

Brasilia Grows, But Not As Planned

(Editor's note: Brasilia is a city of dashing modern architecture carved out of a virgin jungle. For Brazil to establish a new, "dream city" capital in the untamed hinterland, 500 miles inland from Rio de Janeiro and the populous coast, was a bold move indeed. Now, 32 months since Brasilia became the national capital, UPI Correspondent Denny Davis reports on what it is like.)

By H. DENNY DAVIS
United Press International
Brasilia—UPI—Almost three years after it became the national capital, this carefully designed city of the future continues to grow—although not exactly the way the planners expected.

When a nation sets out to build a dream city, it's not easy to make all the dreams come true at the same time. Brasilia today presents some odd contradictions:

Avenida W-3 is the main shopping district. But it was not designed that way. It was going to be a back street for warehouses and trucks. Instead, traffic boomed and today police have to whistle traffic to a halt to let pedestrians cross.

Three night clubs do good business in the middle of the week, but waiters yawn on Saturday nights. The big spenders, the high officials and lobbyists, jet to Rio and Sao Paulo on Friday afternoon. They don't come back until Monday.

Brasilia, the "city without stoplights," is also a city without stagnation. In a small, slow but steady stream, the people keep coming, most from Rio de Janeiro. They come despite mud, dust, successive political crises and the worst inflation Brazil has ever known.

No one seems to know exactly how many people there are in Brasilia. Ask any inhabitant and he will insist there are 250,000. But the government-owned electric company has only 25,000 customers, 5,000 of them non-residential.

"At least 10,000 of them are clandestine consumers," light company manager Afranio Barbosa said. "They came here when the city was under construction. Their lights were connected in a hurry. They have no meters, pay no bills, are not registered with us."

Barbosa shrugged his big dust-covered shoulders and shifted his feet. "We're rooting them out as fast as we can," he said.

Deputy Wilson Calmon of the chamber of deputies believes that after a few years, nearly all the deputies will have their homes here. Critics have charged the chamber

rarely has a quorum because members don't want to stay in Brasilia.

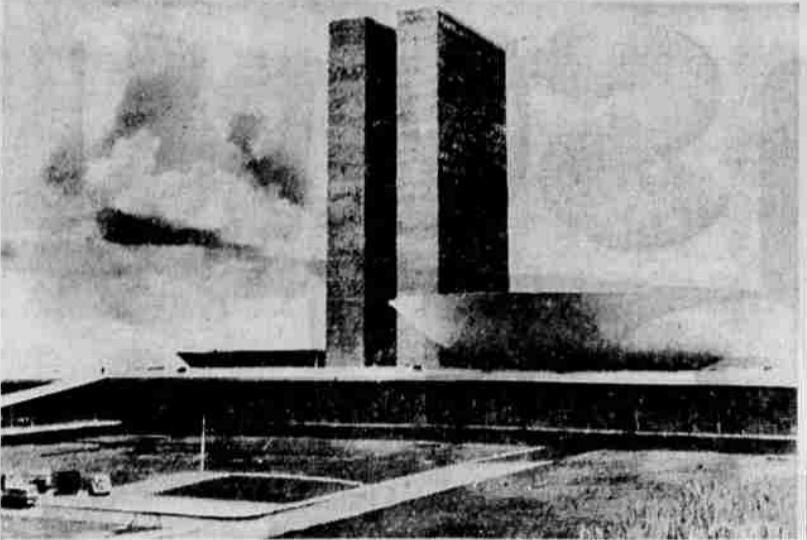
Calmon himself has homes in both Rio and Brasilia. He pays \$24 a month rent for his apartment here, but spends five times that much flying back and forth between the two cities.

"When we couldn't get a quorum in Rio no one thought much about it," he said. "Up here when we lack a quorum, the Rio papers try to blame Brasilia."

Deputy Cid Carvalho is a critic of the government's rental policy. He calls it "paternalistic, anti-housing and anti-private enterprise." He presented a bill to force the government to sell its apartments to the occupants, then use the proceeds to build more housing. Rents would be increased for those who do not choose to buy the apartments they occupy.

"In proportion to family income, rents in Brasilia are lower than those in the Soviet Union, where they average 10 per cent of income," he said. "No one wants to build a home here in these circumstances."

There's a continuous housing shortage. The government housing where rentals are as low as \$12 a month for a two-bedroom apartment. Private builders say they cannot compete with government



HAS GROWING PAINS—Thirty-two months after becoming Brazil's national capital, Brasilia is suffering from some odd growing pains, but continues to become a dream city. This picture shows the Congressional complex. The dome at left is the Senate; inverted dome at the right is the Chamber of Deputies. Between them are skyscrapers containing offices of Brazilian lawmakers. (UPI)

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flights a week to Brasilia, and the others have none at all. Brasilia has a higher standard of living than any other city in Latin America, an independent foundation reported. Four out of five homes were found to have TV sets. Nearly the whole population has steady government jobs. But an agronomist who made tests said the soil in the region has "the worst soil in the world." Most food still must be trucked in from the coast, 500 miles away.

