

Beauty and the beast



Inform public or damage reputation: verdict points out line of distinction

Former Georgia Athletic Director Wallace Butts walked out of a Georgia courtroom \$3,060,000 richer last week, leaving the Saturday Evening Post publishers to possibly face still another libel suit filed by Paul Bryant. Bryant, head coach for Alabama, was supposedly on the receiving end of a telephone conversation about certain Georgia football plays used to "fix" the game between the two teams.

The case just tried in federal court at Atlanta proves that there is real bite in libel laws. Most editors and publishers know this and seek to avoid damage suits for libel through careful editing and reporting. Yet, since Post seemed to feel that it could prove its case in court, it also felt that the public had a right to know the punches below the belt that Butts was making.

Butts is no angel. The president of the University of Georgia, where he was long employed, was only one of several adverse witnesses as to Butts' character. Butts himself admitted getting financial help from a man identified with gambling. Yet, it wasn't his character or personal dealings that were on trial. Unfortunately for Post, the jurors weren't convinced that the story of

the alleged "fixing" of the game was valid and so the magazine must pay the piper.

Libel laws aren't simple to write or to administer. They prevent, for instance, a national magazine from making an accusation of wrongdoing, unless it can prove the truth of its charge, yet allow other media to repeat the general nature of the charge to millions of people. The thin line of distinction is that the news must be reported fairly and the accused must have the opportunity to tell his side.

Oregon law permits a publisher or broadcaster to avoid paying general or punitive damages for unintentional errors by making a correction or retraction. But he still must pay the injured party for any actual monetary losses suffered as a result of the error. The most frequent example of such inadvertent libel results from an error in name or charges in police news.

The Butts vs. Post suit should focus public attention on the legal concept of libel and upon the balance that the law provides between the public's right to know and the individual's right to protect his reputation.

Remember the two-cent stamp?

There's nothing like inflation. Remember when a two-cent stamp would take a letter anywhere in the country? Some do. Even in the last two years, the price has gone from four to five cents. There used to be two home deliveries a day, now there is only one. Higher operating expenses account for the higher postage rates and for the diminishing service.

Such is the case with the Bend Post Office which, in the keeping with a national trend, discontinued service previously available on Saturday morning. Although it will result in a minor inconvenience to the public, the action was a matter of necessity, not of choice.

The local post office operates on a budget plan. Each quarter, the PO Department advises the postmaster how much he can spend in the

College drop-off

The number of "war babies" predicted to stampede Oregon's institutions of higher education this year has not reached expectations. Figures of mid-August admissions of new students entering institutions for the first time show a decrease of 2.8 per cent compared with the same time last year.

Only two institutions show increases: Southern Oregon College at Ashland, up 19.2 per cent and Oregon Technical Institute at Klamath Falls, up 23.9 per cent. The largest decrease reported is for Portland State, down 16.4 per cent. The University of Oregon and Oregon State University show small decreases of 4.1 and 2.6 per cent, respectively.

Reasons for the drop-off cited are the higher rates of tuition for all students, particularly for out-of-state students, and higher minimum grade entrance requirement from out of the state. Action of the state

legislature and the State Board of Higher Education raised in-state tuition \$30 a year, bringing the total to \$330. Out-of-state tuition was raised \$240 a year, bringing the total price of attending Oregon schools to \$900 a year. Entrance requirements were also raised. An out-of-stater must have a 2.75 grade point average from high school for admittance. Transfer students must have a 2.25. In-state students must have a 2.25 average, a raise from the previous 2.0.

Though final enrollment figures will not be known until after school starts, educators predict that the totals will be down also. Enrollments have increased considerably in the last few years and it is difficult to believe that such will be the case in the future. The increase in high school enrollment will be reflected in increased enrollments in institutions of higher education. Possibly the shock of state legislative action must just wear off.

Americans play cradle-to-grave 'numbers game'

By Barney Seibert
UPI Staff Writer

Flip open your billfold and let's play the numbers game.

