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The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair and helpful in the development of constructive community policy. A newspaper is a CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY.

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APT People in Local Government

Our local governments are already hard-pressed and in the decade ahead they will be even more hard-pressed to find APT men and women to perform key functions of public administration and service.

This judgment has been rendered by the Municipal Manpower Commission, a group of leading U.S. businessmen and educators who have just completed a two-year study of the management problems of local governments.

APT men and women are identified in the commission's report as the administrators, professionals and technical workers "who must face the problems of local governments night and day, who—in addition to providing highly specialized services—must search out the facts, list and evaluate alternative courses of action, advise local legislators, resolve many questions within prevailing policy directives and laws, carry out policy decisions—and then start the process all over again."

APT men and women are not being paid enough in our local governments. Nor are they given enough public credit for their services. Accordingly, the Municipal Manpower Commission says:

- There are able, dedicated persons in key positions in local governments—but not nearly enough. And, as the national shortages of APT talents increase, the local governments will experience more acute shortages of these talents.
- More than one-third of all municipal executives will retire within 10 years. By 1980, local governments will have to recruit more than 300,000 APT people.
- The overall quality of today's APT personnel is inadequate to cope with emerging

metropolitan problems—and the quality of "back up" strength is even more suspect. Today, division heads and their chief subordinates are not well-trained in breadth or depth. Today, department heads are not trained to deal with ever-broader problems of public policy.

What can, what must be done, if our local governments are to be what we need them to be? The commission recommends, first, that public apathy toward the problems of local administrations be attacked with "a direct, massive effort." Then, as the public's understanding and appreciation of APT people is improved, a number of steps should be taken to make public service at the local government level a much more attractive career opportunity.

None of these steps will be taken, however, the commission states, until the general public demands that they be taken. "No commission, study group, or national organization can prescribe all the ingredients to improve the manpower in a single local government. No government can force a community to accept them. Therefore, any commitment to better manpower and better local government must rest on the public and its leaders."

That's plain enough warning. All that needs to be added is that rapid urbanization of this nation makes it one which must be recognized immediately. For every APT man or woman we have now, we will need two tomorrow. If we wait until tomorrow to get riled up about this, we'll need many more APT people to help unravel the troubles that have piled up simply because of our procrastination.

Tailor the Limits

Without a complete copy of the committee's report to analyze, it may be jumping the gun to offer dissenting views on what the Oregon Legislative Highway Interim Committee has proposed in the way of new speed limits.

But, according to press reports from the state Capitol, the committee is recommending that, in addition to the basic driving rule, Oregon should adopt a 65 mph limit on open highways other than freeways and a 70 mph limit for freeway travel.

The Register-Guard concurs with the committee in the idea that fixed speed limits should be added to the basic rule which makes it illegal for drivers to exceed speeds which would be prudent, taking into consideration traffic, highway conditions, dangers at intersections and other conditions which might affect safety — weather, for example.

But this newspaper isn't at all sure that the committee's plan would effectively promote safer driving practices on highways where 65 mph speeds would be normal maximums. Freeway travel at 70 mph seems reasonable, especially as it is further controlled by the basic rule. But, off the freeway there are highways, and there are highways. Some are wide and straight. Some are crooked and narrow. If it is the committee's recommendation that 65 mph be the standard-speed limit on all these various highways, driving safety will not be improved as much as it should be improved.

As every traffic officer knows, the prudence required by the basic rule is a variable test. One judge will interpret evidence presented in a basic rule case differently than another. And each and every driver has his own ideas about how much he should reduce his speed in bad weather or when approaching an intersection, a sharp curve, or a tricky grade.

In our view, Oregon should continue to have the basic rule, plus fixed speeds tailored to individual highways and the various segments of these highways. Tops should be 65 anywhere off the freeway. And where highways are narrow, crooked, in need of repairs or otherwise mean to drive, speed limits should be realistically calculated—posted and enforced without question.

Insult

That was sure a shame about Dick Powell and Jack Carson. Many are the nice things that obituary writers have said about them. No use trying to add more.