Housewives report prices reasonable at modern supermarkets, but the women miss the wider selections and the limitless window-shopping of the coastal cities.

Brasilia's most stable, contented residents come not from Rio or Sao Paulo. They come from the surrounding rural areas of Golas and Minas Gerais states, and from drought-stricken north east Brazil. For these Brasilia is the big town, a gleaming white metropolis of glamour and opportunity.

Brasilia is getting to look more "civilized," despite occasional electric power failures, and an overlay of dust from hundreds of construction projects.

In the beginning, it was common practice for a merchant to launch two types of businesses in the same store. This is disappearing. There is still one neon sign that says, "bar and barbershop." But that remarkable establishment of the early days, "Dom Camillo's Pizzeria and Office Supply," has split up into two concerns.

Elaborate Street System
The elaborate street system of freeways, cloverleaves and underpasses, is in full operation and in most cases works beautifully. It is possible to drive safely from the center of town to the jet airport in 10 minutes; an arrangement that many jet-served cities around the world might envy.

The town's increasing sophistication fills some inhabitants with nostalgia. When Tom Barrett, a U. S. embassy attaché from Scranton, Pa., first came here, he dressed in khakis and engineer's boots, and splashed through the mud in a jeep. Now he must wear a conservative business suit and a tie. He toots up to his office in a Chevrolet Impala with power steering.

"It was more fun in the old days," he mused.

Scranton Faced With Spoils System Problem

By ROBERT WALTERS
United Press International
Harrisburg, Pa.—UPI—Appearing in offices throughout Pennsylvania's ornate capitol after the November election was a poorly printed card which said on its cover: "A message from Gov.-elect William W. Scranton."

State employees who opened it read: "You're fired."

The greeting was unofficial and the work of practical jokesters but its message was a sharp reminder to thousands of state workers that because their party lost the gubernatorial election they would probably lose their jobs.

When Scranton is inaugurated as Pennsylvania's 103rd governor Tuesday he will inherit a host of problems—but perhaps none as politically volatile as the question of what to do with 55,000 state jobs which have traditionally been filled through the patronage system.

Contrast Spoils Systems
In contrast to Pennsylvania's vast "spoils system," only 1,233 of California's full-time state employees are unprotected by civil service. In New York, more than 104,000 state payrollers are protected from political dismissal, leaving only 8,899 jobholders—commissioners and deputies at one end of the scale and common laborers at the other—vulnerable to firing with a change of administration.

"Almost every other major state in the nation has long since adopted an effective system of civil service," Scranton said during the campaign which was to catapult him to national political prominence.

"We can have bigger and bolder political machines or we can have better state services... we cannot have both," he added. "Pennsylvania state government groans beneath the worst spoils system in American political history."

Harsh Facts, Figures
The words were harsh, but behind them were equally harsh facts and figures. "Almost three out of every four state employees—many of them professionally trained

career workers—have no merit system protection of any kind. Those who are protected come under a checkerboard pattern of no less than five different civil service systems.

The Pennsylvania State Council of Public Employees (APL-CIO), which claims to represent 25,000 commonwealth workers, places a price tag of \$50 to \$60 million on the lost services and retraining necessary to replace each politically sponsored Democrat with a Republican.

The problem has become so acute that 19 statewide organizations—ranging in their political views from the state chamber of commerce to Americans for Democratic Action—recently banded together to present a program of civil service reform to the incoming administration.

Other Side of Issue
But on the other side of the issue are powerful elements of the Republican party who believe—as did Democrats when they came into power eight years ago—that the right to fill those thousands of jobs belongs to the victorious party.

Scranton, in his post-election statements, has insisted that he intends to carry out his campaign pledge that "at the end of my administration, Pennsylvania will no longer provide the worst example of the spoils system in the United States."

He has designated two high-ranking aides to work with citizens groups in planning a comprehensive reform and has others working on legislation which he plans to submit to the current general assembly.

Would Give Up Jobs
Last month he declared that Republican county chairmen who wished to hold major state positions would have to give up their political jobs. More than half of the Democratic county chairmen are currently on the state payroll.

The announcement came after Allegheny county GOP Chairman Paul Huges reportedly asked Scranton to consider him for the post of insurance commissioner. Huges had delivered the traditionally Democratic county—which in-



WILLIAM W. SCRANTON
Inherits Host of Problems

cludes Pittsburgh and many of its suburbs—into the Scranton column in November, but the governor-elect refused to be swayed.

Huges remained as county chairman and the insurance post went to another man. **Difficult to Obtain**
Definite figures are difficult to obtain, both because of the political considerations involved and the complexities of the system, but according to best estimates, here is what currently makes Pennsylvania state government run:

Of the approximately 82,000 persons on the payroll, only 27,000 are covered by some form of civil service, according to the State Civil Service Commission.

