

## Jobs Under Walker One Way Or Another

ONE of the more fascinating traits of Gov. Dan Walker is his persistence in placing in important state jobs persons whose qualifications have been found lacking by the Senate when nominated for other positions.

The governor's score in this category has now increased to four with the appointment of Mrs. Nancy Philippi, previously rejected by the Senate for the post of director of local government affairs, as director of the newly-created Governor's Task Force On Flood Control.

She will be paid \$27,000 a year. What about qualifications?

Walker in the official state news release announcing Mrs. Philippi's appointment is quoted as commenting that "she has gained invaluable experience in the area of flood control while working at the Department of Local Government affairs."

One must assume that Mrs. Philippi is a fast learner considering the fact she entered state service with the Walker administration which has completed less than one year. Whatever experience she may have gained in flood control or anything else during her brief stint in the Department of Local

Government Affairs, obviously did not impress the Senate.

Nor is Mrs. Philippi's overall background, as impressive as it may be in some respects, one that provides the technical and administrative experience one might expect for an executive in a post so concerned with technological questions in the highly-specialized flood-control engineering field.

The state press release sums up her background as follows:

"Mrs. Philippi was formerly executive director of Citizens Schools Committee, a civic watchdog organization for quality schools in Chicago.

"Before that she was a news-woman in New Jersey and held positions in consumer research in Chicago and marketing research in California.

"She has been an active member of the League of Women Voters for the past 15 years."

All this qualifies her for a sensitive post in flood control about as much as the fact, not mentioned in the news release, that she was an active worker on the Walker election staff during his 1972 campaigns.

It is difficult to be optimistic about flood control in Illinois.

## Japan's Foreign Policy

WHEN the United States of America proposed earlier this year that Japan be taken into the U.S.-European partnership, the reception from the continent was cool.

On the other hand, the reception that Western Europe extended to Japan's Premier Kakuei Tanaka, on a two-week state visit to Western Europe and the Soviet Union indicates that the initial European displeasure was over the source of the idea rather than its substance.

Pettiness aside, Japan's new policy of a balanced international posture that is more independent of the United States, but which does not erode U.S.-Japanese friendship, is a sound one.

Since its emergence into the modern world in 1868, and until 1945, Japan actually had a closer relationship with Europe than did the United States. The reasons for improving the more distant relationship that now exists are compelling. Japan's trade with the Common Market now is more than \$3.5 billion annually and improving. The trade, however, is encountering some of the same problems that are visible here. For example, last year Japan sold \$1 billion more in Europe than it bought from the Common Market. This year the total is expected to be about \$1.7 billion more. Europeans are be-

coming restive about the deficit in their balance of payments. Mr. Tanaka undoubtedly tried to set their minds at ease. Allocations of increasingly scarce oil supplies suggest other areas of fruitful exploration. Despite the increasing problems, no Japanese head of state has visited Europe since 1962. The consultations will be closer now.

By contrast, the relationships between Japan and the Soviet Union have been marked by enmity in the last century. Russia refused to endorse the peace treaty the allies negotiated with Japan in 1951. Moscow did sign a "Declaration of Peace" five years later but all Japanese regimes since that date have insisted that this no more could be done until the Soviet Union returns the four Southern Kurile Islands which it seized from Japan at the close of World War II.

Circumstances, however, can compel change. Japan wants a bigger share of the Soviet consumer market. Mr. Tanaka will seek to stimulate development of Siberian gas and oil, a project which has been under discussion between Moscow and Tokyo for the last decade. For its part, the Soviet Union undoubtedly sees better relations with an industrialized Japan as a means of bettering the life of the average Russian.

## Committee For Schools

WE are pleased that Gov. Dan Walker has named a special committee to choose nominees for the new State Board of Education. As we noted in an earlier editorial recommending such action it will be a step toward the intended goal of establishing a politics-free office of state superintendent of public instruction.

It should be noted that the idea for the special committee originated with the present elected Supt. of Schools Michael J. Bakalis.

The selection committee, which appears ably headed by Robert E. Brooker, a Chicago business executive, will nominate 50 candidates of which the governor as authorized by the 1970 Constitution will select the 17 members of the board. They in turn will pick the chief executive officer to replace the Superintendent of Public Instruction starting in 1975.

There is no more sensitive or challenging task in Illinois state government than administering the public school system.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY:



## Individual Against The State

ANOTHER thing that happened in The Summer of '42 is that the Pentagon erected an inconspicuous blockhouse in a far-away reach of Long Island overlooking Block Island Sound, and perched in it a little team of observers who, with electronic material and binoculars, looked up and over into the waters for tell-tale signs of — German U-boats.

