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EUGENE, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1961

Peter Edson

Law Limits Contributions For Politics

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The transcript of Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall's press conference, in which he denied charges that he has asked J. K. Evans of



Edson

Asiatic Petroleum Co. to solicit funds for the Democratic party \$100-a-plate dinner honoring President Kennedy on May 27, reveals these significant quotations:

UDALL: "We are not doing anything in this department, I will tell you categorically, because I know whereof I speak, in terms of fund raising for party dinners that the previous administration didn't do."

"But this is one of the facts of life, and I and most of us here are making the usual efforts that are made in an administration to help sell tickets to party dinners, and I don't blink at that fact, either."

THE PRESS: "What fact?" UDALL: "Well of approaching the people in your department, those who might have Schedule C jobs and G-9 or G-10, or contacting other persons who have contracts with the department, urging them to buy tickets and attend the dinner."

SLIGHT CONFLICT "I think this is the standard method of procedure that has always been followed by both parties in selling tickets to their fund-raising functions. It is not the most pleasant function a person has, but it is part of what we have to do."

What Secretary Udall said above would seem to be in slight conflict with what Democratic National Committee Finance Chairman Matthew McCloskey told this reporter about selling tickets.

"We're not selling any tickets," McCloskey insisted, as reported in a previous column. "The laws don't allow us to sell tickets," McCloskey continued. "But if anyone sends us \$100, we'll send him a free ticket to the dinner."

McCloskey's mention of "the laws" sounded rather intriguing. Several people volunteered to look them up.

NOT EXEMPT

The U. S. criminal code, Sec. 118-0, is entitled "Removal From Office for Soliciting or Accepting Political Contributions," and reads as follows: "Any executive officer or employee of the United States not appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall request, give to, or receive from, any other officer or employee of the government any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States."

The fact that Secretary Udall and his assistant secretaries are confirmed by the Senate would exempt them from this law. But it would not exempt the "Schedule C" people whom the secretary talked about in his press conference remarks quoted above.

Schedule C employees are the appointed, confidential and policy-making assistants who are outside the civil service, so if any of them request, give to, or receive from any other officer of the government any money for political purposes, they can be fired.

With regard to the G-9 and G-10 employees the secretary talked about, these are the top-grade civil service people who make from \$6,435 to \$8,480 a year, including their longevity allowance.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS A Civil Service Commission pamphlet titled "Political Activity," which is revised and published every year, gives this clear interpretation of the law:

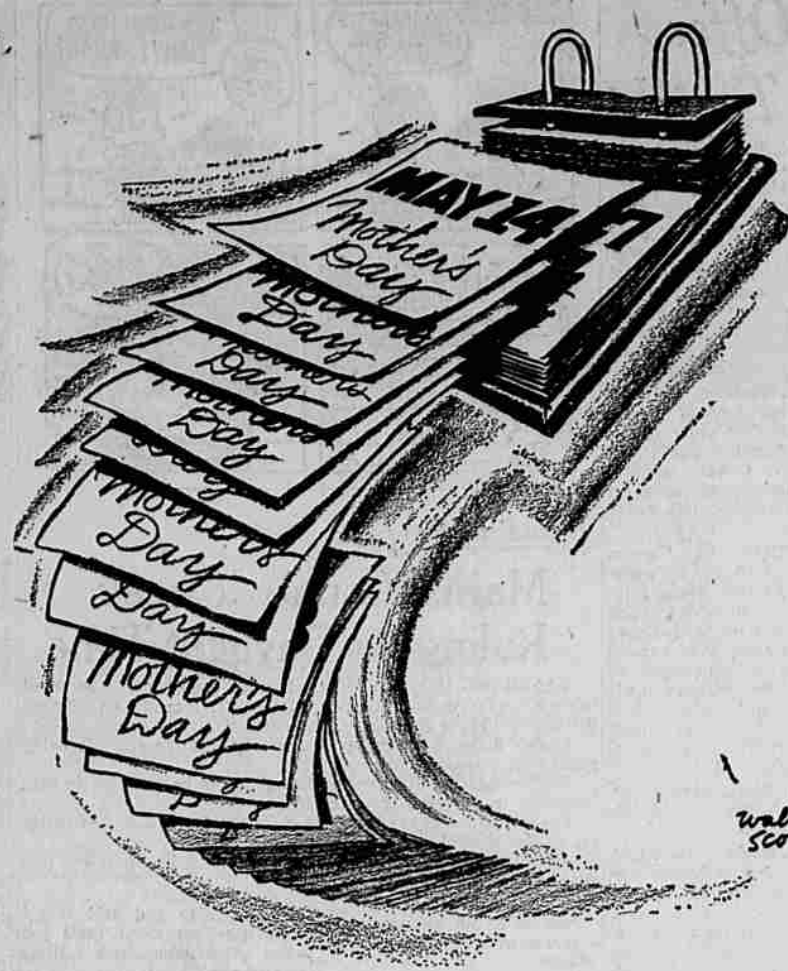
"While employees may make contributions, they may not solicit, collect, receive, disburse or otherwise handle contributions made for political purposes. Employees may not be concerned directly or indirectly in the sale of dinner tickets of a political party organization or in the distribution of pledge cards soliciting subscriptions to dinners. . . . It is not permissible for a federal administrative official to furnish the names of his personnel and their addresses for the purpose of political solicitation."