But every red-blooded American between about 35 and 50 may take exception to a crack by a United Press International writer who attempted to recall the career of Dick Powell. He wrote:

But he was discovered by Warner Bros., singing in a theater, and brought to Hollywood where he gained stardom in a succession of second-rate musical comedies, generally playing choir-boy-type juveniles in such films as "42nd Street," "Gold Diggers of 1933," and "20 Million Sweethearts," usually opposite Ruby Keeler.

Where does he get this "second rate" stuff? Those were great movies. They showed a generation of boys and girls, especially girls, what life was like in the exciting circle, where there wasn't any depression and where everybody was poised and self-assured. Shakespeare and Wagner combined never did a better job of taking the audience along to the never-never land.

High I.Q. Stuff

The Oregon Journal expresses interest in the makeup of the American team which will try to climb Mt. Everest next April. The 20 are educated people. Yet, this, far from being unusual, is to be expected. Mountain climbing, for some reason, seems to appeal strongly to the educated.

Go on one of these Sierra Club expeditions into the California mountains some summer. It will seem as if every other member of the group is a college professor. Once on a climb of Three Fingered Jack here in Oregon, nine of the 11 climbers were adults. Among the 9 were 16 college degrees, including an M.D., a Ph.D., and a law degree. And the first name in the original summit book on the Middle Sister was that of Dean John Straub of the University of Oregon.

Would Be Nicer

These year-end sales seem to stir hordes of shoppers to demonstrate amazing physical endurance. But why don't they attract some who are also willing to demonstrate that good manners are not incompatible with shopping zeal?

Sylvia Porter

Compromise Is Only Road To Tax Cuts

In 1962 we asked ourselves one vitally right question about the U.S. economy: Is the oppressive income tax structure we created at a time of global war a key reason business has failed to grow fast enough in recent years to take up the slack in production and employment? In 1962, the answer "yes!" emerged with remarkable unanimity among fiscal "conservatives" and "liberals," Republicans and Democrats, businessmen and labor leaders.

As a result of asking ourselves that right question and coming to that answer in 1962 the odds are the brightest in years that in 1963 Congress will overhaul our restrictive tax system, reduce tax rates across-the-board for both individuals and corporations.

Congress is about to convene. After the usual formalities, it will hear the President's messages, get to work. Overshadowing all other domestic legislation will be the call for tax reduction-reform.

It is already abundantly obvious that there will be major disagreements in Congress on the tax overhaul—its form, timing, size, impact on consumer and business spending patterns.

It is obvious too that getting tax reductions through this Congress will be no cinch in view of the facts that the new budget will be billions in the red for the third year in a row, the national debt is climbing to an all-time high and just the interest paid on this debt is now taking more than \$10 billion of our tax money each year.

Let's, therefore, put a few basic points in perspective.

• Just about every informed, objective observer recognizes the danger to our nation of budget deficits on top of budget deficits. Years of red ink in a nation's budget can undermine its credit and the buying power of its currency just as years of red ink in a family's budget can undermine its credit and buying power. When Senator Byrd, the Virginia Democrat who heads the powerful Senate Finance Committee, warns of the perils in budget deficits, no one scoffs. The perils exist.

• Just about every informed, objective observer now agrees that our high income tax rates are a drag on our economy, that they blunt recoveries, encourage recessions, weaken incentives. The agreement on this is truly extraordinary.

• Just about every informed, objective observer realizes it is politically unrealistic to expect that federal spending will be cut as much as taxes are reduced—which is Byrd's demand. The President has said it plainly. Non-defense spending will be held near current levels but spending for defense, space and debt interest is going up. Regardless of how much you sympathize with Byrd's view, this is fact.

• Just about every informed, objective observer admits that if our economy continues moving as sluggishly as it has been for years, it will not produce enough taxes to cover government spending. We will pile new deficit on new deficit, our national debt will soar, our interest burden will rise even more, our unemployment rate will stay stickily high, our demands for goods will not be big enough to spur industry into hiking its spending for essential modernization-expansion programs.