Although Hitler committed suicide in April of 1945, the Pentagon showed its usual caution, and did not list the property as for sale until 1950, in case there were any left-over U-boats with designs on Eastern Long Island. The property was bought for the peanuts it was worth by Mrs. Hilda Lindley, a young woman whose marriage broke up a few years later.

There, without alimony or help of any kind from anyone, Mrs. Lindley spent every weekend with her three children, leaving to go to work in a publishing house in New York City on the 5:30 a.m. train on Mondays. She saved every penny she earned, sent her children to fine schools, and built up her beloved blockhouse and, in her spare time, importuned the elders of Suffolk County to take over the adjacent 800 acres as a part of the land bank program.

SHE must have argued the case very eloquently, because said elders suddenly felt the

acquisitive imperative, and decided a year or so ago to take over not only the 800 acres of wild land, but also the two acres that belonged to poor Mrs. Lindley. And this even though her own little acres and the blockhouse are discreetly situated so as not conceivably to interfere with anyone who will use the wild and beautiful facilities of the area and the beach after its appropriation by the County.

Mrs. Lindley is not without friends, indeed it is more accurate to say that she is without enemies, and suddenly a front page story appeared in the New York Times. In due course, the Suffolk County legislators, who have no desire at all to be mean to Mrs. Lindley but who tend to act rather categorically, as government agencies tend to prefer to do, hammered out a proposal.

MRS. Lindley had said to them: Look, what would you say to the following arrangement? If you will permit me, — and if I am dead, my children, — to live here for 35 years, then I will give you my blockhouse and my two acres, at no cost. The legislature, at first reluctant, agreed — but inserted a vital stipulation, namely that at any time in the future, the legislature could change its mind and evict Mrs. Lindley, paying her at that time an amount of money proportionate to that part of the 35 years that was left to run.

Mrs. Lindley, though unhappy as anyone would be at the prospect that on one month's

notice she might need to abandon her dream house, agreed but asked for a reciprocal privilege. Suppose, before the 35 years, she took sick, and needed (let us say) to live in Florida, or at a nursing home, or whatever. She would want the right then to turn over the house to the County, again for the proportionate sum of money. As the brokers would say, the County having demanded a Call, the lady respectfully requests a Put.

No soap.

A HUMAN story, the individual against the state. But the state armed with its most lethal instrument: eminent domain. I fear eminent domain more than I fear Executive Supremacy: because there is no effective appeal against its abuse — except, of course, the appeal to the good nature of a group of gentlemen who should not punish Mrs. Lindley in Long Island for the effrontery of Mrs. King in Houston.

And anyway, if they say no, they had better watch out. Because that blockhouse, naturally endowed, will undergo a strange, and once again discreet, transformation. And when the agents come to take it, they will perish under a rain of arrows shot through the machicolations of Mrs. Lindley's dream house by her friends, who will gather there to make the point that even as in the past the price of liberty was eternal vigilance against German submarines, now the price is vigilance against unfeeling gentlemen from the County legislature.

JIM BISHOP:



## More Savvy About Sex

SEX is imperative communication. It speaks suddenly and compulsively of many things, ranging from love, which is a lacy prison cell for two, all the way down to simple sensuality, humiliation and degradation. No where in the field of thought can so much be said in gasping silence.

The indomitable strength of sex is also its weakness. More perjury emanates from muffled pillows than from the endless march of witnesses in all the courts. In this country, the emergence of the sex culture from the back seats of automobiles to the dining room table stuns the old and exhilarates the young.

The esoteric decision of the U.S. Supreme Court to restore sex to its ancient place inside a sealed box called public decency, and to permit 10,000 communities to set up 10,000 standards of what constitutes decency is, to use the vernacular, "a cop out."

No local judge, no sheriff, no policeman is qualified to state the limits of community standards. The premise is so specious that no one can, with certainty, determine what is sexy and what is dirty. I read a great deal about "hard core pornography" but I do not understand the precise difference between an explicitly detailed love story and a disgusting episode.

The trouble with sex is that it is always being reinvented by the young. Never mind that they cannot devise anything new which was not practiced by the Greek, Roman, Hebrew and Chinese cultures of thousands of years ago — the kids say it is new and that makes it original.

BOARDS of Education reach timidly toward the biology of sex and, being older and more conservative, they approve, a program which makes sex appear to be in antisepetic experiment which could lead to venereal disease. The negative approach, fortunately, does not impress students who are young, full of energy and desire.

