

The News-Review

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(Editor's note: The following was published in the Corvallis Gazette-Times. Dr. A. L. Strand, president of Oregon State College, wrote the article as a guest editorial in that newspaper).
By DR. A. L. STRAND
President, Oregon State College

The presidents of the institutions that compose the Pacific Coast Conference met in Berkeley last Monday. Considerable advance information in the press, originating mostly in Seattle and Los Angeles, stated that we were going to revise the rules, rescind the actions against Washington and UCLA, and try to arrive at a "realistic" solution to the problems of inter-collegiate athletics in order to save the conference from dissolution. We didn't rescind anything. We didn't back up on our fundamental ideas about what college athletics should be. We did not shut off further investigation of cases but, on the contrary, emphasized the need of speed in completing action on them. We did open the way for a re-writing of the code that will place the importance on principles and less on its negative aspects. All of this, no doubt, to the disgust of Los Angeles sports writers, misguided alumni, and UCLA and USC bankrollers.

There were no dissenting votes at the meeting; all actions were unanimous. A proposition calling for the suspension of sanctions imposed to date by the conference, until such time as information pertaining to each member institution has been received and evaluated, didn't even come to a vote. It was just simply quashed. This brings up the main purpose of this editorial, that is, the voting on important matters in the conference and in the meetings of the presidents.

In the southern reaches of the conference there is strong belief that the small institutions in the north wield a power that far exceeds their importance. Writes Dick Hyland in the L. A. Times, June 18: "Frankly, I hope that the Pacific Coast Conference busts wide open this week, that the two Oregon schools, Washington State, and Idaho are told to go peddle their piddling little mental efforts to each other—and stay the hell out of the big boys' way. . . . As it is, (those four) need but one other vote to dominate the conference. They cannot do it on athletic fields, so they do their best—and wickedest—conniving in conference rooms. If you can't cross the big boys' goal lines, cross 'em off the eligibility lists! Issue edicts no one will respect—then, brother, sock it to 'em when the silly sacred code is ignored."

Of course everyone is familiar with the verbal loops of this particular writer and that he would hang his best friend in one of them if it would serve his column, but the opinion he expresses is nonetheless widely held in Southern California and is being used to vent their frustrations over recent penalizing of UCLA and what they know is coming up for USC.

Facts are no concern to Dick Hyland, but they may be to others. The vote in the conference meeting in San Francisco May 5-6, when the action on Washington was taken, was six to three, both Stanford and California voting with the small fry. The same was true at Victoria in the voting on UCLA. Who would expect Washington, UCLA, or USC (who could see the handwriting on the wall) to vote otherwise? In all the meetings of the presidents since 1950, all important measures and recommendations have received unanimous votes. I can remember one split vote. That was the first vote on eliminating spring football practice; President Fagg of USC and I voted against it, the other seven for it. There might have been a division on other rather minor matters but never on important things.

'Stinkers' Not Orators
Indeed, the declarations in behalf of idealism in the conduct of inter-collegiate athletics and strong statements in regard to the enforcement of the code have not come from any of the four little stinkers. Nor have they come conspicuously from California or Stanford. The really cloud-seeding oratory about the responsibility of institutions for their athletic programs, and the tough-minded warnings about the enforcement of the rules, have come from administrators in the two institutions who, in the words of Mr. Hyland, have now been socked.

As anyone, who knows what's been said within the councils of the conference, can see, this situation is very disconcerting to some people. One or more good scapegoats are needed. The best one has long been served up by the sports writers of the southern empire and needed only a little dusting off and refurbishing. It's those little, conniving institutions in the north, with their ridiculous payrolls, who are causing all the fuss.

Hal Boyle

TRINIDAD, B.W.I. (P) — The natives here have got a sure cure for excess weight. They just limbo it away.

The limbo should soon be sweeping the United States. I'll guarantee that any girl who practices the limbo for six weeks will have a waistline as supple as a fishing worm. Either that or she'll be in the hospital with a mystified doctor murmuring "Madam, how did you ever get yourself tied up like a pretzel?"

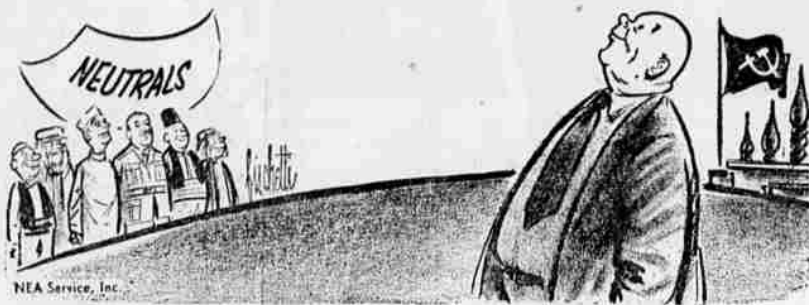
What is the limbo? It is an ancient African dance resembling the high jump. But instead of leaping over the crossbar, you dance under it, each time lowering the crossbar nearer to the floor. You wear nothing but a swim suit and dance barefooted. Sound simple? Try it. As the bar gets lower and lower, the dancer has to spread eagle his legs farther apart as he shuffles forward, his delicately balanced body and head bent backward like a weaving cobra.