"In addition, certain sections of the criminal code place restrictions on contributions by federal employees. Contributions may not be handed over to another person in the federal service; they may not be made in a public building, etc. . . . These sections of the criminal code are within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, and the law provides severe penalties for violations."

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Every Day Is Mother's Day



Eric Sevareid

His Victory Backfiring On Castro

SAO PAULO, Brazil — The young Cuban Democrats who fell on the beaches of the Bay of Pigs did not die in vain, nor has United States leadership of the



Sevareid

Latin American bloc of nations been wrecked by the double image of aggression and incompetence that we projected in the tragic invasion affair. The more one travels, reads and converses, the more

evidence demonstrates that the mad defiant gesture of those youthful Cubans won the hearts of millions among the essentially humanistic peoples of Latin America. Great numbers, especially among the young, have turned furiously and defiantly anti-Castro. The former picture of the overbearing Yankee colossus bullying a weak nation is fading, and now the dominating mental image is of a brutish, bullying Castro slaving over the anguish of his victims. By long conditioning most Latin Americans resent the top dog no matter his name or nationality, and Castro, not Kennedy, now suddenly appears top dog here in modernized, industrialized South Brazil.

TWO BLUNDERS

I have observed the same backlash against the Communists I saw in feudalistic northeast Brazil.

Castro blundered in making a Roman circus of his captives. He has made a more far-reaching blunder in formally proclaiming Cuba a member of the Communist bloc and refusing elections. By this move, as the "Jornal do Brasil" has put it, "Castro burned his ships."

Four leading papers in Sao Paulo immediately endorsed the Kennedy proposal for joint Latin American sanctions against Cuba, and great numbers of individual liberals, land reformers and generic anti-Yanquis are getting off the burning ships as fast as they can. Like the C. Wright Millers and Kenneth Tynans and other "Let's be fair to Cuba" first guessers in New York and London, they cannot defend the regime in Cuba now, unless they are equally ready to defend the regime in Hungary or Czechoslovakia.

UNCONTROLLABLE DRIVES

The same phenomenon apparently is occurring in every major South American city. As of right now, Castro is not splitting the Latin bloc—he is pulling large parts of it together. Himself he will pull down sooner or later. He is bound to by the uncontrollable drives of his own psyche, even if outside pressures do not touch him, for his is unmistakably the psyche that can exist and feel alive only in crisis and drama, that cannot plan or build or tolerate peace and normalcy, and that has within it the martyr's drive and death wish that forces such a personality to pull down the temple upon himself. He has the emotional structure of the late Joseph McCarthy—brilliant, fearless, bulldozing, headless, utterly reckless and without plan, and impervious to the feelings of others.

The other night I sat in a Brazilian patio with a Cuban lawyer who had gone to school with Castro. He told me the story which I cannot relate in its full maniacal flavor, of 16-year-old Fidel and the mountain:

"So the professor said to me you go and talk Fidel out of this crazy notion to climb the mountain. So I went to Fidel and in 30 minutes he had talked me into joining his expedition. So two of us rode the train with Fidel, three, four hours. We got off at a village. 'Where is the mountain, Fidel?' we asked him. 'This way,' he said. 'Just follow me.' So we walk, we walk all night. In the morning there is no mountain. 'Just follow me,' Fidel said. 'OF COURSE!'

We walk all day. At night there is still no mountain and we have to sleep. 'How do we sleep here in the jungle?' we ask Fidel. 'We have these tents,' said Fidel. 'We struggle with the tents and say, 'Fidel, how do we make the tents work?' And he shrugs his shoulders and says, 'How do I know about tents?' So we lie on the ground with the canvas over us like blankets. In the morning we have no more food and Fidel says, 'We find food some way, I guess.' So we eat some fruit on the way, but we are very hungry. We walk all day again and sleep the same way, hungry, all bitten by mosquitoes, filthy, but we find the mountain. "Did you climb it?" I asked. "Of course we climb it. You cannot stop Fidel, you cannot argue with Fidel. We climb it, and the Fidel Castro expedition gets in the papers and everything, but the thing was, when we get down, we find there is a smooth road right from the railroad to the foot of the mountain and we could have found the mountain in three, four hours of walking. What a leader! This Fidel he gets where he is going, but I tell you, he never know how, he don't care how, to make plans is a bore to Fidel. He just goes, goes and you got to go with him, or too bad."

