

ALTON F. BAKER JR.
Editor and Publisher
EDWIN M. BAKER
General Manager
RICHARD A. BAKER
Managing Editor
ROBERT B. FRAZIER
Associate Editor
A. H. CURREY
Associate Editor

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.

Published every evening and Sunday morning by the Guard Publishing Co.

'Well, So Far, So Good . . .'

Ralph McGill

Brazil Classic Picture of Chaotic Land

WASHINGTON NOTES: There was a small news item in the paper, two paragraphs long. It read:

"Lima, Peru—Five persons died early Wednesday in clashes between police and striking peasants at two sugar mills in northern Peru.

"The clashes occurred after strikers attacked and sought to burn down the Patapo and Pucallpa mills, inflicting heavy damage."



McGill

Here we have an example of one of the things wrong with news reporting in our time. It met the requirements of who, what, where, and when. But today it is important to know why something happened. This particular news item was in the old-fashioned style. Some strikers had attacked sugar mills. Police had beaten them back, killing five of them. But this did not give us a picture of what conditions are in Chichayo in northern Peru. One can look up the town in a book. They tell us that it is an agricultural coastal city of about 40,000 population. It is in a rice and sugar district. Sugar is the more important export.

Drawing on our general

knowledge of South American conditions, we can assume, with some confidence, that feudal conditions remain in Chichayo. We may be rather certain that low wages, long hours, and poor working conditions prevail. Agriculture in Latin America is almost everywhere depressed. Its workers live in poverty and wretchedness. Their political status is prejudiced. Illiteracy is the rule. Health conditions are primitive. The story is an old one.

It is, however, no older than the familiar one of police vs. strikers in an area where labor has no bargaining rights.

The two paragraphs out of Chichayo would, if amplified, help us to understand why President Kennedy's intelligent plan for assistance to Latin America is inoperative. It depends, for a beginning, on reform by land-holders and industrialists in Latin America. Killing hungry and desperate men is hardly a reform. We can be pretty sure that a Communist or so has been bred by those long-existing conditions.

There are a number of potentially explosive areas in Latin America. Peru is one. But that Brazil, largest of the Latin nations, should be "standing on the brink" is an even more revealing story.

Cities Growing

Brazil occupies almost half the continent of South America. Its population in 1940 was 41 million persons. Today there are almost 80 million. By 1970 the number will be up to around 100 million. Their story is one familiar to all the world. The cities are growing.

But what really pushes Brazil to the edge of grievous, chaotic trouble is that only about 2 per cent of all her vast land area is under cultivation, and only a third of that grows food. Further to complicate this desperate problem of food is the fact that several of the larger peas-

ant-farming areas have no adequate roads or rail transportation to move what is grown to the urban markets.

Brazil, therefore, offers the classic picture. The country has vast natural resources. A small, excessively wealthy upper class lives in luxury and enjoys a life and a culture that is truly rich. But a good two-thirds of the population of Brazil is undernourished, uneducated, and is, of course, increasingly disenfranchised with its lot.

Desperate Effort

In the past two decades Brazil's population has doubled while her farm production (not all of it food) has increased by about 40 per cent. This means less food per person. The government has made a sincere and desperate effort to expand industry. There has been a considerable success. But in this country, with food, fiber, and commodity surplus, cannot quite comprehend that industrial progress without a corresponding expansion of food and purchasing power, doesn't work out. If the people can't buy the new products, then the net result is further liability.

Nor is this all. There is not enough money to spend on public health, education, and the basic services of civilization. This is a seedbed for radical measures. This is why Brazil's slums have produced pro-Communist movements. It is why, too, there are some Communists at work trying to win converts.

Brazil likes to call herself "the land of the future." In a very real sense she is. So is much of Latin America. But we urgently need news in depth out of that continent to the South of us. Why is there a strike in Chichayo's sugar mills? And what are the conditions that made at least five men willing to die trying to correct them?

Distributed, 1963, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.

Eric Sevareid

JFK's Decision to Be Bold Justified — and a Relief

It would require a candle larger than any realist dares light in this naughty world to produce a reflection from the newly minted coin, Anno Domini 1963, bright enough to blind the wicked, but a dull glow of hope is perceptible just the same.