The dance puts a tortuous strain on leg, stomach and back muscles. Before each effort the dancer loosens his body in wild leaps in time with a steel band as he chants his challenge to the other dancers.

"I want somebody to limbo like me—limbo, limbo, limbo like me!" "But 10,000 people can't limbo like me—limbo, limbo, limbo like me!"

Once he starts under the crossbar, however, the dancer has no energy for anything except his own strained contortions. Oddly

Another Kremlin Dove



Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

JOINT RESOURCE STUDY

Oregon Statesman, Salem

By Charles A. Sprague

A "partnership" which ought to meet with quite general approval is that contemplated in a joint study to be made by the Upper

McKenzie watershed. By invitation of J. Herbert Stone, regional U.S. forester, the new state water resources board has agreed to join in the study. The need for this was made clear in the recent sharp

controversy over the Beaver Marsh hydroelectric project of the Eugene Water & Electric Board. It will be recalled that the Board obtained licenses from the FPC and the State Hydroelectric Commission for this project which involved installing a dam at the outlet of Clear Lake in the Cascade

After the negative vote in Eugene, attention has been centered

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

ing our streets, WE'D WANT TO GET RID OF THEM. In time of peace, NO PEOPLE wants foreign troops on its soil. The presence of foreign troops in ANY country leads inevitably to a thought among the natives that they're there for no good purpose.

If we're to be logical, we must remember the long centuries of history when foreign troops on native soil almost certainly meant eventual conquest. AN LOSS OF LIBERTY. America is practically the first nation of world power size that doesn't want conquered territory.

When we consider the long and bitter experience of the past, we can hardly blame the people of other countries for suspecting that when we keep troops on their soil EVEN WE have in mind the thought of ultimate conquest.

What shall we do about it? I don't know. I'm no military strategist. But it is rather obvious that the communists are sure that in our foreign military bases they have a good propaganda weapon. They are using it for all it is worth. And, in every country where we have bases, they are having a lot of luck in turning the people against us.

In the senate this morning—following the vote in Iceland—Democratic Senator Henry Jackson of Washington made this statement: "The truth is that our overseas bases are becoming less and less reliable to support our air-atomic power. From Iceland to Okinawa, our key strategic bases are under political attack."

He added: "If our overseas bases are lost, we will need more long-range bombers capable of operating FROM THIS COUNTRY."

It is seldom enough that I find myself in agreement with Senator Henry Jackson, but in this case it looks like he is talking sense.

He has the widest following because he mixes comedy with his gyrations.

Moneywise, the best of limbo dancers at present hardly threatens to break into the Fred Astaire class. They have no difficulty staying marvelous slim. They don't earn enough to eat themselves out of shape.

A folklore scholar here estimated that ranking limbo dancers in the best Trinidad night clubs earn less than \$30 a week take-home pay.

To a visitor, however, limbo dancing holds some wonderful possibilities as an export to the United States. Not just to thin down our overweight dames either.

It could turn out to be a real exciting new craze for the American teen-ager. It might even take his mind off rock 'n' roll for a change—and who's against that?

Citizens Offer Freedom Bond For Otto Cahill

SALEM (P) — Otto Cahill may win his freedom this week less than two weeks after he began a delayed one-year sentence at the state prison here after being convicted of taking \$750 from a Lincoln County water district's funds.

Four coast area citizens have put up the \$10,000 bond ordered by the state Supreme Court last week when they issued a stay of execution. It is being checked by Polk County Dist. Atty. Walter Foster, who said Tuesday he has until Thursday to approve or disapprove it.

Offering \$5,000 of the bond were Marie Kauffman, Wecon Beach housewife, and L. D. Leighton, Otis farmer, while William Unger, Newport merchant, and Horace C. Buckingham, Newport commercial fisherman, put up the remaining \$5,000.

If the bond is approved by Thursday, Cahill may be freed just short of two weeks after he was brought to the prison here by ambulance, suffering from a heart ailment. Cahill began his sentence June 16 nearly two years after his conviction.