• Just about every informed, objective observer emphasizes that the one stimulant we haven't tried—which has done the job in Europe and could do it here—is significant tax reduction to expand consumer and business spending and give businessmen the incentives to go into ventures that will create jobs, paychecks, profits.

Where do these five points lead? They lead to COMPROMISE.

The President already is compromising in public and private. No longer is he aiming at Jan. 1, 1963, as the effective date for the reductions. He has pledged major efforts to control spending and to finance the budget deficit out of our savings—the least inflationary way the government can borrow. He will submit tax-raising reforms along with his tax reduction proposals.

Surely, Congress in turn will compromise, for let this be clear. If Congress insists on a balanced budget before voting tax reduction, it will be insisting on the impossible and this will be equivalent to saddling us with our obsolete, punitive tax structure indefinitely.

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A Companion Piece to the Bill of Rights

EDITOR'S NOTE: If the editors had the facilities, they'd present the following Decalogue of Freedom in a form suitable for framing. They do suggest that readers clip it out and put it next to their personal copies of the Bill of Rights to the U.S. Constitution. Written by Leo Rosten, the social commentator who serves as editorial adviser to Look, it appeared in the Jan. 15 issue of the magazine.

1. Political power is power over others, and power over others must always be watched, guarded, circumscribed.
2. No man, no group, no sect, no party ever has a monopoly on truth, virtue and competence.
3. This means that no man, no group, no party is wise enough AND good enough AND sane enough to be entrusted with too much power. For good men are often silly and competent men are often wicked, and even the combination of virtue and ability in no way guarantees judgment or reason or sanity. Good intentions do not necessarily lead to good results; purity of heart is not always linked to political skill or emotional balance. Human history is studded with tragedy precisely because too often have "sincere" and passionate men seized the power (or bamboozled others into letting them exercise it) to do what THEY happen to think best.
4. Those we like may be wrong; those we hate may be right. The only way to find out what is best, for whom, is to let the ideas and the theories, however disturbing, roll out in uninterrupted contest. The right to talk creates the duty to listen.
5. Freedom dies under dogma. In a free society,

no person or group or policy can be permitted to exist beyond scrutiny, criticism, even ridicule. When dogma gains enough power to punish those who oppose it, it becomes fanaticism. When dogma is invested with enough power to suppress opposition, it becomes tyranny. And when men are afraid to say what they think—however cockeyed or unpopular it may be—freedom has been violated, for it has been corrupted by fear.

6. The only thing worse than a too powerful minority is a too powerful majority. Government must at all costs protect all minorities against any majority—including the government itself.

7. Every man has a right to opportunity, to respect, to fair treatment under law. Justice is a right, not a favor. No man shall be penalized for his parentage or his pigmentation or his faith.

8. No man, however disagreeable or dangerous, shall be denied an open trial, on specific charges. No man shall be judged by the same people who accuse him. Every man has the right to confront those who accuse him and try to prove them liars.

9. It is up to the authorities to prove a man guilty; it is not up to a man to prove himself innocent.

10. The true and final purpose of government is so to arrange life that each man can do what he damned pleases—so long as it does not harm or menace others.

(Reprinted from a series of articles in the current issue of Look magazine. Copyright, 1963, Cowles Magazines and Broadcasting, Inc.)

James Marlow

Soviet-Chinese Split Now Bleeding Sore

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Red Chinese are practicing ancestor worship in what may be the graveyard of Soviet-Chinese unity. The ancestors are Marx and Lenin.

The Russians and Red Chinese have become like two separate priest-hoods, each claiming it alone knows the correct meaning of the dogma handed down by the two patriarchs of communism.

This schism looks simple but it is instead profound: Can communism live in the same world with the West without war? The Russians say yes, the Chinese no.

The Chinese in effect accuse the Russians, for thinking yes, of having betrayed the basic teachings of Marx and Lenin. In return Premier Khrushchev accuses his allies of "madness."

This is where their dispute stands at the moment. It has turned the growing split between them into a bleeding sore. It seems certain to get worse. All the West can do is hope it gets fatally worse.