First, there's probably a Social Security card—with a number. There are 143 million of these outstanding among Americans.

Then there's a driver's license. About 89 million persons in the U.S. have them. They all have numbers.

And, of course, there's the credit card numbers, the hospital and medical insurance numbers, and organization membership numbers.

If you are an average, moderate joiner who tries to keep his credit accounts at a minimum, you probably can find about 15 numbers during a quick check of your billfold.

If you are an inveterate joiner you may come up with 30 or 40 membership numbers. If you are a real tycoon, you may crack the 100 mark in the numbers game.

Only The Beginning

There are: country club greens card numbers, voter registration numbers, military serial numbers, car registration numbers, auto license numbers, checking account numbers, savings account numbers, auto insurance policy numbers. And this is only a starter.

Lots of people may have your number—the draft board, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the drug store on the corner, or the library.

Authorities throw up their hands when asked to estimate how many numbers the average man has against his name. No one, apparently, keeps statistics on the number of organizations the average American joins, how many credit cards he holds, or how many insurance policies he purchases.

But it is safe to say that Americans, who like to think of themselves as unregulated, are the most numbered people on earth. No other people buys as many varieties of insurance, refines installment purchases to such a high art, or creates such a variety of societies and associations.

Starts At Birth

Your numbers begin at the cradle—or before—and end at the grave.

When a baby is born his birth is certified—by a number. In a sense it may be said the infant has a number before birth because pharmacists are required to keep numerical records of prescriptions for expectant mothers.

Conditioning the child for acceptance of his numbered existence begins almost immediately. There are serial numbers on his baby food, on his toys, on the breakfast cereal boxes from which many children learn to read.

When the child starts school, conditioning moves into higher gear. Not only does he begin studying numbers, he begins acquiring more individual numbers—on his library card, his school registration card.

By adolescence he has become so numbed by numbers from his Boy Scout membership to his bunk at summer camp—that he is ready to accept blindly a lifelong succession of seven-digit telephone numbers, postal zip codes and bank account numbers which will end with a cemetery lot number and a death certificate number.

(Tomorrow: When numbers go astray.)

Barbs

An adult is a person who has stopped growing at both ends and started growing in the middle.

The family budget envelopes are a matter of give and take and wind up short.



Our monkey ancestors did their chattering in trees, not in department store aisles.

Only the rubbish collector makes it pay to be down in the dumps.

DEFENSE FAILS HIM

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, England (UPI) — Peter Jones, an 18-year-old laborer, told a court Monday he was swinging from the roof of the Kingston parish church one recent night because "I have an arrangement with the vicar."

He was fined \$8.40 for being drunk and disorderly.

Oppose racial status quo

PASO plans strong hand in '64 politics on side of Pres. Kennedy's 'Frontier'

EDITOR'S NOTE — The Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations (PASO) claims chapters in 50 Texas counties and more new members every week. PASO expects to take a strong hand in state and national politics next year on the side of President Kennedy's New Frontier.

By Preston McGraw
UPI Staff Writer

CRYSTAL CITY, Tex. (UPI) — Negroes call a colored advocate of the racial status quo an "Uncle Tom" and Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations (PASO) leaders say "Tio Tomas." It means the same thing.

Albert Fuentes Jr., Texas secretary of PASO, said he has never heard of a "Tio Tomas" who voted for a non-Spanish (Anglo) candidate in Crystal City unless he feared losing his job or economic retaliation if he owned a business.

But there evidently were a few Anglo "Tio Tomas" and more Latin "Tio Tomas" when an all Latin ticket swept the Anglo-dominated city council out of office in Crystal City last April.

Former Mayor Bruce Holsomback, 65, noted that a total of 1,732 votes was cast and the biggest difference between any candidates was 110 votes. This despite the fact that only 14.5 per cent of the population is Anglo.