Perhaps the glow will never truly sparkle as long as the seven-league stride of this armaments race is not broken, yet both sides of the coin give off a new light. On the one side are the new problems of the Communist camp, now so fragmented and quarrelsome that Moscow fairly surely has been forced into an extended period of reticence for reconsideration of its strategies of indirect aggression which have failed in so many places.

The light of hope from the other side of the coin—our side—is a reflection of new confidence in Washington, but also, so it seems to me, new understanding of how the major power is historically obliged to behave not only towards the common enemy but towards the commonality of friends and allies.

At the risk of appearing offensively smug, I must say that the thinly disguised "back-ground" comments by the President in Florida, concerning his decision to strike out more boldly as the allied leader, come as both relief and justification for some of us who have long been pleading for precisely this posture.

Two Axioms

There are, after all, a few axioms that can be firmly fixed even to the shifting swamp of international conduct. Two of them would go about as follows:

1. It is not possible for any alliance to follow a line of conduct that is alien to the policy of the major power within the alliance, which policy must necessarily serve the ultimate security ends of the major power.

2. In a peacetime alliance of democratic governments, it is impossible to achieve advance agreements on actions that will cause serious and immediate pain to any of the members, even though the distant goal appears of overriding importance.

For these reasons the United States was obliged to act alone in the Caribbean; advance agreement from our Latin American allies would never have come. For these reasons the President now feels obliged to put the screws to our European allies in pressing for a build-up of their conventional forces, on which they have been defaulting for domestic reasons, and in discouraging ideas of independent, national nuclear arsenals.

This is not to say that the United States will, in fact, prove able to work its will; but the whole logic of the situation obliges it to try. It is not

to say, either, that the areas in which Washington can successfully strike out on its own are unlimited. Berlin carries a built-in limitation on unilateral action. So does the Congo, given the present state of the U.N. involvement, possible as it may be that we will become chief supplier of manpower and strategies as well as of money and materials—a prospect this observer contemplates with dread.

Pull From Front

I realize the size and influence of the opposing school of thought, those convinced that unless an alliance moves all in step it will break apart. My own answer would be that the true test of an alliance is whether it can act effectively in a true crisis. I see little evidence that any of our systems of alliance can do this even with the push from behind; what is inherently required is the pull from in front.

I believe these axioms can and must be applied even in the case of our ad hoc alliances for economic uplift and stability, meaning particularly the Alliance for Progress. I doubt very much that even a country of such good purpose as Brazil, now half drowning in inflation, will act to save itself unless we act first, even though our action is negative. We are obliged to convince Brazilian leaders that we really will cease our periodic bail-out unless they act to overmaster their domestic ailment, excruciatingly painful though the cure may be. In this case and in others we are now obliged to establish, so to speak, the credibility of our economic deterrent.

Popularity Contest

In acting upon the forementioned principles, we are going to undergo an intellectual and emotional crisis ourselves. The prevailing psychology of 20 years encrustation is not to be changed without suffering; and if we think we have an "unpopular image" now, it is nothing to what it will be, and in places where we very much want to be liked. But the President has now finally and frankly stated what some of us have long waited for—we are withdrawing from the popularity contest.

Morally responsible leadership comes to this sooner or later, whether in a domestic family or in a family of nations. It must—in the name of the final good for the greater number.

(Distributed 1963 by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper.
MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Services United Press International
WILLIAM WASMANN, News Editor
DONN L. BONHAM, City Editor
ROSS G. JOHNSON, Advertising Director
JEARL FUGLE, Circulation Manager
ROBERT K. BERTSCH, Promotion
W. R. JOHNSON JR., Auditor
ARNE STROMMER, Production



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.

UO Expansion

EUGENE (To the Editor) — Thanks for your good editorial in the Dec. 6 issue of your paper regarding the acquisition of property east of the campus by the university, for expansion.

I wish to say that this expansion program has left some, and is leaving many more, with a broken spirit over giving up their homes, especially the elderly, who find it hard to re-establish themselves again.

