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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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8A EUGENE, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1963

Hasty EWEB Action a Blunder

Action by Eugene's Water & Electric Board to eliminate the 10 per cent extra charge levied against electric customers outside the city limits seems to have been taken precipitously, to say the very least.

This decision is bound to be unpopular with many residents of the city—the actual stockholders in the municipal power system. Despite whatever else may be said, elimination of the surcharge will only add to the independent attitude which many residents of Eugene's suburbs already have, in spades. This can only make it increasingly difficult for the city of Eugene to expand in logical, orderly fashion. It can only spark increased resentment among city taxpayers who already feel that they are providing far, far too many free or cut-rate services for their suburban neighbors.

Many of Eugene's traffic and parking problems, for example, are directly traceable to the coming and going of suburbanites' cars. The suburbanites may argue that this is, in large part, because they are driving in and out of the city on buying errands which result in the enrichment of the city. But this is only a partial truth, and it is being eroded more and more as super-shopping malls keep springing up in the suburbs, themselves. Every dollar that goes into Eugene's street improvements must come

directly from residents of the city, or from state-shared revenues based upon the population of the central city.

Nor is that all. City police problems are compounded by the coming and going of suburban residents. So are street-cleaning chores, railroad overcrossing safety control problems, maintenance of city parks and recreation facilities, even community health problems—which, for example—involve the excellent milk inspection program which Eugene taxpayers provide for themselves, and for many suburban milk consumers.

A lot of residents of unincorporated areas around Eugene hold jobs inside the city. They come, they work in places which could not employ them if it were not for the operation of the municipality, and they go home, without having to spend a cent for the police or fire protection they have while they're in town, without spending a cent for the use of the streets they travel, without necessarily spending a single cent to help the city in any way.

Perhaps EWEB's directors do now regard themselves as trustees of a utility system which serves a super-city. But before they acted Monday night in a way which may delay the over-all development of that super-city they would have been wise to consult with the City Council and Planning Commission, in the spirit of promoting the greatest good.

Hatchets Buried

The little flare-up in Salem, involving the governor and the presiding officers of the House and Senate, seems to have quieted down. All parties deny they are sore at anybody and contend there is no "feud."

That's fine. We don't want any feuding for feuding's sake, nor for the sake of advancing or ruining anybody's political career. At the same time, however, the presiding officers and governor still have a responsibility to the people to speak out on controversial issues. The people need to know how these important officials feel about public affairs. If that leads to a little squabble now and then, so be it.

Understanding Necessary

A timely, perhaps profoundly important, meeting will be held Friday in Coos Bay. The Coos County Court has invited Lane and Douglas County administrative heads to reopened discussions about zoning needs along the coasts of all three counties.

Lane County's commissioners recently made it known that they do not intend to push zoning down the throats of western Lane residents. They could. State law so provides. But the men at the head of Lane's government feel that effective zoning must be preceded by public understanding of its purpose and public conviction of its necessity.

This sort of understanding and conviction has been generally established in central Lane County, probably because it is easily seen what detrimental effects can occur in a more populous area when mixed land uses are not controlled. In time, certainly, the need for zoning to protect land values and to prevent the senseless intermingling of residential, commercial and industrial developments will become apparent to residents of Lane's coastal area.

But it would be tragic, truly tragic, if this realization were delayed until irreparable harm was done to that beautiful and economically blessed area—or to western Coos and Douglas Counties.

Some confusion has arisen about the interdependence of zoning problems and proposals for the creation of a national park in the coastal regions of Coos, Lane and Douglas Counties. This is regrettable. Perhaps at Friday's meeting it can be made clear that local zoning action would, indeed, blunt the arguments of some who say that a super-size national park must be established to save the enchanting central portion of

Oregon's coast from commercial and, possibly, eventual industrial blight.

