'A penny for your thoughts'

Morgan's return to Oregon is likened to Napoleon's from Elba

There has been more and more comment in recent days about the return of Howard Morgan to his Sisters ranch. The likelihood that Morgan will be satisfied to stay on the ranch, raising his family and a bunch of cattle for any length of time, has been completely discounted. The Bulletin has commented upon Morgan's intentions, as have several other Oregon papers. One of the best-put of the latter was a recent editorial in the Eugene Register-Guard. It went like this:

Howard Morgan is coming home. This inspires comment, the like of which probably hasn't been seen since it was rumored that Napoleon was coming back from Elba. Will Howard lead the Democratic Party to a great victory? Will the forces now in power repel the invasion?

Mr. Morgan, the big Democrat who told off President Kennedy and stomped out of Washington in a huff after a period as a federal power commissioner, is a sort to be reckoned with. He has vigor, brains, absolute personal integrity, charm (when he wants to use it), and also an ability to fight with his feet, if that seems called for.

The story, and it's a plausible one, is that he'd rather like to be governor. That would put him in the race in 1966, after Governor Hatfield is no longer eligible to run. His first hurdle will be getting the nomination. He'll have formidable competition. He'll also have the disadvantage of his tiff with the present national administration and his identification as an opponent of the private utilities. The latter is not as appealing to voters as it once was.

His chief opponent within the party likely is Clarence Barton, speaker of the House and another man to be reckoned with. He also could find himself pitted against Rep. Robert Duncan, if the Medford Democrat has had enough of Washington by 1966. And there is always the possibility that Attorney General Robert Thornton might try it again. Less likely is the possibility that somebody might prevail upon Mr. Morgan's very able brother-in-law, Sen. Alfred Corbett, to make the push he'd have to make to get the nomination.

A chief problem is the selection of a secretary of state in 1964. A Democrat who could win that position would be in excellent shape for contest for governor in '66. However, it's hard to imagine Mr. Morgan's taking much interest in being secretary of state. Looked at another way, a Democrat who couldn't beat Howell Appling for secretary of state would be unlikely to convince his party that he'd be a good candidate for governor two years later, again, presumably, against Mr. Appling.

Mr. Morgan's role in his own party could also work to his disadvantage. He, Monroe Sweetland and the late Dick Neuberger can truly be called the fathers of the modern Democratic Party in Oregon. After the war, they, almost alone, picked it out of the wastebasket and made it into a powerful political force. Then, however, there was a falling out among the victors, with the party dividing into a Sweetland wing and a Morgan wing. And many Democrats will resent Mr. Morgan's view of President Kennedy, whom he seems to regard as a sort of political "Uncle Tom."

Also, fighting the railroads and the power companies is pretty tame stuff these days. The railroads are now the underdog. And no longer do people think they're being choked to death by the big power companies. Those days are gone forever, and not even a man of Mr. Morgan's persuasive power can bring them back.

If Mr. Morgan does prevail, it will be because of his tremendous personal vigor and ability. Whether he prevails or not, his return to the state ought to give the Democratic Party a real shot in the arm. Hang on to your hats!

Queer position for Rosselini

Gov. Albert Rosselini of Washington is a liberal Democrat, elected to his state's highest office with a typical liberal Democrat coalition of votes from labor and various ethnic groups, including Seattle's good-sized Negro population.

In view of his supposed allegiance to those who put him into office, it's strange to see Rosselini act as spokesman for those state governors who wanted to be sure the question of civil rights for their citizens did not appear on the agenda of their conference. Probably someone will tell his friends in Seattle about his fronting for the Deep South.

Horsemen, arise

Horses, generally rather gentle, inoffensive animals, have been losing friends of late, for what reason we don't know. Debates of the Bend city commission indicate that several of its members have little or no liking for horses. Forest Service personnel have been giving indications that moves are afoot to limit the use of trails by horses. The (Portland) Oregonian has given its blessing to keep horses off a new trail in southern Oregon.

One suspects these moves will gain strength as time goes on. Even then there seems to be no personal reason for some of the anti-horse interest which has been expressed. The Oregonian's editorial writers, for example, aren't the types to hike blithely over the mountains, or to ride horses over the trails. Their judgments on the matter undoubtedly were arrived at in the easy chairs within the confines of the nice, air-conditioned offices that newspaper provides for its editorial writers.

This may be part of a back-to-nature move — in the Oregonian offices as elsewhere. Perhaps horses are too mechanized for true lovers of the wilderness. (Over the years it has been pretty well demonstrated that the speaker or writer is the only true lover of the wilderness. All others are phonies.)

This nature stuff can be overdone. Would the Forest Service, or the Oregonian, have us go all the way back to nature? Can we take to the trails only if clad in the skins of wild animals? Or only if not clad at all? Must we carry flint and steel in lieu of matches? Must we hunt our deer and elk with clubs? This back-to-nature stuff can get out of hand. Horsemen, arise.

Capital Report

Morse refuses to support Dunes bill which allows property condemnation

By A. Robert Smith
Buletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Sen. Wayne Morse says he will refuse to support any Oregon Dunes national seashore legislation unless it contains "a specific prohibition against the Interior Department gaining title to any of the property of the area by condemnation."

Otherwise, Morse indicated he favors turning the Oregon Dunes area on the Oregon coast over to the National Park Service as proposed by the Neuberger and Duncan bills in order to "preserve and promote human values through the establishment of an outdoor coastal area that can be enjoyed by all our people now and in the future."

Morse's views were set out in a statement submitted recently to the Senate Interior Committee, which is considering Sen. Maurine Neuberger's Dunes park bill. The statement, initially kept secret at Morse's request, has been published by the committee along with all testimony on the Neuberger bill offered at hearings in Eugene and Washington in May.