Death has taken three from the group who were forced to give up their homes, and a fourth lies critically ill, and still another, who was caring for an invalid sister, was obliged to find a new location and move, which was very difficult under the circumstances.

We hear rumblings of dissatisfaction from several sources over the methods employed in acquiring some of the homes.

The records show that there is a great disparity of prices paid by the university for properties — even within the same block — and the disparity cannot be accounted for in quality of improvements.

After all, would it not be to the advantage of the university, in the end, for their agents to use a little more consideration to the home owners in their dealings?

One wonders, too, if it was really necessary for the university to acquire these homes, and disrupt the lives of so many people, when it already has a tract of land in this area occupied by only temporary housing, constructed during World War II.

EDITH B. DAVIS
1159 1/2 Mill St.

Charity

EUGENE (To the Editor) — Mrs. Niven took three columns to give reasons for the action of the Planning Commission. I'll take less.

I ask Mrs. Niven, is a down and out, cold, hungry man with a smell of wine on his breath any more dangerous to our children than the staid businessman driving his Cadillac home from the Elks Club or the Eugene Country Club after an evening with the boys during which, without question, he had several mixed drinks? I spent an evening at the Country Club recently.

It is fresh in my mind that on the evening of Thanksgiving last, I put a man and his wife and 11 children up at my own expense, gladly, with no mental or moral reservation, nor thought of being paid back. All this because we didn't have a charitable organization in Eugene to care for them. They were called, but failed in time of need.

The next day I attempted to interest a R-G reporter in the family as a matter of human interest. I attempted to talk to some at KVAL's studio, but it was the night the Salvation Army was kicking off their drive, so the station had no time for charity, or that's what I was told. Ed Cone, our mayor, made a three-minute appearance on the program with the SA people. Afterward, he did lend me a sympathetic ear in the foyer of KVAL, and Ed

spent considerable time trying to find a house for my brood the next day. He called me at four and apologized for failing. At least Ed Cone is a Christian.

People that can't stand the sight of poverty put me in mind of the people that did pass up the poor rich old fellow who was helped by the Good Samaritan.

If I burn in Hell hereafter, as people have suggested I do, I hope I get into a different section from these so-called charitable people of Eugene. Then, as now, they will smoke and stink. It will smell as bad as city hall politics in Eugene, and that is bad.

EARL L. NEET
2595 McMillan St.

Recalls Incident

COBURG (To the Editor) — So many people are writing letters about the proposed mission. It seems to me there is a great lack of Christian spirit revealed. I remember back in the early nineteen hundreds when my folks worked at the Bethel Mission in Kansas City. People did not complain about living close to the mission. I think if people taught their children to go on about their own business and not make fun of the unfortunate, there would be less children bothered.

My mother cooked good food for the people. My father, who was crippled at that time, but could drive his team of horses, used to gather up the clothing, and I used to clean and repair the garments. I only remember one incident that was degrading. My father had a wagon-box full of clothes and shoes, and when he got to the top of one of Kansas City's steep hills he stopped to rest his team. A young fellow with a load of manure drove up beside him and stopped. He looked at all the clothes and said to my father, "Rag picker, old man."

My father said yes. The young man said, "I have a load of manure. It is of value to people to put on their gardens." My father said, "I see, you have two loads of manure." The young fellow, still sarcastic, said, "No, only one." My father replied, "I see two. One in the wagon box, one on the wagon seat." He whipped up his horses and ran them down the hill.

Bethel Mission was painted on the side of the wagon-box. That lad was like many of the young fellows today; just have to do something to be noticed. They grow up without any training or respect for other people, so they make trouble for others, and get in trouble themselves.

ALBERTA HULSEBUS
Box 92

The Real Need

EUGENE (To the Editor) — Many citizens of our community have registered shock at the announcement of a federal grant to study juvenile delinquency in Eugene. It is cause for reflection on the reason or need for this grant.

In my estimation it would be better for us to register our shock and disapproval in direct, constructive action. Eugene is a city with a great many youth programs; yet from the apparent lack of interest exhibited by citizens of the community, each one of these programs is struggling for existence.