More importantly, however, it should be made clear that residents of coastal Coos, Douglas and Lane Counties will, themselves, be saved from sorrowing experiences—and financial loss—if zoning regulations are adopted to prevent honky-tonks, machine shops and other incongruous developments from despoiling their fine residential and potentially magnificent resort areas. It should be made clear that zoning provides for all types of legitimate land uses and only keeps them from intruding with disastrous results upon one another.

To Cut Car Thefts

Auto thefts are costing the American public more than half a billion dollars a year, according to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Cars are being swiped at the rate of almost 1,000 a day across the nation. Most are recovered, of course, but too often not until they have been stripped of tires, accessories, their entire engines—or until after they have been involved in damaging accidents.

Many car owners make it easy for thieves by carelessly leaving keys in ignition locks. However, even those who take habitual care not to be so foolish are not guaranteed that their cars are theft-proof. On most models, it is a relatively easy matter for car thieves to "jump" ignition locks with simple wiring gimmicks.

It shouldn't be so easy. Manufacturers could make it virtually impossible to start a car without the proper keys if they used steel armored cables for ignition-lock systems. And the cost, comparable to an extra touch of needless exterior chrome trim, would be nominal.

Some cities have initiated the practice of fining drivers who leave their cars with the keys inside. That may be a good start, but why shouldn't state legislatures, or the Congress, take the more practical step of requiring auto makers to install fool-proof ignition locking systems in all new cars?

Viewpoint

Walter Lippmann in *Newsweek*:

If the U.N. can provide the authority and protection the Congo needs, keeping the services of the foreigners and providing the additional technical help necessary for its development, it will have a success which could not have been achieved by any other authority in the whole world.

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.

Urges Concern

SPRINGFIELD (To the Editor)—If we were to be invaded by an enemy, would we not be fighting for our freedom, or even our lives and those of our loved ones? Are not these dirty movies another type of enemy out to destroy the lives and morals of our young people?

Enclosed is a letter from Senator Morse, telling us to whom we should write concerning this problem.

May I suggest to all those concerned with this problem to spare a few minutes of their time to make their views known. The more citizens showing concern for this problem the better chance we have for winning this battle.

MRS. G. W. FERRELL
1858 I Street.

(Editor's Note: The senator's letter suggested that letters be addressed to Newton Minow, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C.)

Tax Question

EUGENE (To the Editor)—I have been out of town recently, and while catching up on the news in back issues of the Register-Guard I came across the proposal to place non-profit-making institutions on the property tax rolls.

I heartily agree with this idea. These non-profit institutions derive the same benefits from local services as do businesses, and should, in all fairness to property-taxpayers, pay at least a part of their share of the cost of running the local government.

GEARLD D. TIBBETS
1449 Pearl St., No. 4

Sylvia Porter

Record of 'Unplanned' U.S. Deficits

During the final four fiscal years of the Eisenhower administration—1958 through 1961—the federal government piled up three budget deficits and the \$12.4-billion deficit of 1959 stands as of now as the largest peacetime deficit in our entire history.



Porter

In fact, in each of his original budget messages, Eisenhower forecast a surplus, and in that famous year of 1959 his original estimate was a half-billion dollar surplus. In only a few months, higher than projected spending, plus a disappointing tax take resulting from the sluggish growth of profits and paychecks switched that into a massive deficit.

In his first two fiscal years—1962 and 1963—Kennedy also originally predicted surpluses which ended up as deficits. (The new estimate for this year ending July 1 is a deficit of \$8.8 billion.)

Now for the first time in his tenure of office, Kennedy not only has dared to "plan" a whopping deficit of \$11.9 billion for 1964 but also has dared to forecast it openly and to defend it as sound policy under today's economic conditions.

Daring this is indeed, for by so doing Kennedy has focused the nation's attention as never before on the size of our deficits and the almost unbroken record of red ink in recent decades. By defending the 1964 deficit, he has horrified financial traditionalists and offended many who were eloquently urging tax reduction before they saw the budget and details of his tax program.

