

The News-Review

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GUEST EDITORIAL

By ROBERT W. SAWYER

It is strange that there is so much uncertainty about the party designation under which Wayne Morse will seek re-election to the Senate next year. It is true, of course, that he still clings to his Independent label and refuses to say what his 1956 course will be. He is voting with the Democrats in the Senate and thereby has bought himself some good committee appointments and so long as playing "hard to get" brings prizes and publicity Morse will play. Nevertheless, and in spite of this current coyness we predict with confidence that come 1956 Morse will ask for the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator. In short, he will run as a Democrat.

This confidence of ours is based on an examination of the Morse record and, in particular, on an application of the Morse formula. This formula, unique with Morse,

ABOUT THE AUTHOR—Robert W. Sawyer, native of Maine and graduate of Harvard Law School, came to Oregon and purchased the Bend Bulletin in 1914. He was publisher and editor of that newspaper until its sale last year to Robert Chandler. He served as county judge of Deschutes County, 1920-27, was a member of the Oregon Highway Commission. Nationally known for his work in the field of conservation, particularly reclamation, he is a past president of the Oregon Reclamation Congress, and a director of the National Reclamation Congress. He was chairman of the State Capitol Reconstruction Commission and a member of the Oregon State Planning Board. He was given the Ames Voorhies Honor Award by the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association in 1947.

operates with the same certainty as does, say, Gresham's law in finance or Boyle's law in physics.

A single example gives one the idea. In 1952 Morse campaigned vigorously for the nomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower as the Republican presidential candidate. After the nomination he wrote to Eisenhower promising to throw himself with all his vigor into the campaign to help him and Nixon. "As a liberal Republican," he wrote, "I am proud to support you."

He supported Stevenson.

Now about the candidacy for the Senate? Speaking in the Senate on April 24, 1953 Morse said: "Mr. President, when 1956 comes, the people of my state will pass judgment again, and at that time I will be running on the Independent ticket."

Just over two weeks later, on May 10, Morse appeared on the "Meet The Press" radio program. Peter Edson, the NEA columnist, was one of the question-asking newsmen on the program and he put this question to Morse: "Senator," Edson said, "you're up for re-election again in 1956; will you run?" And Morse's prompt answer was: "I shall run and I shall run as an Independent."

There's the record. Now apply the Morse formula. Morse will run as a Democrat.

WRONG WAY DECISION

Judge Sawyer apparently wrote his prediction on Senator Morse's candidacy before the appearance of the current copy of *Time* magazine. Had he waited, he would have had corroboration of the "Morse formula"—the technique of the "wrong-way decision."

The magazine features a comparison between Morse and Neuberger in the current issue. Relating Morse's contradictions, it points out:

In 1951 Harry Truman asked him to be Attorney General and clean up the scandal-ridden Justice Department. Morse rejected the offer on the ground that the problem was the responsibility of the Democratic Party. Since then, he has changed his mind: "What do they mean 'party responsibility'? Watch out for it. It's a cliché. It's an alibi for doing what a close-knit group of machine politicians think ought to be substituted for representative government."

In 1948 and 1950 he campaigned for Douglas McKay when McKay ran for governor. After 1952, Morse changed his mind about McKay.

An avowed opponent of filibustering, as a matter of principle, Morse nevertheless holds the Senate record (22 hours, 26 min.) for a filibuster in 1953 against the Hottel-Tidelands bill.

Time calls attention to Morse's great enthusiasm for Eisenhower in 1952 as compared with his more recent statement that Ike is "the most dangerous man ever to have been in the White House."

Judge Sawyer's prediction appears to have solid foundation—CVS.

Hal Boyle

By SAUL PETT
FOR HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—I have just about lost all my patience with Christian Dior.

I'm fed up to here with this French fashion designer. If I could be sure I wouldn't get air sick and he wouldn't fight back, I'd fly over to Paris and give him a new flat look, somewhere around the nose.

Just when the French Chamber of Deputies quiets down and the rest of the world begins to think France may be getting some stability, Dior opens up. Why? Who appointed him the patron saint of fashion? By what authority? Was he elected or did he pick up the franchise in a smoke-filled room? Wherever he got it, we ought to take it back.