As a citizen and taxpayer, which is the ultimate goal? To spend money that we have paid in taxes or to decrease taxes by using our own abilities and creative thinking to decrease the expenditures of tax money? Would it not be more satisfying to know that the value of our

efforts is evident in tangible results within the community?

We have many organizations that are concerned with the interests of youth—not with juvenile delinquency alone. Each of these programs is suffering from lack of financial support, but more importantly, each is suffering from the dearth of adult endeavor.

It is so easy to say, "It is not my child who is causing concern in the community," and to close our minds to the problem, but how often it is the community attitude that shapes the character and personality of our youth and gives him the courage of his convictions at a time of temptation.

If you feel the desire to take part in this public concern, you can contact the youth organization nearest to you. Who knows? An hour or two of your time may mean a lifetime of healthy, productive existence to some child.

STEWART D. PLACE
Advancement Chairman,
Toschnik District, B.S.A.
2940 Adams St.

Reply to Dudeck

EUGENE (To the Editor) — In regard to Mr. Dorvin Dudeck's letter to the editor of Jan. 7, I noticed where he is opposed to the teaching of gun safety to young people. Would he rather have these same young people be complete incompetents in the use of firearms? Those of us who teach these hunter safety courses do so with no pay and on our own time. We do it because we know that shooting can be a very enjoyable sport and we hope that through our efforts we can do something to help make it a safe sport.

We do NOT teach the youngsters how to form a habit of killing, and guns are not only for killing. There are many people who own guns, but do not hunt. Plinking is a very enjoyable pastime and target shooting is becoming one of America's fastest growing sports.

Mr. Dudeck, you say "If there have been no gun, there would have been no shooting." This is very true, but if the boy you mention or anyone else wants to kill someone, they would do it, guns or no guns, whether they used a knife, a rock or what have you.

Certainly no amount of training can force a person to be careful if he doesn't want to be, but he can be trained in the safe methods of gun handling and we can hope he will put them into practice.

Since the hunter safety program has been started in the state of Oregon over 50,000 students have been trained in the safe use of firearms and none have been involved in a fatal firearms accident. We do not know if this will always be the situation, but we can hope it will continue to be so.

Mr. Dudeck—I invite you to come to the YMCA building at 12 noon on Saturday, Jan. 12 or 19 to watch a hunter safety course and become acquainted with what our program does.

MICHAEL C. THOMPSON
Hunter Safety Instructor,
185 Jefferson St.

So They Say—

As a country, as a place to live and rear a family, the Soviet Union is pitiful by contrast with the United States.

—Felix R. McKnight, Dallas, Tex., newspaper editor.

There's only one way to compete successfully—all-out. If believing this makes you a greedy capitalist lusting after bloated profits, then I plead guilty.

—Henry Ford II.

As 90 Citizens Gather in Salem

Ninety men and women, the custodians of everybody's problems, are converging on Salem. Monday they will convene as the 52nd Oregon Legislature. Along in May, or maybe in June, they will adjourn sine die. In some respects Oregon will never be the same again. If we're lucky, it will be a better place to live because of the months these people spent in Salem.

The chances of this being a better state will be stronger if the 90 men and women try to see Oregon as a whole. It will be smaller if they regard themselves only as errand boys for their home communities. They will make laws not just for Eugene and Enterprise and Elsie, but for all of Oregon. Yet, most of the pressures upon them will be local pressures, pressures from the people with the votes that, to them, count.

As human beings, legislators see things through their own eyes, as all of us do. For this the citizen cannot criticize them. They must be allowed to be themselves. Yet, there will be times these coming months when legislators will have to strain to try to put themselves in somebody else's shoes, to understand somebody else's point of view. This will be essential. But it will be difficult, especially when economic considerations, often bearing upon the legislator's own economic well-being, are in question.

Their heart strings will be played upon. Most of their legislation will deal with persons and projects for whom and which they can have only sympathy. Their charges are the 600,000 Oregon school children who deserve opportunity and who, in this age, can get it only if they have the kind of schooling that will enable them to compete. Their charges are the welfare cases, some of them poor almost beyond belief. Their charges are

the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, many of whom can, if properly cared for, make a contribution to society, and all of them deserving of sympathy.

