recent events are proving the correctness of De Gaulle's attitude both toward NATO and the question of Western negotiations with the Soviets.

One was the unexpectedly heavy criticism of the U.S.-proposed multi-national nuclear force which was encountered among European representatives during a discussion of NATO policies. Predictions now are that the U.S. plan will be shelved indefinitely or at least until after British elections.

The Soviet blockade of U.S. convoys on the Berlin autobahn also is being cited in support

of De Gaulle's boycott of disarmament talks with the Soviets until all Soviet threats are removed.

These, along with De Gaulle's concept of a future Europe, represent unfinished business which De Gaulle is reluctant to leave in the hands of others.

At home, a decisive demonstration of the strength of the De Gaulle leadership came recently in the National Assembly which approved both his record budget and large appropriations with which to build his nuclear force.

But these were demonstrations of De Gaulle's personal strength and not necessarily of the Gaullist party or of unity of purpose.

Within De Gaulle's Union for the New Republic (UNR), former Premier Michel Debre, is making a quiet bid for political

come-back and is said by political insiders still to hope that he may someday succeed De Gaulle as president. There is no indication that these hopes are being encouraged by De Gaulle.

In the patchwork of French political opinion, efforts to present a united front of opposition to De Gaulle have been successful only between the Socialists and Communists who voted in a bloc against his budget and nuclear plans.

For the opposition to De Gaulle, the wedding of the Socialists and Communists might easily prove more a hindrance than a help. For such a union recalls unhappy memories of coalition governments of the 1930's and the sad state of French preparedness at the start of World War II.

As of today it's best to bet on De Gaulle.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Taxpayers Should Cheer New Colonialism Policy

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

The United States seems to be stiffening its backbone against the pressure of African and Asian members of the United Nations for the instant independence of colonial peoples regardless of their fitness.

There was some evidence of this in mid-summer when the United States finally stood up to be counted against Afro-Asian demands that South Africa be expelled from the U.N.-sponsored International Labor Organization.

Assistant Secretary of Labor George L. Weaver was U.S. delegate to the ILO meeting in Geneva. He liked the idea that South Africa should be expelled and announced that he would urge the U.S. government to promote the expulsion. This pop off by an official of the U.S. Labor Department did considerable violence to established U.S. policy, but was not instantly repudiated. This may have been calculated to win the applause of newly-born Negro nations in Africa and, therefore, to be of some political value in the United States.

G. Mennen (Soaps) Williams, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, finally repudiated Weaver in a statement made at Monrovia, Liberia, in which he said the United States would oppose exclusion of South Africa from the United Nations.

More significantly, there followed a London dispatch reporting that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland had been talking to British officials about colonialism.

LLOLLOP STICKS
OAKHAM, England (UPI)—Leslie Stokes, 63, who advertised recently for 5,000 lollop sticks to build a model windmill, said today his home has been flooded with the gooey things.

Two of them, he said, came from a Pennsylvania man "who said he wanted to further Anglo-American relationships."

and the United Nations. Cleveland and the British agreed that extremists had taken over the U.N. special committee on colonialism and, further, that this extremist attitude was hindering the emancipation of colonial peoples.

Cleveland and the British agreed that extremist pressures must be resisted. It was about time, too, that the British and Americans go together to consider where the Afro-Asian extremists were leading them.

Signs U.N. Resolution
There was the unbelievable U.N. assembly resolution on colonialism for which the United States voted in November 1961. The resolution demanded independence across the board everywhere except in the Soviet empire of captive nations. The believe-it-or-not aspect of this resolution was in a paragraph stating that "inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence."

The United States voted for that resolution which seems to say colonial people must be independent, ready or not and regardless of the fact that if they may need to be carried on the backs of U.S. taxpayers.

Times have changed, however, which may be encouraging to taxpayers. And it must be cheering to all persons committed to defend the United Nations against complaints of some American citizens that it is a dangerous fraud. Now comes a news story of Oct. 31.

It related that the United States had proposed in the United Nations that the South Africa grant the right of self-determination to the people of South West Africa as promptly as the people of South West Africa are capable of freely and responsibly exercising that right.

That is an absolute switch of the position the United States took on the Nov. 1961 vote to grant independence to all hands, ready or not. It makes a lot more sense, too.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Baker Was Whiz As Party Giver

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Speaking of Bobby Baker, as who isn't these days, I have a vivid image of the unfrocked Senate majority secretary in my garden of memories.