The onetime Lincoln County justice of the peace won a stay of execution from the court in a split 4-3 decision to permit his attorneys to file an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Idle TV Permit At Salem Target Of Rival Firm

WASHINGTON (P)—Salem Television Co. Monday asked the Federal Communications Commission to invalidate the construction permit for a channel 3 television station at Salem, Ore., and to award it to Salem Television.

The permit now is held by Salem radio station KSLM. The application said this firm had forfeited the permit, which was issued in September, 1953, because no station had been put in operation.

C. H. Fisher, owner of Salem Television, also is vice president of KVAL-TV at Eugene, Ore.

This is the second recent application for the unused channel at Salem. Storer Broadcasting Co. has advised the commission it has contracted to purchase the Salem channel, provided the commission will permit its transfer to Portland.

Storer wants to use the VHF channel to replace the UHF channel 27 now in use by Portland station KPTV.

Warren Follows Red Line, Senators Charge

WASHINGTON (P)—Sens. Eastland (D-Miss.) and McCarthy (R-Wis.) Tuesday accused Chief Justice Warren of "following the Communist Party line," and taking a view the Communists are just another political party.

Both said they did not accuse Warren of being a Communist, but McCarthy said "there is something medically wrong with him."

The senators delivered their concurring opinions on Warren at a Senate Internal Security subcommittee hearing. The subcommittee is studying legislation to strike down the Supreme Court's June 11 ruling that the federal employee security program does not apply to government workers in non-sensitive jobs.

The high court's majority opinion was written by Justice Harlan. Warren concurred in it.

State Rebekahs' Head To Visit Umpqua Lodge

Mrs. Ethel Gibbs, Oregon State President of the Rebekah Assembly, will pay her official visit to the Umpqua Rebekah Lodge, Friday, June 29.

Pauline McNeil, noble grand of the local lodge, reports that an initiation will be held at the 8 p.m. meeting, and a potluck supper will follow.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Department of Agriculture's original idea to keep the soil bank plan from being converted into a glorified crop insurance plan in this year's drought and flood areas turns out to be all wrong. Farmers with damaged crops will now be able to put land in the acreage reserve and get benefits.

The misunderstanding seems to have arisen from the fact that Department of Agriculture lawyers and experts didn't correctly interpret the intent of Congress.

The Senate version of the farm bill directed only that the Secretary of Agriculture start the soil bank program with the 1956 program "to the extent that he deems practicable."

The House of Representatives version of the bill, however, directed that the soil bank be started with 1956 crops. And when Senate and House conferees met to compromise their differences, the House language was adopted.

Section 103 of the law provides that the acreage reserve may include land not planted for a 1956 crop, or land planted and clipped or plowed under before dates to be set later.

Section 105 provides further that "The Secretary shall make an adjustment in yields for drought, flood or other abnormal conditions in estimating the loss of production for purposes of establishing rates of compensation."

In spite of these clear directives from Congress, when Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson made his early June swing through the Midwest, he declared in a speech before a dairy day festival at Beaver Dam, Wis., "We should not make the soil bank over into a type of crop insurance that a farmer can take out after his crop has failed."

Complex Law Studied
This statement really threw mud in the legislative machinery, Rep. W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), floor manager for the bill in the House declared that "This bill, in plain words, says that farmers shall have the right to put their land in the soil bank, whether or not planted to the production of a 1956 crop. It includes those farmers who don't have a good crop now. They can put part of their land in the soil bank."

Back in Washington after his Midwest swing, Secretary Benson says he got a lot of questions from farmers on the soil bank, but he refused to make policy decisions in the field. The law was too complex. Lawyers were still studying it.

In his Beaver Dam speech, the Secretary says he was talking about the long-range conservation reserve program. He admits that criticism is probably justified because he did not distinguish between the emergency, 1956 acreage reserve and long-range conservation for later years.

Payment This Year
Where this seems to leave the situation is that there will be no crop insurance type payments in 1957-60. But this year, yes, there will be.

It appears now that the maximum any farmer can put in the acreage reserve this year is one-half of his allotment, or 50 acres, whichever is greater.

If a farmer's crop, planted this year, is completely destroyed, he will get an appraised yield payment which will not be less than \$5 an acre. On winter wheat land, if the farmer couldn't plant a crop for harvest this year because of drought or flood, he could get a minimum \$4 an acre.

Secretary Benson makes a rough estimate that as many as 50 percent of the farmers in dust bowl or flooded areas might become eligible for these payments this year.

PAYROLLS INCREASE

PORTLAND (P) — Oregon had a 77 per cent increase in manufacturing payrolls for the period from 1947 to 1954, the Portland office of the U. S. Department of Commerce reported Tuesday.



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