This deficit picture, even more than the hodgepodge of tax reforms he presented with his tax reduction proposals, has hardened opposition to tax reduction, rallied his opponents, split his supporters.

Let's be honest about this deficit picture. Let's at least face some obvious facts, even if we don't approve of the facts. • A first obvious point is that there's no chance of avoiding a budget deficit in the year to begin this summer—none at all. On the one side, despite the tough talk Congress won't be willing to slash government out-

Neighborhood Affairs

EUGENE (To the Editor)—I wish to express my appreciation to members of the city council, planning commission, other city officials and the entire community for the support which has been given our committee the past two and one half years which I have served as chairman of the Committee on Neighborhood and Community Affairs. I have enjoyed serving as its chairman and have seen our committee grow in service to neighborhoods throughout the community, solving their particular problems.

As neighborhood problems arise, I hope that citizens will contact our group to improve the community.

I have appreciated the support that I received, and I am sure that Mr. Allison Wysong will carry the leadership of our committee toward even greater achievements.

MILES KONTICH
Past Chairman,
Committee of Neighborhood and Community Affairs,
1116 Willamette St.

Apology

EUGENE (To the Editor)—I guess I owe the residents out South Willamette St. way an apology. I didn't realize that the city extended out so near the garbage dump when I wrote the letter about the goat ranchers. I was under the impression that it was the farmers out around there who were doing the complaining about the smoke.

So ladies, I wish to apologize, but I do think there will have to be something done about the garbage situation. Jumping from one gravel pit to another, trying to bury all that junk, is prohibitive. Fire is the only thing that will destroy it properly. I would suggest leveling off the top of Spencer Butte and burning it up there. That would be so high above the city I don't think the smoke would bother, and besides, the tourists

would think we had a volcano. Yours for better garbage disposal and less smoke.

PAIMER E. BRICKEY
2103½ City View St.

Tax Plan

EUGENE (To the Editor)—Your editorial in the March 10 edition of the R-G concerning the proposed tax on cigarettes was well written and brings out a point most voters either do not know or care about. Why should we overtax certain items and people and let others have a free ride?

How many people know how much U.S. tax is paid on cigarettes now? I called the manager of a large wholesale firm, trying to find out, and he didn't know. It is probably 70 per cent or more, is paid at the factory and added to the cost before the product arrives here. The proposed state tax would add another possible 40 per cent to the cost price before taxes.

I propose a state tax of 20 per cent on non-essential articles listed below to more evenly distribute the tax burden. These taxes would be based on the cost of the merchandise exclusive of any state or federal taxes; would be collected at the wholesalers' or jobbers' level; would allow them 1 per cent for tax collection and keep all collections out of the retailers' hands.

20 per cent tax—Cigarettes, cigars, pipes, all tobacco and snuff (for nose or mouth consumption), cigarette papers, cigarette-rolling devices, etc.

All soft drinks, sodas, imitation fruit drinks and ingredients to make such drinks.

All candies (bar or bulk), chewing gum, frozen bars, etc. Take the taxing power (by raising prices) on alcoholic beverages away from the Liquor Control Commission and give it to the representatives of the people. Who orders these prices raises now, and who determines how the monies so collected shall be spent?

W. H. COCHRAN
3840 Bell Ave.

Teachers' Pay

EUGENE (To the Editor)—I appreciate your publishing the data concerning 1963-64 salaries for personnel of School District No. 4. This appeared on page 11D of your March 7, 1963, issue.

Unfortunately, the article does not state that only two full-time teachers will earn less than \$5,000 this next school year. Nor does it state that the indicated salaries are for the basic 190 working days for teachers or 10-month years for other personnel, and that additional salaries accrue to those who teach summer school, carry on research projects, coach athletics, etc. Sick leave of 10 days per year, cumulative to 100 days also is provided the teaching staff.

My insistence on having the salary data was not middle-class curiosity. Rather, it is my firm belief that the school board is required by law (ORS 294.325) to furnish this salary data to the budget committee and also to publish this data as an integral part of the budget for approval by the voters. Failure to disseminate this information could conceivably void the 1963-1964 school budget.