I remember how Baker used to stand by a chamber door during roll calls. As certain senators filed in to cast their votes, you could see him mouth the word "aye."

Was Baker telling the senators how to vote? Or at least how the majority leadership wanted them to vote? I used to think so, but now I'm not so sure.

In the light of subsequent developments, it seems entirely possible that rather than saying "aye," he was merely saying "Hi."

I have altered my original impression owing to the fact that I apparently had Baker sized up all wrong.

Forgotten Man

Although Baker has been pictured as an influential figure, if you took a poll of the Senate today you probably would get the idea that most senators barely knew him.

"Bobby Baker?" they will say. "Let me see. That name sounds familiar. Isn't he the singer who made a record of 'Mack the Knife'?"

Obviously, anyone that obscure wouldn't have been posted at the door to pass along the word on voting. So he must have been just passing the time of day instead.

But if Bobby was not the Senate power I took him to be, I still cling to my first conception of his ability to throw a

party. On that point there is no gainsaying that he was a whiz. I recall all too well the formal opening of a plush new oceanfront motor lodge in which he had an interest. Baker invited a few hundred of his most intimate friends to help him celebrate the occasion.

Freeloaders Attend
The guests, who included a few run-of-the-mill freeloaders like me, were transported to the Atlantic shore in a fleet of air conditioned buses. Police escorts were provided along the entire 150-mile route.

In the rear of each bus was a bar and a bartender, who kept the passengers plied with champagne and other potent potables during the journey.

By the time we reached our destination, I was not only plied, I was ply-eye. And that was only the beginning.

We arrived at the inn just in time for a cocktail party at which the drinks were served by long-legged beauties wearing black net stockings.

The cocktail party lasted until time for the return trip, at which point the bartenders on the buses resumed pouring champagne.

When they poured me off the bus about midnight, I felt like some senators do now. Bobby Baker? Who he?

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

Day's News

By
Frank Jenkins

In New York last week, President Kennedy told the AFL-CIO national convention that the nation's need for jobs and economic security is the nation's No. 1 issue and contended that prompt passage of the administration's tax cut bill is the best single remedy.

He strongly implied through his speech that he feels no other bill — even including the controversial civil rights measure which he has previously rated as of equal priority with tax reform — is as vital to the national welfare.

What he means is that cutting taxes would leave more money in people's pockets for the people to spend, and if the people spend more money business will be better.

Well, of course — that would be true — temporarily. If taxes were reduced and government spending was held to the present level, it might be possible to keep enough money in the people's pockets to enable them to SPEND MORE, thus expanding the economy.

But—
If taxes are reduced and government spending is INCREASED, the result will be to force taxes higher — because as spending is increased taxes will have to be increased in order to obtain the money for interest on the growing national debt.

Interest on the national debt is already the No. 2 item in the federal budget — exceeded only by national defense.

Only two and a half decades ago — in 1940 — the TOTAL COST of the federal government was somewhat less than the present bill for interest on the national debt.

That's what comes of spending persistently, year after year, more money than is taken in and putting the difference on the cuff.

Question:
Is our economy shaky?

Well, if it is, we have company.

A copyrighted dispatch in the Wall Street Journal on Friday says:

"The Soviet Union's shortage of grain has brought on a predicament that is turning Russians red in the face. They are being forced to seek U.S. alcohol TO REPLENISH THEIR DWINDLING SUPPLIES OF VODKA!"

It's a weird world we're living in.

That also could hardly be called sound economics.

Perhaps it is even LESS SOUND than our proposal involved in the bill the President says is vitally necessary to the nation's welfare) to spend more, tax less and put the difference on the cuff.

A NEW APPROACH

Mental Illness Is Under Attack

This is the first in a series of three articles dealing with a new approach being taken to combat mental illness by stressing the role of the community in the battle. Douglas County is already feeling the impact of the new program, which is being pushed nationally.

By HELENA FROST
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
NEW YORK — (NEA) — A new national offensive against mental illness has been launched.

During the next five years the attack will be carried into states, cities and towns with the aid of federal funds. Do not expect a blitzkrieg. But with beachheads along the national front, with effort and time, it is possible to foresee a day...

"...when reliance on the cold mercy of custodial care will be supplanted by the open warmth of community concern and capability."

These words were used by President Kennedy in his message to Congress proposing a national program to combat mental illness and retardation.

"Community" is the operative word.

The plan is to construct community mental health centers that can give comprehensive care — from treatment and diagnosis through aftercare and rehabilitation.