Dior has de-emphasized the bosom, eliminated the waist, flattened the hips, hidden the knees and elbows and given me a consistent pain in the neck. Where will he strike next? When he's done, what will there be left to look at—a woman's knuckles?

Not content with hiding them, he has to get nasty about a woman's knees and elbows. Her knees, he said, is the "ugliest spot in a woman's anatomy" and her elbow isn't much better. Both, he said, should be covered up.

Baloney, Monsieur. Some men like a woman's ears best; others, the back of the neck or the wrists or the instep. I'm strictly a knee and elbow man myself.

A woman's knee can be beautiful, a work of art unto itself. It can be round and soft and dim-

pled. Have you seen many things nicer than a woman crossing her knees? A knee can reflect character. Have you ever seen a woman of character without knees? Anatomically, a knee serves as a joint. It helps hold a woman together. And, more than ever, it seems to me, the world needs visible evidence of whatever it is that holds a woman together. Same with elbows. Elbows hold them together. At the elbow, a woman finally comes to a point. Why take that away from them? They come to the point so seldom, you know. A woman carries her funny bone in her elbow and in these times of stress and strain it ought to be more visible, not less. Besides a woman is best guided—when she can be guided at all—by a man's thumb and index finger being pressed gently but firmly under her elbow. Clothes only get in the way.

Dior said that before creating a new design he broods about women for a long time. Many men brood about women but how many conclude that they ought to be covered up?

First Dior lowers dresses six

State of the Union



In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

most feathers from the goose with the least squawking."

But—Seriously—I hope these experts who are instructing the members of the committee of the Oregon house of representatives go rather exhaustively into the effects of taxation on industrial development.

Everyone who has ever had anything to do with efforts to balance Oregon's economy by bringing more industrial development to the state has run into the fact that the tax systems of all Oregon's neighbors (with the possible exception of Idaho) are MORE FAVORABLE TO INDUSTRY than Oregon's system.

That is a serious roadblock in the way of further industrial development.

Speaking of tax problems, here is a typical one from Washington: "Congressional reaction to President Eisenhower's federal pay raise proposals seems to be generally favorable. Most members apparently support the idea of giving prompt increase to federal employees, but the companion proposal to increase postal rates has met considerable resistance."

Well, gentlemen, it's as broad as it's long. If you raise wages without raising postal rates the increase will come out of the pocket in which the people keep their tax money. If you raise postal rates, the increase will come out of the pocket in which they keep their stamp money.

In either event, the people pay the bill.

In his postal message this week, President Eisenhower said that second-class postal rates which apply on newspapers and magazines should be increased "until such matter makes a fair and reasonable contribution to postal revenues."

With that statement I am in complete agreement. If newspapers and magazines are carried at a loss in the mails, it amounts to a subsidy. As one newspaper publisher, I want NO subsidies. Incidentally, less than ten per cent of this newspaper's circulation is carried in the mails at second-class rates.

REA Reports 5 Per Cent Drop In Per Unit Price

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Rural Electrification Administration (REA) said Thursday there was a 5 per cent drop in 1954 in the unit cost of electrical power furnished residential users by rural power concerns which it financed. The cost was said to have averaged 3.06 cents a kilowatt hour compared with 3.22 cents in 1953. The REA reported also that such users increased their use of electricity last year an average of 13.9 per cent.

State Legislature Bills On File At City Hall

All bills being introduced in the State Legislature are available in the Roseburg City Hall, according to City Recorder Mildred Hennessey. She said Douglas County's three delegates to the assembly requested that the bills be made available to the public, and the city hall has been put on the mailing list. Anyone may inspect the measures, Mrs. Hennessey said, by stopping off in the office.

Inches and women not only find their dresses obsolete but also their skirts and suits and coats. Then somebody comes along and raises the hems. Again a new wardrobe.

Reminds me of a game of high-low. You poker players will understand. The man on your right is sure of winning high and bets like crazy. The man on the left bets equally heavy; he's sure of low. You're in the middle, completely boxed; either way it costs you money.

Sen. Magnuson Holds Nose Over Boxing Matches On TV

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON (D. C.)—Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D. Wash.), like many Americans, has been watching boxing matches on television—but lately he has been holding his nose over some of the contests he has seen.