(Distributed 1961 by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Election Proved That Eugeneans Do Care

With almost half of all eligible voters participating, Thursday's special city election lived up to its advance billing as one of the most important in the history of Eugene.

The voters demonstrated in no uncertain terms that they do want and are willing to pay reasonable taxes to have a progressive city administration. At the same time, the voters evidenced strong doubt about plans thus far advanced for the handling of mounting city traffic problems, and, accordingly, they chose to put a new rein on the City Council's authority in this area of administration.

Both of these results indicate strong citizen interest in city affairs. Made in the decisive manner that they were, they are incontestable evidence that Eugene residents intend to maintain strong interest in their municipal government. And, in the final analysis, this may be the most important fact in any post-mortem on the election.

Favorable votes on the city hall, city employees' salary and park issues have guaranteed the city's progress toward more efficient government and toward maintaining Eugene's beauty and recreational advantages through years of further growth.

Members of the City Council will feel, on the other hand, that progress toward a workable and least costly solution of street problems has been slowed

by adoption of the so-called "freeways" charter amendment. And, we will agree that it has.

But we hope the council will take due note of the fact that the unprecedented turnout for Thursday's special election was a demonstration that the people do care about the future of this city. The voters disagreed with the council, with other authorities and with this newspaper on the freeways amendment. But they were not apathetic, and it would have been far worse had they shown mere apathy or unwillingness to turn out and vote against the council on this issue.

Looking ahead, the council must proceed to demonstrate the need for controlled-access trafficways across our city. Then, we feel confident, the same sort of interest displayed Thursday will come to focus in support of suitable project plans.

It will take longer this way to achieve results, and the results will come higher-priced because of lost opportunities to act on right-of-way purchases and to have proper flexibility in project procedures.

However, these facts also will become apparent to the people. And then the people will be amenable to rescinding the checkrein imposed upon the council. Meanwhile, they need more proof that controlled-access routes will be planned with the greatest care and in the most practical manner. That's the nub of it. That's the lesson shown in the compound results of Thursday's election.

the great problems is personnel turnover. Member after member finds he can't afford the luxury of legislative service. He resolves that this is his last term. And when a politician gets the idea that he isn't going to have to face the voters again, he often becomes careless.

Some voters yearn for better candidates, candidates who can beat the people who keep getting elected year after year. Among the veteran members are some of the spite experts who view the legislative halls as their personal arenas for combat. But they won't be defeated until better candidates appear to run against them. And better candidates won't appear until they can afford to appear.

Criticism, some of it justified, is leveled at members who spend a lot of evenings as dinner guests of lobbyists. The argument runs that these men don't need more money. They're eating free anyhow. This, too, is a short-sighted argument. One way to break the half-Nelson the lobbyists seem to have on some legislators is to permit the members to be independent.

In industry, an employer who finds that a job is not being done well hires a new man, probably at the old pay rate. If, however, a number of men employed at the old rate don't cut the mustard, the boss goes out and hires a good man, at more money if necessary. Then he gets the job done.

In employe relations, as in many other things, we get about what we pay for.

If this legislature has had its faults, and it certainly has, who is to say that we really deserve anything better?

By the Numbers?

Numerologists must be having a field day pointing out that the world's first men in space both have 11 letters in their complete names. And, that Alan Shepard and Yuri Gagarin have the same number of letters in both their given and their surnames.

We're just not sure how this system of occultism works, this divination by numbers. But we can see that it's easy to stir interest in it by citing apparent numerically significant facts in retrospect.

For example, both Fidel Castro and Jack Kennedy's complete names count to 11 letters; there are nine letters each in the words democracy and communism.

But freedom is a longer word in this country than libertad in Cuba even though it is spelled with one less letter.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

'Only One Hope'

EUGENE (To the Editor) — Three and one half months before Nikita Khrushchev visited the U. S. he spoke before his henchmen and declared, "We cannot expect the Americans to jump from capitalism to communism, but we can assist their elected leaders in giving Americans small doses of socialism, until they suddenly wake up to find they have communism."

Urban renewal is one of those small doses of communism he is talking about. First communism will destroy our economic system, or capitalism. Second our elected leaders will legislate all private rights to own property, and, in Oregon, the condemnation law which was passed, without the people's consent, gives our state leaders this right.

If there is any doubt in anyone's mind about this law I suggest they write to Salem and ask for a copy. At the present time the officers of urban renewal, all over our state, are condemning property of home owners to vacate homes (which they have bought and paid for by their own efforts, without the help of government). We have been lulled to sleep by the cry of "peace," allowing ourselves to be taxed to support the Communist regimes of Poland, Cuba, Yugoslavia, etc. Now we are asked to give up our property rights, or be forced to do so.