It began some time back with Red Chinese criticism of Khrushchev for suggesting peaceful coexistence with the West is possible. It became savage when the Chinese denounced him for backing down in the Cuban crisis.

And now the Chinese have plastered him with a word which is unbearable in both the Communist and Western worlds. They have called his withdrawal from Cuba "ap-peacement."

No Time to Reply

In a 10,000-word editorial Dec. 31 in their newspaper, the People's Daily, the Red Chinese have made their fiercest and most public attack on the Russians and Khrushchev.

It was on Dec. 12 that Khrushchev, who said he pulled his missiles out of Cuba to avoid nuclear war, used the word "madness" to describe the Chinese complaint that he should not have budged.

There hasn't been time for him or the Russian Communist party to reply to the attack in the People's Daily last Mon-

day. This should show whether the split will become a Communist disaster.

The editorial in the People's Daily will remain not only an historic document but a blueprint for anyone in the West who is apt to forget, in the years ahead, what the Red Chinese said their real intentions are.

Their racking dispute with Russia can be put another way: They blame the Soviets for looking upon the Marx-Lenin teachings as being outmoded as demonstrated by their various accommodations with the West and their suggestion that the

two sides can live peacefully together.

The Chinese put a rigid construction on Marxism-Leninism but the mind spins in trying to follow their tortured reasoning where up is down, in is out, and nothing is really as it is or was.

They insist the source of modern war is Western "imperialism" and that the United States "imperialist bloc" is menacing world peace.

But it was the Red Chinese who invaded India and gobbled up Tibet. And it was Khrushchev who almost started war over Cuba.

In the Editor's Mailbag

Letters intended for the Editor's Mailbag must be signed with the correct name and address of the writer. No anonymous letters will be published. Letters of less than 300 words in length will be given preference, as will those in which the writer confines his letter to one topic.

Boys and Guns

COTTAGE GROVE (To the Editor)—I have just read in "News and World Report" how the authorities are worried about the increase in crime, especially among the youth groups. And now I see where some group of sportsmen in Eugene are going to give lessons to kids on how to handle a gun to boys from 11 years up. Will they also teach babies how to play with matches?

When Eleanor Roosevelt became the first lady (?) of the land she advised young girls to learn how much liquor they could safely drink and then "stick to it." About a year ago she said that she was shocked to see so many women who were alcoholics, according to press reports. Now if we teach the kids how to form the killing habit when they are young (that is what guns are made for) should we be surprised if juvenile crimes are increasing? The boy that shot his daddy because he would not buy him a bicycle and the one who fired through a window "just for fun" only had the brains of babies or they would have reflected on the consequences. If they had no gun there would have been no shooting. Teach a boy how to drink liquor moderately in the home, how to use a gun and play with fire and parents may have gray hairs long before their proper time.

I have seen three fires where parents let their kids play with matches. So if we keep the guns away from kids there will be no shooting. For kids to form the killing habit will create a blood-thirsty nature so that killing harmless wild life is often followed by taking human life when they get older. And it seems that the sheriff knowing about the tragic killing going on with boys and guns would discourage such foolery with sportsmen. The law says that boys and girls are morally irresponsible until they are 18 or 21, but we want to trust them with guns when they have the brains of babies. It looks as if the game commission is back of this shooting craze because of the big money back of it all. Little do they care about destruction of livestock or bird life so long as they can get license money. And insects are an ever increasing problem, due to the destruction of bird life. The Audubon Society claims that our underground drinking water is being poisoned by spraying while millions of birds are killed by eating poisoned insects.

Civilization has a price, but we can't have it all our way.

A sign like that might have quite an effect on our city. It's time to start thinking about it.

Sign Proposed

EUGENE (To the Editor)—One important function of the city hall now nearing completion should be to serve as a symbol of the city itself and to reflect the hopes and aspirations of the citizens. It is therefore desirable that the structure be suitably identified in a way that will emphasize its importance and purpose. The most practical means of obtaining this identification clearly and graphically is the placing of a sign on or near the building. Having considered the importance and function of this sign, I modestly make the following proposals:

First, it must be large and impressive enough not to be overpowered by the vast and intricate building behind it. Its size and complexity should be symbolic of the importance of the institution it identifies. There are people who object to large, complicated signs, but if our city is to get ahead in the competition for new citizens, industry, and commercial enterprise, we must realize this is a competitive business, and where signs are concerned, business is business.