Having succeeded in getting this statutory information after repeated requests, as your reporter well knows, it is astounding that he did not relate my purpose. You will surely agree that no budget committee can function intelligently without complete knowledge of the budget contents. (Payroll costs in the proposed budget amount to \$8,523,848 or 81.9 per cent of the total.) You will undoubtedly further agree that it is not the responsibility of each budgeteer to ferret out this salary information for himself, as was suggested that I should.

An interesting comparison of personnel costs for the last three budget years of School District No. 4 can be furnished, if you would care to publish it.

EDWARD E. RUBEY
2730 Laurelwood Ln.

Carmichael



David Lawrence

Coup d'Etat More Likely Than Revolt

WASHINGTON—Many people who lately have cherished hopes for an early liberation of Cuba must have had a sinking feeling when they read a news dispatch from Santo Domingo stating that some "Western diplomats" arriving from Havana saw little chance of a revolution against Castro. They reported, moreover, that the Soviets had effectively trained the Castro army to squelch any uprising.

But this is an unrealistic view. It is not borne out by the facts of history. For out of the hundred or more revolutions in Latin America in the last half century, rarely indeed has an uprising involved large military forces on both sides.

It is probably true there is today no armed force in Cuba secretly organized which could oust Castro. But a look at past revolutions, not only in this hemisphere but in other parts of the world, will remind us that the most successful "revolution" is the one that arises from within and is usually described by the French phrase "coup d'etat." The dictionary defines it as "a sudden decisive exercise of force whereby the existing government is subverted."

The word "revolution" usually suggests a war between two armies inside a country. But in modern times, even in a country of vast area, it is seldom possible to establish a military organization of any size without running the risk of defeat in the initial stages.

Negated By Experience

A "coup d'etat," however, is different. Inside the army, or the navy or the air force, there gradually develops a revolutionary "underground." It stays loyal on the surface but waits for the propitious moment to strike. The same "Western diplomats"—who were given as the source of the information that Soviet technicians had trained the Castro army and furnished them with the latest weapons—made the further point that secret police methods prevalent in Russia had been introduced in Cuba and made unlikely any subversion.

This theory, however, is negated by experience inside dictatorships countries in the past. Who, for instance, had a better secret police than the czar of Russia, or a more efficient army? And what army was considered more loyal to its monarch than the czar's troops prior to the revolt in 1917?

The Last to Know

Internal revolutions without organized fighting have occurred in the Middle East and in the Far East and have overthrown governments. Latin America, however, furnishes the most dramatic example of how changes at the top of government are made in what are called "bloodless revolutions." In recent years in Brazil, in Argentina, in Venezuela, in Peru and in Santo Domingo there have been some instances of armed conflict, but they have usually been engineered by high-ranking officers of the army, navy or air force who organize successful plots to force out the incumbent rulers.

The last persons in the world to know anything about an incipient revolution are the resident diplomats of foreign countries. Nor is a coming revolt advertised in the newspapers or brought out in public places. Potential revolutionists are numerous in any country where there is economic discontent or where the tyrannical hand of the ruler has wiped out friends and relatives. A general with personal magnetism and skillfulness can often take over an entire army by a single stroke, and the political head of the state will suddenly find himself helpless to resist.

A Primary Influence

When the anti-Castro revolution does materialize, it will not be initiated by armed bands swooping down on Havana but by officers in the Castro regime itself, most of whom will be patriotic enough to wish to return freedom to their people. The day a "coup d'etat" happens in Havana, the entire army will quickly go over to the revolution. For in that army will be thousands of Cubans with starving relatives and children threatened with illness as well as continued famine.