Fuentes said that at least 45 Anglos voted for Latin candidates for the city council. He said

PASO knew where every Latin absentee ballot was and that the Latin candidates got 45 absentee votes that were not Latin.

Caught By Surprise

Holsomback, who was mayor 33 years, said he was caught by surprise. The old city council was composed of three Anglos, one Latin and a half Latin-half Anglo. Holsomback said it was a well financed campaign, people were flown in and out to make speeches. He thinks the whole show was run from the outside and that the PASO movement is not going to get very far. The Teamsters Union of Jimmy Hoffa plays a role in PASO.

"I think that the fact that the teamsters are connected with it will give it a black eye," Holsomback said. "The town is not being run by the council. It is being run by two organizations — the Teamsters and PASO."

Holsomback, a banker, said the new mayor has little or no financial experience or knowledge.

Crystal City used to have a top credit rating. But it tried to sell \$50,000 worth of bonds to carry on an urban renewal program after the new council took office and nobody would have them.

PASO's officials and Mayor Juan Cornejo denied that the Teamsters Union and its San Antonio business agent, Ray Shafer, take any hand in PASO's affairs unless asked.

Hired City Manager

Cornejo admitted a lack of experience. But he said he hired George Osuma, 32, from San An-

tonio's Public Works Department, to serve as city manager and to make up for his lack of experience.

Osuma is a civil engineering graduate of the University of Texas.

Fuentes said PASO State Chairman Albert Pena Jr. complained that while Latinos are discriminated against in Austin, the state capital, they do no better in Washington.

Political discrimination led to the formation of PASO. Pena, in 1960, was the only Latin in the Texas delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. He attended a meeting of the Platform Committee.

"Every group was represented — racial, religious, labor; you name it and it was there — except for the Latinos," Pena said.

Organized Clubs

Pena complained in a speech before the committee. As a result he was later asked to organize the Viva Kennedy clubs in Texas. He agreed on condition that the clubs get recognition and that he bypass Texas Democratic leaders and report directly to the Kennedy camp.

According to Pena, the Viva Kennedy clubs turned out the Latin American vote in South Texas. For example, 90 per cent in Nueces County (Corpus Christi) and 89 per cent in Bexar County (San Antonio).

Kennedy won Texas by a 46,233-vote margin and Pena thinks the Viva Kennedy movement may well have been the difference. Kennedy sent him a telegram of warm thanks.

In 1961, Viva Kennedy elements helped form Mexican-American Political Action (MAPA) with Latinos from other Southwestern states and California. The Texas group subsequently changed its name to PASO.

Pena thinks the Kennedy telegram was the recognition he demanded. Kennedy subsequently appointed Reynaldo Garza as a U.S. district judge in Texas.

Kennedy also appointed Raymond Telles of El Paso as ambassador to Costa Rica and Homer Lopez as assistant U.S. attorney in the South Texas district.

Asked For Help

Pena said Moises Falcon of Crystal City came to him in October, 1962, and asked for PASO's help in the Crystal City election. It was primarily a job of educating the Latinos politically, telling them their rights and getting them out to vote, Pena said.

PASO's leaders believe that a political situation similar to the former one in Crystal City exists along the entire southern border of Texas and that if Latinos can be made to vote, they can elect their candidates.

Low wages along the border, so called commuter labor and Mexican contract labor — the Bracero Program — are prime PASO targets.

Pena and Fuentes charge that Latinos work long hours at wages as low as 30 cents an hour. Osuma said that when he took over as city manager in Crystal City, many city employees made \$30 a week. He raised the minimum to \$40.

Latin University graduates cannot get jobs in Texas, Pena and Fuentes charged. On the other end of the scale, many thousands of Latinos are illiterate and with the increased mechanization of agriculture, there are fewer and fewer jobs for them.

To fight PASO, both Anglos and Latinos in Zavala County (Crystal City) have organized a political group called "Citizens Association Serving All Americans."