Some 13,000 employees enjoy "legislative civil service" under terms of a law enacted in 1941 which provides the firmest protection. Another 3,000 employees are under "contractual civil service." Most of them are working on federal projects or with federal funds and are given the protection because the federal law requires it. **Can Place Positions**
The state executive board has the power to place positions under civil service and has thus designated some 10,000 jobs. But the executive board is headed by the governor and controlled by the party in power. Under the provisions of the law a new executive board may remove coverage from previously designated positions.

Included in the above totals are quasi-independent civil service programs in the state health and highways departments. These programs include some features of the three major systems, some unique to the department.

But only 14 per cent of the highways employees and 35 per cent of those in the health department are covered. The same patchwork systems extends to other agencies.

To be eligible for a patronage job the party faithful go to their local political leader and, in return for past favors done or future favors expected, ask him to endorse the ap-

he will move to give merit protection to three broad groups of state employees—those holding jobs requiring specialized training, those holding jobs which continue over number of years and even administrations, and those whose jobs have some regulatory function.

Concurrently, he has promised to "seek merit system legislation for all genuine career employees who are now covered by executive order... to provide more advantageous and enduring protection."

"We will go for these agencies to others, until we have achieved comprehensive merit system reform," he has promised.

Variety of Positions
The vast variety of positions he intends to include present a problem in itself. At the bottom of the scale are domestics, charwomen, and highway department personnel who shovel snow from deserted roads in the middle of the night.

At the other end are departmental policy makers who earn upward of \$20,000 annually. Scranton believes the top personnel in each agency—his cabinet members—should

remain appointees but is still not sure where on the pay scale to draw the civil service line.

There are the cynics here who refuse to accept the plans as anything more than an extension of Scranton's campaign promises, and there are those who believe that he will fail if he seriously intends to pursue the program.

Lawrence Among Latter
Among the latter is outgoing Gov. David L. Lawrence who, after four years in power, said last month: "The governor-elect won't be able to get rid of 50,000 patronage jobs and run the state government. You just can't do that."

But Scranton, regarded by many as a dark horse possibility for the Republican presidential nomination in 1964, has strengthened his pledge each time he has reiterated it. "One item alone stands like a millstone around our neck. I refer to the mammoth spoils system," he recently told a national television audience. "Pennsylvania must clean its own house before she can stand as a bulwark against the monster bureaucracy that daily swells in Washington."

Plans for Leasing Industrial Site to Stimulate Interest
Ashland—Following approval by the Ashland city council, plans for lease of a 20-acre industrial site is expected to stimulate interest in development of several businesses in the area. The action was taken this week.

Request for a lease on the property was made by Thomas J. Parker Associates. The firm asked for a two-year lease with option to sub-lease and a 10-year renewal option on all unused property in the Ashland industrial district. At present Pacesetter Homes, W. Langlers and the forest service are located in the area. They would not be included in the Parker proposal.

Mayor Richard Neill named a committee from the council to meet with City Attorney Harry Skerry and City Superintendent Elmer Biegel to work on the plans.

In other council action, an ordinance was passed rezoning Highway 66 from Ashland st. to the city limits for garages but not service stations.

Approval was given for vacation of the alley between Episcopal st. and the former Episcopal property now included in Southern Oregon college campus.

Action on sale of city property on Winburn Way to Hilda Temple was postponed pending further conference with Shrine officials. Some months ago, the Shrine took an option on the property adjacent to the warehouse with intent to erect a building.

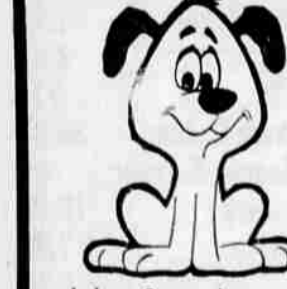
The council authorized Biegel to call for 1963 oil and gasoline bids and for the

Gandee Printing Center to Open

The Gandee Printing Center, 625 Market st., is expected to open for business by March 1, according to Ron H. Gandee, partner in the firm.

The business name for the center was recently assumed by Ron and Marjorie Gandee and Paul E. and LaDonna Parson, 3445 Hollywood ave.

Construction is under way on the 3,200 square foot printing center north of the Medford Shopping Center. It will provide complete job printing, Gandee said, both lithography and letter press.



ATTENTION DOG OWNERS!

Jackson County dog owners may apply and receive their dog licenses and tags by simply filling in the form below and mailing with the required fee to E. M. MADDEN, COUNTY CLERK, COURT HOUSE, MEDFORD, OREGON. License fees are as follows: Male dogs \$2.00; spayed female dogs \$2.00, female dogs \$3.00. PLEASE SEND ONLY CHECK OR MONEY ORDER WITH YOUR APPLICATION. Your license and tag will be mailed to you immediately upon application and remittance. If you have more than one dog, please use other forms of this nature or attach a separate schedule with the required information.

FINAL DATE FOR PURCHASING A DOG LICENSE WITHOUT PENALTY IS MARCH 1, 1963.

Application for Dog License
1963

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Amount of Money Enclosed _____

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5.00 sets, now	4.47

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Skyfire Throw Glider (reg. 79c)	49c
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