Infiltration by underground methods, supported by leaders in exile, is a primary influence that helps to bring a successful revolution. The seeds of revolution are economic. Nikita Khrushchev, for instance, has been politically wise enough to recognize this fact as he strives to maintain a reasonable standard of living. He too, however, cannot indefinitely spend money for armament that should go to improve the lot of 200 million people. And when the whole country comes to be of one mind, the standing army naturally will respond to the concerted will of the nation.

So what's new about walking 50 miles?

New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Pages From Our Past

Walking Was U.S. Craze Century Ago

By KENNETH L. HOLMES
Professor of History, Linfield College

I don't know about you, but I am intrigued with this craze of walking 50 miles at a stretch at the behest of a man in Washington, D. C., who sits steadily in a rocking chair. People are walking everywhere. It was back in the 1860s and 1870s, though, that the craze of "pedestrianism" was at its height, to be supplanted later by the six-day bicycle race.

The great American walker of the '60s was Edward Pysan Weston, who started an amazing career as a result of a bet during the election campaign of 1860. He wagered that if Lincoln became president of the United States, he would walk from Boston to the inauguration in Washington, D. C., about 480 miles, in ten consecutive days. He carried out his promise, arriving just as the inaugural ceremonial came to a close. Weston remained in the public eye as the nation's most famous walker for many years after this. In 1867 he won \$10,000 by walking from Portland, Maine, to Chicago in 26 days. During his 70th year in 1909 he walked clear across the country from New York to San Francisco in 105 days.

Walking in Pacific NW

This heel-and-toe walking is a peculiar sight. Those who have seen the 3,000 meter walk used in the Olympics know that these strange participants are followed all along their way by zigzags and laughs of the fascinated fans. One writer once described them as "straining every nerve and muscle to get ahead,"

but that they seemed to have "entered into an insane compact not to employ the natural and obvious means of doing so."

I was curious to find out whether "pedestrianism" caught on in the Pacific Northwest in its heyday during and after the Civil War. Sure enough, I found the answer in the "History of Oregon Newspapers" by my good friend, Professor Emeritus George Turnbull, of the University of Oregon School of Journalism. The walking craze reached our area in 1861 and was recognized by the Portland Oregonian on Feb. 6 of that year with the following story:

'No Rapidity of Action'

"Pedestrianism—A pedestrian named Brady is engaged at the gymnasium building trying to walk eighty hours without ceasing. Our latest reports indicate that after walking thirty hours he showed but little sign of fatigue. The manner of achieving this feat explains the apparent impossibility of it. The walker puts himself in thorough training for a week or two before commencing. He walks very slowly, taking from eight to ten seconds to turn at each end. The feet are not lifted from the floor, but both of them bear some part of his weight all the time. Upon the last day he supports himself upon horizontal bars with his hands. Now, this is no fair test of the endurance of a man. There is no rapidity of action. The amount of muscular force expended is not equal to that ordinarily used in ten hours brisk walking. Besides, some minutes are taken every four

hours to bathe. External stimulating applications are made frequently, and everything that diet and the most perfect physical training can do is done to ensure success. The feat only proves that a man can keep upon his feet eighty hours if somebody is always present to encourage him and all the precautions mentioned are taken. The feat, if accomplished, is not comparable to Kenan's—who has walked upwards of a hundred hours, and then was quite brisk in his motions."

'Without Their Attractions'

Brady walked on and on. When Sunday came, he was still on the move, but according to the Oregonian of Feb. 10, had to be carried off the course by the marshal to a bath house to be revived. The pioneer newspaper exulted those who pushed Brady along even after he was virtually unconscious and also complained about the misuse of Sunday. "While religious persons were attending their devotions in a neighboring church, the compound din arising from tenor and bass drums, fifes and other head-stunning and ear-splitting instruments invaded the place of worship. . . . The writer went on to say that the affair had "the appearance of a reenactment of the Babylonish orgies of Venus, without their attractions." The same issue contained a note, evidently written later, saying "However—The pedestrian Brady has entirely recovered. After a night's rest he became as good as new."

So what's new about walking 50 miles?