There is only one hope for our

country. The people. We either awaken and take action against these leaders we have in office, by replacement, or we will fall like an overripe apple into the Communist camp.

EDITH PHETTEPLACE
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DST Opponent

SPRINGFIELD (To the Editor) — First I wish to congratulate Orion T. Millaway on his excellent article regarding police wages as compared to other workers which was published in the May 7 Eugene Register-Guard.

However, my major gripe is the daylight saving time issue. Mr. Charles A. Voss didn't go far enough in his complaint on daylight saving time. I agree almost completely with his article, except his statement regarding the liberty and freedom given us by our state officials. We, the people, put those officials in office and we, the people, can take them out. We put them in office to carry out the wishes of the people as a whole, and not just a fraction thereof.

I know that our U.S. legislators can, with the necessary two-thirds of both houses, override the President of the United States; and our state legislators, by the same token, can override our governor. All of which is fine! But when has our Legislature been given the power to override the vote of the people?

In my opinion, that is just what our state legislators have done.

This issue of daylight saving time has been voted out three times by the people of this state and like in baseball, three strikes is OUT, and not for just a "decent length of time," as the Eugene Register-Guard so kindly stated a few days ago. However, I don't agree with their added statement that the people were so wrong. I think a paper should confine itself to printing the news and not its opinion of the people.

ROY R. BRAINARD
190 N. 51st St.

Glenwood

GLENWOOD (To the Editor) —After reading the letter from Helen Hubbell, especially the part saying, "Mrs. Steele has a fanatical attitude," I would like to say that apparently Mrs. Hubbell has no idea how most of the Glenwood people feel about urban renewal. Some have lived here many years and love the beautiful district and never want to leave it. As far as Mrs. Hubbell saying nothing in the last 20 years has changed for the better in this area, this is completely untrue. Lots of us are proud of our homes and yards and we don't need her or anyone to print lies about us, and that's just what she did.

We moved here 13 years ago and have a three-bedroom home with two acres of land, which about a month ago a real estate agent came to us and asked if he could list for sale as business property. We did, at a price of \$40,000, and they set the price. Now I wonder if Mrs. Hubbell thinks urban renewal would pay anywhere near that?

MRS. GORDON BAKER
298 N. Brooklyn St.

Carmichael

IT'S THE ONLY ONE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD WITH A PRIVATE BATH—



Congressional Quiz

Redistricting: You'll Need Four Correct Answers

By Congressional Quarterly

As a result of the 1960 Census, a number of states gain or lose seats in Congress. To accommodate the changes, these states are in the process of redrawing their congressional district boundaries—often provoking sharp controversies in the process. This quiz, designed to test your knowledge of the redistricting issue, calls for four correct answers.

- Q—As a result of the 1960 Census, nine states gained congressmen. (a) Eight; (b) Sixteen; (c) Twenty-four states lost representation because of the population count?
A—(b). Pennsylvania will lose the greatest number—three of its 30 seats. California, which also had 30 seats, will gain eight.
- Q—Redistricting laws passed by some state legislatures have been challenged through referendum procedures. True or false: If a referendum petition is submitted to the state with the required number of signatures the legislation in question is automatically killed?
A—False. When such a petition is received, the state is required to submit the legislation in question to a popular vote. Twenty-one states have referendum laws.
- Q—True or false: If redistricting laws are effectively challenged by referendum many states may elect representatives-at-large in 1962?
A—True. If redistricting is not completed by 1962 in states which gain representation, only the additional seats will be contested in state-wide elections. However, in those which lose seats the entire congressional delegation will be elected at-large.
- Q—Many political scientists and practical politicians op-

pose the election of congressmen-at-large. Which of the following is not argued against at-large elections: (a) It would be too expensive for a candidate to run in statewide elections every two years; (b) It would strengthen the congressional committee seniority system; (c) It would be difficult for representatives of large districts to give proper attention to the interests of constituents?
A—(b). The seniority system, through which a congressman is appointed to a committee and gains committee rank, is dependent upon the successive re-election of incumbents. Political scientists and practical politicians feel that there is less chance for successive re-election in a state-wide election than in a congressional district election.

Q—True or false: When a state alters its congressional districts it also automatically alters state legislature districts?
A—False. States must redistrict for congressional seats or face at-large elections if their representation is changed due to shifts in the national population. So far, the Constitution has not been interpreted as requiring states to revise state legislature districts to conform with population shifts within the state.

Q—When redistricting, the majority party in the state legislature sometimes tries to create "safe" districts for members of its own party. What is the political term for this action?
A—When arbitrary district boundaries are established to benefit one party the district has been "gerrymandered."

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