Denmark has proved that if all restraints are withdrawn, the sexually hungry are soon satiated and the dirty books and movies become a glut in dusty warehouses. The encapsulated red-light district of Hamburg, Germany, is well policed, but business has fallen off because tourists are more inter-

ested in photos of prostitutes beckoning from windows than in becoming patrons.

Sexually, the more we repress the more we encourage licentiousness. The children suspect that some of the things which occur behind parental boudoir doors would condemn them to hell. The late Father Ralph Gorman, editor of "The Sign," said that the trouble with religion in America was that the responsible citizens refused to acknowledge that there are 10 commandments — to them there is but one, the violation of chastity.

In addition, the double standard is ridiculous and absurd. Many mothers think it is permissible for sons to "sow their wild oats," but not for daughters. It occurs to me that the mathematics indicates that, in order to sow an oat — wild or tame — the boy is going to have to hunt out the proper daughter of some mother who has ordered her to remain chaste.

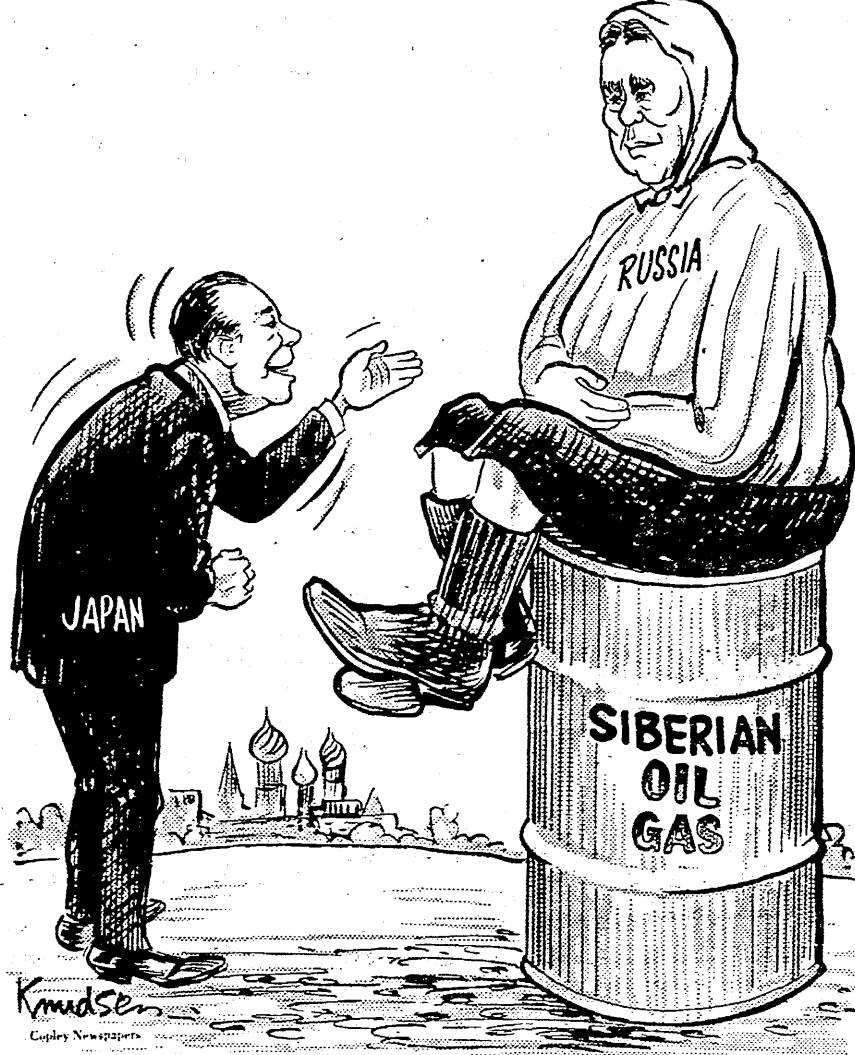
SEX in adolescence is a drive akin to the desire to live. Most young ladies must ask themselves, "How far will I go?" The restraint puts the stamp of guilt on the girl, not the boy. He already knows that he is expected to be sexually aggressive, and will be forgiven for his "normal drive."

This is dangerous nonsense. Worse, the male world prides itself on the sexual ignorance of its females. What, for example, is virginity? It is incontrovertible proof to a husband that his bride has no way of knowing how poorly he performs. It is also testimony that there is one act in which the young wife didn't engage.