Some of the problems these men and women will face will be complicated in the extreme. They will hear witnesses who seem to speak a language they never heard. Yet, it will be their task to sort through what the witnesses said, or what the members think they said, and to find a solution that is fair and for the good of Oregon.

Over all their problems will hover the question of money. Where is the money in Oregon? How much can in justice be pried loose for public purposes? How should the money, and there will never be enough, be distributed? Will the legislators have the political courage to apply a tax formula that is fair? Or will they fear to step on the toes of their constituents?

The key principle in legislation is the principle of compromise. Almost no proposal is universally advocated. The legislative task is to steer toward a goal that is workable and fair, that does the needed job and that does not bring undesired hardship upon anybody. Politics is the art of the possible. At its best it is also the art of the glorious. Some legislative battles will be lost this session, but in some cases the fight in itself will have been worth-while.

These 90 men and women hold the future of Oregon in their hands. Their deliberations these coming months are worthy of the closest scrutiny by all citizens. In their work they are deserving of the understanding and sympathy, if not always of the support, of the rest of us who must live, for at least two years, under the set of rules they provide.

Brighter Boys

Soon it will be easier to see the paper boy as he makes his appointed rounds. And that is exactly the idea of the new safety belts that all Register-Guard carriers will be asked this month to wear. The belts are orange and white and made of a material that reflects light. They resemble the military Sam Browne belt.

This weekend they will be distributed to carriers in the areas immediately outside Eugene. Here is where the need seems greatest. There are fewer street lights in those areas, and cars travel faster there. By the end of the month, as the belts become available, all 495 of the Register-Guard's junior dealers will have them.

Something of this sort is important on dark, rainy evenings, when boys on foot and boys on bicycles are hard to see. Bike lights help, but alone they often are not enough.

There is a lesson here for anybody who ventures out in trafficked areas on dark, rainy nights. Wear something light, preferably something that will reflect light. It could be a life saver.

Zoning Is Protective

Down in Klamath County, where land use regulations (zoning) are being proposed—and vociferously opposed—the Herald and News has found it necessary to explain the difference between zoning and urban renewal.

It seems that some Klamath residents have had the erroneous notion that the City of Springfield recently voted to throw out its zoning ordinance. Others have thought that zoning and urban renewal are one and the same. And still others have believed that zoning would dictate even the types of building materials which would have to be used in local construction.

The Herald and News deserves praise for attempting to explain, without arousing needless new emotions, that urban renewal is distinguished from zoning in the same way that preventative

medicine is distinguished from radical surgery. Good zoning laws cannot assure perfection in community growth entirely by themselves. Sometimes, despite diligent zoning efforts, cancerous areas do develop and must then be removed by drastic means—demolition and rebuilding. But, where zoning is instituted soon enough and employed with proper concern for both private and general public interests, the probable need for either privately financed or government-instituted urban renewal can be considerably reduced.

This is essentially the point the Register-Guard and other newspapers have been trying to make in supporting proposals for zoning coastal areas of Lane, Douglas and Coos Counties. The only real difference is that if these coastal areas are allowed to become blighted because land uses have not been regulated within them, there can be no effective renewing of their lost beauty, their magnificent natural splendor.

Into the Jungle

Thirty-five young Americans, about a third of them Negroes, begin training this month for a domestic peace corps. They will be sent not to the swamplands of Southeast Asia or the deserts of Arabia, but to the concrete and asphalt jungles of Harlem. Undoubtedly they will perform a needed service in this dangerous and diseased part of the world. But somehow the very idea of it seems to be a sad commentary on our civilization.

If, That Is . . .

Oregonians, according to a publication of Tax Foundation, Inc., bore less than 1 per cent of the 1962 federal tax burden. But, even so, our per capita payments to Uncle Sam amounted to \$498. The aggregate of payments from this state to the federal treasury was \$896 millions.

See how much even a 5 per cent reduction in federal taxes would mean to us? It would give us about \$45 million extra to use in solving some of our own problems for ourselves.