Fuentes noted that "Mexicano" officials of the new organization are in assistant positions. "They still don't have any ideas of treating Mexicans as equals," Fuentes said. "They are still using them."

Temper-cooling action is taken in Middle East

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

In the trigger-quick emotion state which is habitual in the Middle East, any long drawn-out series of border incidents between Arabs and Israelis could be the beginning of a major conflict.

And that explains why both the United Nations forces in the Middle East and the U.N. Security Council in New York are moving as quickly as possible to halt the latest series of incidents along the Israeli border with Syria and Jordan.

The Israelis have accused Syria of climaxing a series of aggressive acts with the ambush slaying of the two 19-year-old Israeli farmers returning from work near the Sea of Galilee.

The Syrians have denied this such an incident even took place and have accused Israel of sending armored cars into the demilitarized zone north of the Sea of Galilee to shell Syrian defenses.

Bid For Position

Thus both are attempting to establish legal positions from which to win a favorable decision from the United Nations.

Although the Israelis have fought the Arabs twice and came out on top both times, they have had to face continued Arab hostility.

On the other side, among the suspicions and intrigue which tear at Arab nations, a single unifying factor has been a common hatred for Israel.

And this makes interesting somewhat cynical view held by French sources with long experience in the Middle East, close ties to Israel.

This view places the responsibility on Syria but holds it more from a desire to put Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser on an uncomfortable spot rather than any desire to stir a major fight with Israel.

Discourt Major Conflict

Therefore the French discount the possibility of a major conflict.

The reasoning goes back to the now defunct plan to join Syria, Iraq and Egypt in an expanded United Arab Republic.

The plan fell through because the Baathist party which is in control in both Syria and Iraq refused to accept the supreme leadership of Nasser, insisting instead upon democratic procedure and full equality of member nations.

Both sides presumably stand for Arab unity and socialism.

But in the three months since the grandiose plan was announced in Cairo, relations between Egypt and Syria have worsened steadily.

Nasser not only has renounced the merger but has called the Syrian Baathists "fascist murderers" and Michel Aflak, a founder and secretary general of the Baathist party, a "coffee house theoretician."

The Syrians have accused Nasser of enslaving his people and squandering their money on conspiracies against other Arab states.

In this atmosphere of sweet harmony, the current Arab-Israeli dispute broke out and, according to the French theory, the Syrians put Nasser in the middle. He could oppose the Syrians or he could support them. Either way he lost some of his claim to leadership.

COULDN'T BE STOPPED

DECATUR, Ga. (UPI) — A shotgun-carrying bandit robbed a branch of the Citizens and Southern Bank of \$19,000 Monday afternoon, although an alarm siren sounded while the robbery was in progress, a hidden camera took pictures of him and a teller managed to slip a time-delay smoke capsule in the money bag.

Opera

ACROSS
1 Gowned opera
6 Puccini opera
11 Exalt
13 Madhouse
14 Hebrew ascetic
15 Glacial era
16 Meadow
17 Caustic
19 Female swan
20 Sagacious
23 Adam's son
24 With corolla parts
26 Roundup
28 Recount
29 Iodine compound
35 Put ahead
36 In fee simple
38 Indo-Chinese district (var.)
39 Shrieks
42 Feminine appellation
45 Musical sound
46 Anthropic
49 Blue mineral
52 Obliterate
54 Phoned
55 Canaanite king
56 Girl's name
57 Massenet opera

DOWN
1 Combustible material
2 Church section
3 Constellation
4 Bishoppie
5 So much (musical)
6 Detective (slang)
7 Poem
8 Rebuttal
9 Enclosure

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS
10 So be it
12 Actual
13 Astringent
18 Tear
20 Begs
21 Genus of willows
22 Opera singer
23 Operatic solo
24 Curved handle (dial)
25 Taro root
27 Reclined
28 Healing device
29 Suppose
31 Auricular
34 Won
37 Papal name

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11 Astringent
13 Astringent
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