"Community capability" is a good, hard phrase and is the goal. "Community concern" is tenuous but indispensable to the achievement of the goal. Authorities are convinced that the community cannot care properly FOR its mentally ill unless it cares ABOUT them.

"Community concern" can be the open-sesame for the long-

forgotten patients in the back wards of state mental hospitals. Only about a dozen states have adequate facilities and personnel to treat newly admitted patients — and to send them home within a few months.

"Yes, we still have a long way to go," said Philip E. Ryan, executive director of the National Association for Mental Health. "But we have come a long way. And now the President's support will help us take a giant stride. Our volunteers and members, our chapters and divisions, are eager to help in the planning of the new community mental health services."

More than a million volunteers and members, and 850 chapters and divisions; a great oak grown from the acorn planted by Clifford Beers in 1909. In that year, released from the horror of a "lunatic asylum," Beers gathered a few men of heart and vision around him and used his suffering as the cornerstone of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

In 1950, the organization was renamed the National Association for Mental Health. It was all uphill for Clifford Beers and his followers. But "snakepits" have vanished into the Dark Ages of mental illness, except for an occasional anachronism. Enlightened individuals, groups and states have broken trail in many new directions. "Open" hospitals, day or night hospitals, rehabilitation centers and other pilot projects are the result.

An important trend in the care of the mentally ill is the general hospital. About 1,000 out of 5,200 general hospitals have psychiatric services of sorts. But there are not many like this one.

"Where is the ward?" The psychiatrist — in charge smiled. "You are looking at it."

A wide corridor and open doors. Large rooms for two or four. Couches covered in bright blue or red velvet and backed with matching pillows. Lamps, desks, and paisley print curtains and large reproductions of good paintings.

There were smiling nurses, a psychiatrist, an occupational and recreational therapist, resident and staff psychiatrists — all for just 18 patients.

Now, this isn't a privileged nursing home. More than half the patients pay nothing at all. The city pays for them and you cannot tell which is which.

And that is a careful part of therapy, as planned by Dr. Robert W. Laidlaw at the psychiatric ward on top of the Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.

They call it Tower Nine. "Because it carries no chilly connotations for the patient," Dr. Laidlaw explained. "That's why we didn't want the rooms to look like a hospital. And we have avoided cafeteria meals. We have family-type service, and the personnel eat with the patients. All this has a psychotherapeutic effect."

Clearly, the patient comes first in Tower Nine. The psychiatrists' cubicles, in fact all the staff offices, would just about fit into one of the four-patient rooms.

And it works. A young woman, Mrs. M., put it this way: My friends expected to see me in a white hospital bed, instead they found me in my own clothes lying on the couch and said, "Just like the college dorm!" And they couldn't believe that some of us went bowling yesterday!

"The thing about this place — you feel secure. Yet they help you to feel yourself. You can have four women sharing a room, all of different race, creed, color and income!"

Susie approved, too. She had been a patient in an expensive nursing home, yet she says: "I like it better here. They treat you as a whole person. You have dignity."

Roosevelt Hospital has an outpatient service and a Day Care program. A 24-hour emergency psychiatric service was set up 18 months ago under the direction of Dr. Arthur N. Avela, assistant chief of psychiatry. The small room is next to the admitting area for all emergencies.

"This means we have medical help immediately available," Dr. Avela explained. "The man who cuts his wrists needs bodily care as well as a psychiatrist. It's all part of treating the whole patient and recognizing that an emotional illness can be as much of an emergency as breaking a leg."

In other words, the psychiatric services are thoroughly integrated into the rest of Roosevelt Hospital, which has 22 attending psychiatrists.

Dr. Laidlaw is looking forward to three more floors of small units like Tower Nine. Each unit will have its own lounge, dining room and a pan-

The Almanac

Today is Tuesday, Nov. 19, the 323rd day of 1963 with 42 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous "Gettysburg Address" at a ceremony dedicating the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., as a national cemetery.

In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles, drawn up by the Paris Conference at the end of World War I, was rejected by the U.S. Senate.

In 1959, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller urged economic union for the Americas.

A thought for the day—English statesman William Pitt said: "Unlimited power is apt to corrupt the minds of those who possess it."

try with a well-stocked refrigerator for the patient who feels like a snack.

Just like home. And here there is someone to help you. You are a person.

That is the heart of the matter, the new approach to mental illness: Patients are people.

(Next: Communication is the key.)

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