Magnuson is wondering out loud whether professional boxing is going the way of professional wrestling, substituting the old custom of staging clean, hard fought, best-man-wins struggles with put-up or thrown fights designed only to make money for the promoters, the fighters and those who know on which man to place their bets.

This is why Magnuson, who is incoming chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, is amenable to the suggestion that professional boxing be investigated by Congress for possible tie with big-time racketeering. His committee is expected to go into the subject because televised fights are transmitted across state lines to a nationwide audience.

"I wasn't so bad in the old days when you and I could only see a fight by going to the arena," explained Magnuson. "If we didn't like the match or thought the fighters weren't doing their best, we could boo and holler and express our disapproval or walk out and not come back. Now it's different. These fights are in every home, and the kids see these boxing matches and get a wrong idea of what good sportsmanship and hard fought athletics are supposed to be."

A former quarterback at the University of Washington, Magnuson says he fears the consequences if youngsters take seriously what they see on TV in "big time" sporting arenas and begin to disregard the advice of their high school coach or scoutmaster to play the game hard and clean. "Wrestling is bad enough," added the senator, "but fortunately most people don't take it as seriously as they do boxing, and many people laugh at it like they would slapstick comedy."

Magnuson was urged to probe prize fighting by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), who said in 1950 when he was investigating crime and racketeering around the National Amateur Athletic Union (NAAU) that he obtained information that linked professional boxing to the underworld. But he said the committee hadn't sufficient time to check into it thoroughly.

Magnuson said his committee is already investigating television, and in that connection might tackle the boxing matter specifically. The senator has been advised by Chicago newsmen of information obtained by their newspapers pur-

porting to show a tie between professional prize fight matchmaking and the underworld of that city.

Although he comes up for re-election next year and, as most politicians see it, would benefit according to the probable sensational character of any such crime inquiry, Washington state's senior senator is taking a cautious approach to the possible investigation and sees no prospect of launching a full scale probe as asked by Kefauver.

Magnuson said he will put it up to his committee for the last word.

Long Runways For Fighter Jets No Longer Needed

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Air Force doesn't need long runways any more to get its fighter jets into the air. It can launch them from a 39-foot platform mounted on a truck.

The Air Force announced it has launched F84 Thunderjets from what it calls "zero length" launching platforms during tests at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

The tests, conducted by the Air Research and Development Command and Glenn L. Martin, used the same principle and equipment employed to launch the Martin Matador, a pilotless missile.

A "booster bottle" filled with propellant is attached to an F84 and the plane raised into launching position on the platform by mobile cranes.

The planes' turbojet engines are fired at full speed, then the propellant in the "booster bottle" goes into action, giving the plane a rocket kick that sends it off so swiftly it is airborne almost instantly.

The "booster bottle" is dropped once the propellant is exhausted. Martin test pilot, Bob Turner, says the strain of the takeoff is less than that which pilots normally experience during catapult takeoffs such as those used on ships.

Burglar Alarm Doesn't Prevent Store Looting

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Francis R. Applegate, owner of a sporting goods store, had an intercommunication system rigged up as a burglar alarm.

Sunday morning Applegate discovered \$1,657 worth of shotguns and rifles missing and a 400-pound safe lying in the back yard. The thieves had rolled the safe out the back door and left it there.

Bruce Bioassat

Lawmakers on Capitol Hill frequently chide the executive agencies of government for too much secrecy. They grow irritable when they can't get access to departmental files, and reports of conversations between top officials.

But they live in a glass house. The publication Congressional Quarterly recently reported that upwards of one-third of all sessions of congressional committees are conducted in secret.

Admittedly, there never has been a peacetime era like the one we live in, when the demands of national security compel a considerable degree of secrecy. Certain deliberations pertaining to atomic energy, to general defense, and to the nation's diplomacy, clearly must be kept close to the chest. But that requirement does not justify Congress in barring the public, as it did in 1954, from 41 per cent of all its hearings. In 1953, the figure was 34 per cent, which was bad enough.

