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Police chief requires citizens take gun class

CHELMSFORD, Mass. — It

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ay not be legal, but Police hief Raymond McKeon insists at if you want to buy a gun u've got to prove first that you an handle it.

When Priscilla Hadley rewhen Fristma fridate is isn't issued without a suitability is wondered if she'd ever mus-test," he said, "while a license for r the courage to fire it. "I'm not interested in blow-

ng anyone away," she said, "but romen shouldn't be crippled ith fear at the prospect of using

Her apprehensions were dis-elled by Chief McKeon's ttempts to protect his communfrom needless deaths.

In a comprehensive home rearm program, he has made it ugh to obtain licenses and is seating owners about their reonsibilities as owners of a thal weapon.

Massachusetts requires guns be licensed (with a mandatory of 32,000.

one-year jail term for violation) but requires no practical knowledge and experience with handguns as a prerequisite for obtaining a license.

McKeon found that intoler-

'My God, a driver's license a gun doesn't stipulate that the potential owner know anything about using one. In Chelmsford, no one

obtains a firearms license without passing an intensive written exam and demonstrating the safe use of guns at the police range

McKeon said the tests could be challenged in court, but insisted, "those are my minimum standards of suitability, and I stand by them." But he's worried about those who obtained licenses before his restrictions were implemented more than a year ago in his comfortable town

The only solution, he said, was to offer free, day-long courses for those already owning or considering purchase of a gun Alarmed by National Safety

Council statistics which showed 1,900 accidental firearms deaths nationwide in 1982, McKeon said his goal was to turn the community "into one of the safest in the country" through a program other police departments can emulate

"We're not trying to discour-age people from purchasing guns," McKeon said. "What we want to do is prevent unneces-sary tragedies from happening." The Home Firearms Respon-sibility course, run by three officers and a civilian expert on guns, focuses on ammunition,

identifying and operating firearms and the responsibilities of an owner. Then it's out to the range for practical experience.

Japan trails U.S. output

¹United Press International NEW YORK — Americans harbor many illusions about Japanese industry and the productivity of its workers, say two university professors of Japanese extraction.

Contrary to current popular belief, U.S. workers actually are 30 percent more productive than Japanese workers except in those industries that manufacture largely for export and have turned heavily to robotics, says Prof. Koji Taira of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Taira adds that, while

Japan's economic growth has been gaining on that of the United States by 10 percent a decade, the Japanese hope of reaching full economic parity with the U.S. in per capita Gross National Product probably will not be reached. The newest estimates of some Japanese economists, he said, put Japan's potential growth now at a rate no greater than America's.

"If that's right," Taira said, "the U.S. will remain a com-fortable 30 percent ahead of Japan.'

Taira told United Press International Japan's auto-mobile industry is peaking and cannot continue to expand. He also said Japan's light industries, apparel and other consumer goods, are finding it ever harder to com-pete with Taiwan and other Asian countries.

Prof. William Ouchi, who teaches management at UCLA's Graduate School, said in an interview in the Manhattan Report on Economic Policy that naive Amer-icans believe the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry "knows all, sees all and tells everybody what to do" in business. The truth is just the opposite, Ouchi said. "The Japanese govern-ment intervenes far less directly in economic policy than the U.S. government does; things go by voluntary consensus in Japan, not by gov-ernment intervention." Ouchi attributed much of

the current Japanese success in competition with the U.S. to structural failures in the American system. For exam-ple, he said, American law puts too many restrictions and obstacles in the way of intercompany joint research and development projects. Japanese law and custom favor such projects. Another big failing in the

United States, Ouchi said, is that "in a society that cherishes private property rights, we have, paradoxically, favored a system in which nobody really owns our big corporations. therefore you have companies drifting or running amok.

Big Japanese companies are tightly owned by big banks and so top management is constantly monitored. Ouchi blamed the Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which forbids bank ownership and control of

non-banking businesses for much of the current failure of U.S. industry. He said the United States is the only industrial democracy in the world that has such a law.

Ouchi is most widely Known as the author of "Theory Z: How American Business Can Meet the Japanese Challenge." In this book, he deals at some length with the Japanese practice of lifetime employment, which he terms a critical factor. His

Company Z seeks to make American employment conditions just as attractive or more attractive in different ways.

Rescuers want cautious hikers

But sometimes an inexperienced and thoughtless hiker is When volunteer rescuers have they get understandably

whether the climbers were negli-

Waren said.

mistake involved a young couple