In my youth, girls bought sexy books guaranteed to be delivered by mail "in plain brown wrappers." Their desire to know what the excitement was all about branded the girls as "loose." Our culture has been enmeshed in a struggle to be sexually candid since those days, but the block to honesty is inhibited by the guilt feelings of parents.

It isn't the sheriff who is to blame. Nor the prosecutor and policeman. It's mother and dad. My mother's speech to my sister was exactly what Eleanor Roosevelt told her daughter Anna: "Sex is something to be endured by a wife." There is an echo of religious frigidity in it.

'Shall We Dance?'



BRUCE BLOSSAT:



## Everybody Cheating?

ONE of the unfortunate offshoots of the Watergate affair is that it is much harder now to talk of other misconduct, much of it ranging beyond politics, without seeming to alibi that "everybody does it."

Of course we have a right to expect the highest example of good conduct from our public officials, and most particularly from the President of the United States and his associates. And, of course, many who voice outrage are wholly honorable citizens who stand on unsailable moral ground.

Yet the broad public record of behavior today suggests that countless Americans must surely be grossly hypocritical if they are among those clucking their tongues over dismal violations of law and ethics revealed by Watergate.

For we live in an age when shocking misdeeds of many sorts, grading all the way from major crime to just plain brutal selfishness, are widespread. Moreover, much of this misbehavior is treated, sometimes in quite high and responsible circles of influence or authority, with an unwarranted tolerance, or indifference, or a shrugging attitude of helplessness.

EVERY day the episodes pile up. And for every one you hear about, there are thousands unreported or undiscovered. Take one week for starters. I learned from a close relative that her small mountain cabin, a long-time dream just realized, had been stripped clean, of all but its heaviest furnishings. One of ten such depredations in recent times. Result: cabin on the market, dream gone, official suggestions that nothing can be done to stop such thievery.

In the same span, Washington's Star-News carried a

story of sickening vandalism visited upon a celebrated old cemetery where lie buried many famous figures. The misdeeds went to the point of ripping open coffins and stealing jewelry from skeletal remains.

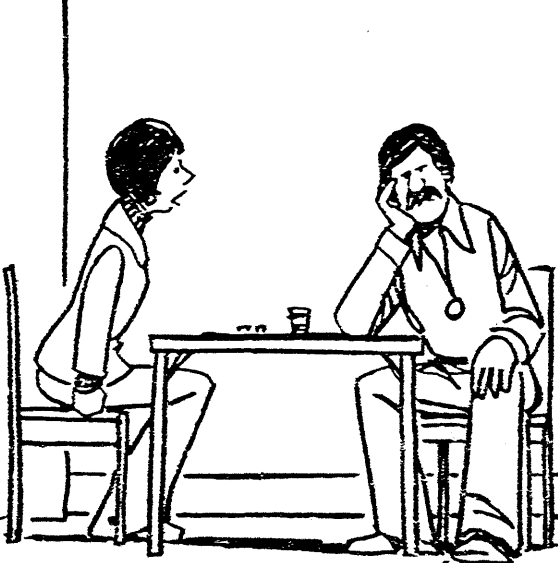
And there was an astounding report on so-called "telephone freaks," who have learned to employ trick devices to make calls without charge. The telephone companies are being defrauded of millions while some of these "freaks" meet openly, like an august body of scientists, to spread the word how to be crooked. The worst part of the story is that the defrauders run the gamut, from misguided youths who think a "new morality" in corporations will be a consequence of their personal immorality, to allegedly respectable businessmen (some stockbrokers were cited) who think it quite acceptable to cut corners at every turn.

LET'S not hide behind percentages which purport to show only a minor part of society involved. Immorality is widely pervasive among Americans. It is no answer, either, when shallow-minded scholars tell us things were at least as bad at the turn of the century or 200 years ago.

Trust in government is low? Yes indeed. But so is trust in many makers of products and sellers of services, in the "repairers" of goods, in some of your own neighbors, in the roaming shadowy figures who try to take everything not bolted down or guarded at high cost.

Today vast thievery, rated petty by police, enjoys a pass. They can't cope with the big thefts. Much ordinary misbehavior (like rampant bad driving which is both selfish and dangerous) is painfully endured. Trust? There is little anywhere. Most lies in fragments everywhere in society.

## BERRY'S WORLD



"It's the newest craze: What will our friends say when they find out you don't want to play backgammon?"

GRIN AND BEAR IT

BY LICHTY



"Can you call back later? ... Roscoe's wallowing in Watergate and ignoring the President's plea to get on with the nation's business?"