The secrecy requirements first of World War II and then of the cold war have provided men in Congress and the executive branch

as well with the excuse to perpetuate and broaden a habit that is all too convenient for political figures. Congress assembles to deal with the public's business, and it should be the lawmakers' policy to let the public in on as much of that business as it can without hurting the national safety. When from a third to nearly a half of its committee sessions are held in secret, citizens can only conclude that their representatives are taking advantage of them. They are utilizing the temper of the times to justify cloaking their errors, their embarrassments, their decisions from public gaze. We have had this problem with us for a decade and a half. It is something of a shock to learn that it seems to be getting worse. The next time a committee chairman gets up on his hind feet and demands that a federal department bare its files, drop the fellow a note and ask him how many times in the year he's held public hearings. It's time we stopped using secrecy as a prime device for political protection.

Reader Opinions

Says Quote Didn't Apply To Pornographic Matter

OAKLAND — During a talk by Mr. Arlo Jacklin, the local magazine distributor to the Sutherland Lions Club a few weeks ago, he quoted from a minority report by Congressman Emanuel Celler. He stated generally that he could put in no better words his ideas regarding censorship than to read from the Congressional Record a portion of the minority report written by Representative Emanuel Celler from the 11th District of the State of New York. A portion of the quote is as follows: "...In the realm of free thought and free expression, how long shall we endure these insults hurled against our maturity, our judgement, our ability to think, act and breathe for ourselves?"

Having some doubt in my own mind as to what Representative Celler was referring to in the above statement regarding censorship, I wrote Congressman Celler a letter, informing him of the work of our decent literature committee, and asked him what he thought of the type of work that our committee was attempting to accomplish. On last Friday I received a very fine letter from Congressman Celler which relates the following:

"I have your very thoughtful letter concerning the complex problem of censorship."

The quotation which appeared in the newspaper and which you attached to your letter is an accurate report of what I did say. I do believe, however, that added to this statement should be another which I made in a minority report of the Select Committee on Current Pornographic Materials:

"What we have heretofore stated does not mean that we are oblivious to the existence of the problem of obscene and pornographic materials being disseminated to the public. But, as the committee notes, (Congress has already given considerable attention to the elimination of this evil, and has passed some stringent laws.) Laws governing the distribution of obscene literature presently exist in every State of the Union except New Mexico, and, according to the committee (in practically every community of importance in the United States.) The committee finds, and we agree, that lack of legislation (is not nearly as responsible for existing conditions as failure to enforce the laws now on the books.)"

As you can see from the above letter, the quote from Congressman Celler's report which Mr. Jacklin used while addressing the local Lions Club referred to censorship of books and articles on Communism and things of that nature and had nothing to do whatsoever with censorship regarding immoral and indecent literature.

Mr. Jacklin is indeed a very shrewd individual who should possibly be reminded of the old axiom that you can fool some of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time. He endeavored to place firmly the thought in our minds that Representative Celler's statement referred to censorship as it would affect indecent and immoral literature when actually Representative Celler was referring to books and articles which could be distributed and sold legally. As we can very readily read from Congressman Celler's letter, it is illegal in forty-seven of the forty-eight states to distribute, sell or have in your possession immoral or indecent literature. It is also gratifying to note that almost every community of importance in the United States has a law against the distribution of indecent or immoral literature.

I wonder if Roseburg, Sutherland, Oakland and Myrtle Creek could be listed in the group of cities or communities which Representative Celler referred to in his letter as having laws against indecent and immoral literature. To the best of my knowledge, they are not. However, even if they are, as Representative Celler points out in his letter, it is not the lack of legislation which is responsible for the presence of indecent and immoral literature on the news stands but rather the failure to enforce the laws which are presently on the books.

As chairman of the Knights of Columbus Decent Literature Committee, I would once again like to request that the citizens of Douglas County renew their vigilance against immoral and indecent literature on the news stands. If we all attempt to keep immoral and indecent literature out of our own homes and ask our neighbors to keep it out of their homes; if we continue to talk to our proprietors informing them that we do not feel that it is consistent with good business policy to sell wholesome food and drugs to keep our bodies healthy and indecent literature to morally corrupt the mind and will power of our youth and if we take our business elsewhere if the proprietor refuses to discontinue the sale of indecent and immoral literature, then we as individuals citizens of the area will be fulfilling our responsibility to the community and to our country as a nation.

It is also helpful to remember that because somebody says that something is so that in itself does not make it so. Check into statements as to their intent, content and text and in that manner we will all be able to keep the record straight.

RAYMOND J. MARTIN
Oakland, Ore.

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