Secondly, it must be informative. This feature would show that the proprietors of the sign are sympathetic to the need of an intelligent and well informed public to have accurate and up-to-the-minute reports on weather, headlines, day of the year, and the like.

Thirdly, it must make an outstanding aesthetic contribution of some sort, like electric organ music or great paintings done in neon. This would remind everyone that the citizens of Eugene are not interested in business alone, but in a beautiful environment as well.

A sign like that might have quite an effect on our city. It's time to start thinking about it.

A. ROBERT THOMAS
2271 Birch Ln.

Municipal Cemeteries

EUGENE (To the Editor)—It was interesting reading Dick Strite's suggestion in his column that Eugene should have a municipal golf course. Why not? A municipal golf course will pay its own way. We have many things that function very nicely on a municipal basis.

A great deal of money is spent on our municipal fire and police departments for the common good of all. Municipal parking lots are here and will pay their own way. Eugene has a municipal water and electric department that pays its own way and has done an excellent job for the people of this area. Money has been voted for the park department in order to improve and expand its facilities for the use of park lovers. Why not municipal cemeteries, perhaps under the parks department? Let the park department include perpetual municipal cemeteries in its planned expansion of park areas. There

Viewpoint

Gerald W. Johnson in "American Heroes and Hero-Worship."

Nothing changes more constantly than the past; for the past that influences our lives does not consist of what actually happened, but of what men believe happened. . . . Heroes are created by popular demand, sometimes out of the scantiest materials. . . . such as the apple that William Tell never shot, the ride that Paul Revere never finished, the flag that Barbara Frietich never waved."

are many beautiful municipal cemeteries and operated at no expense to the taxpayer.

The so-called perpetual cemeteries started for private profit may someday become not so perpetual as we think. The truly perpetual cemeteries will only be those planned and owned by the municipalities.

It would be a nice start, for really perpetual cemeteries, for the city to make arrangement to take over and maintain the old cemeteries in town, where Eugene's founder and many of the pioneers rest, and maintain them as beautiful park areas. These old pioneer cemeteries, as well as new municipal ones, will pay their own way from derived revenues.

It would be a good public contribution if the Register-Guard, with its resources for research, would publish a series of articles on the functioning of municipal cemeteries. We all must face the grave sooner or later. Let's turn our cemeteries of weeds into beautiful perpetual resting places.

JESS HAYDEN
Scribble Shack
2800 Spring Dr.

Aid Needed

EUGENE (To the Editor)—At the other end of the Mediterranean Sea, not far from Jerusalem where the first Christmas was celebrated, lies the Collo Peninsula. It is part of the new nation of Algeria, which has suffered eight punishing years of bitter warfare. More than two million Algerians face a rigorous and demoralizing winter without adequate food, medicine or shelter.

American Friends Service Committee relief workers there have cabled that the people of the Collo Peninsula face an especially desperate situation. The children are in rags and without adequate food to sustain life. Few of the babies survive the first month of life. Their parents, unemployed, must seek shelter in dwellings of brush, grass and leaves as 90 per cent of the villages were destroyed. Inside, on the bare earth, a typical family of six share a single ragged blanket during the freezing winter nights. Medical care and schooling are totally inadequate or non-existent.

Americans, having just experienced the biggest Christmas in history, may want to share in what could be, literally, a gift of life. For only \$5.00 or two (2) books of green stamps the Quaker Relief Teams can provide these people with two new, warm blankets (the goal is 4,000 blankets); \$10.00 provides a ton and a half of surplus food commodities to Algerians living on less than 1,500 calories a day.

Contributions, whether checks or trading stamps, should be sent to the American Friends Service Committee, 3859 - 15th Ave., N.E., Seattle 5, Wash.

MONETTE H. THATCHER
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