While commending Mrs. Neuberger for sponsoring the park bill, Morse emphasized that the price of gaining his support would be the inclusion of an amendment he has prepared which would safeguard all private property in the area by forbidding the federal government to take any of it unless the owners voluntarily sold it for park purposes.

The Neuberger bill, backed by Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, calls fo a 44,000-acre park consisting roughly of 33,000 acres of public land and 11,000 acres of private property. The private property falls into three classifications: unimproved land, land on which family residences have been built, and land and buildings used for commercial purposes.

The Interior would prefer to have the power to condemn all this land if necessary to acquire it for the park, but Mrs. Neuberger this year declined to go that far. Her bill prohibits condemnation of residential property. Interior estimates there are 264 such properties in the proposed park area.

The Neuberger bill, however, would permit condemnation of commercial ventures, of which there are 39. Assistant Secretary of Interior John Carver has told the Senate Committee there is "no compelling need to acquire" these establishments in the immediate future and that many of them will serve the needs of park patrons.

In addition, the bill would permit the government to condemn the unimproved privately-owned land if the owners were unwilling to sell out or swap it for federally - owned land elsewhere.

The Morse amendment, in short, would pertain to commercial and unimproved property. The senator said:

"Scores of individuals who own private lands within the boundaries of the project covered by S. 1137 (the Neuberger bill) have communicated with me, pleading that their lands should not be taken away from them through condemnation. Many have informed me of their deep dismay over the fact that their cherished plans for construction of family homes for retirement years are being destroyed through the threat of condemnation."

Morse said he recognized the long established legal right of eminent domain when "the interest of the general public must prevail against the property rights of the individual when private property is required for public purposes," such as highways, defense installations or public buildings. He said he thought it should be limited to "the most urgent cases" generally, and in the case of establishing parks, "only in extreme cases."

"We have long regarded private property rights as basic to our form of free enterprise capitalism,' Morse continued, "Upon this premise I feel that private ownerships within the boundaries of the dunes area should be allowed to continue and that fee simple ownership rights, with all their incidents, should be permitted to exist without interference by the federal government.

"If the federal government wishes to acquire private ownerships within the boundaries of a seashore recreation project, it should do so on the basis of arms-length negotiation with the owners. I would be the first to admit that the price to be paid for such property by the federal government might be somewhat higher than under condemnation proceedings, but I think it is a price we should pay gladly in a democracy for the protection of private property ownership rights."

Morse also submitted a speech text from last year's election campaign when he took this same position at Florence, the hotbed of vocal opposition to the park, In that speech he said if any property owners "put it to detrimental or unsightly uses" there would be two remedies available — local zoning regulations could be adopted, or Congress could pass further legislation "eliminating any use that might become intolerable and completely incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Dunes park." He said there are federal precedents for handling such extreme cases.

The senior senator declined to take any position on other aspects of the controversy, such as overall size or the location of boundaries, because he said on these questions "I do not profess to have special knowledge." But he urged the Senate committee to modify the Neuberger bill to include his amendment, adding:

"My support of any bill which might be worked out by the committee seeking to establish a Dunes seashore recreation area must necessarily be conditioned upon a specific prohibition against the Interior Department gaining title to any of the property of the area by condemnation."

Morse's view would hold against the bill introduced in the House by Rep. Robert B. Duncan because it is similar to the Neuberger bill in language, except that his park would be smaller and therefore it wouldn't affect as much private property. Duncan's bill calls for a 30,000-acre park. The Park Service estimates Duncan's boundaries would take in 30 private homes and two commercial establishments, but no one has yet computed the acreage of private unimproved property. Duncan's bill would permit government condemnation of commercial and unimproved property but not improved residential holdings.

Washington Merry-go-round

K's inspection proposal not a complete change

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON—Premier Khrushchev's proposal to place military missions inside Russia and the United States to guard against surprise military build-up sounds like a revolutionary proposal.

But what most people don't know is that exactly this was done during the Cuban crisis.

Last October as the two most powerful nations in the world were looking down the gun barrel of atomic war, the United States had helicopters flying over East Germany to make sure the Red Army was not rolling up troops for an attack on Berlin. Simultaneously the Red Army had helicopters flying over West Germany to watch for the same regarding the United States.

This was no accident, but by long-standing agreement that both the United States and Russia may station military missions on East and West German soil to check on possible surprise attacks.

The fact that the Red Army was not mobilizing in Eastern Europe was one reason President Kennedy felt more confident there would be no war over Cuba.

Extension of this plan to the entire United States and Russia to prevent surprise attack would really indicate that Khrushchev means business when he talks peace.

Plumbers vs. Lawyers

AFL - CIO President George Meany was testifying on civil rights before the House Judiciary Committee, a group composed entirely of lawyer - congressmen. Chairman Manny Celler of New York interrupted:

"You probably are not a lawyer, Mr. Meany," he observed.

"I have often been thankful for that," gruffly responded Meany. "My profession is much more important. I am a plumber."

JFK and Dirksen Agree

President Kennedy and Senate GOP leader Everett Dirksen, separately pondering the threat of a railroad strike, came up with almost identically the same solution last week.

Early Monday morning, the President invited congressional leaders to the White House to listen to his idea of turning the railroad dispute over to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After Kennedy explained his proposal, Dirksen pulled a handwritten memo out of his pocket.

"Mr. President," he said, "I had no way to know what you were thinking. But I also gave this problem a lot of thought over the weekend. I came up with the following. I would like to read it."

Then he read his own proposal to refer the dispute to the ICC and forbid a strike while a settlement was being worked out.

Kennedy grinned.

"This is a pleasant surprise," he said.

But opposition was expressed by Dirksen's Republican colleagues, House GOP Leader Charlie Halleck of Indiana and Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater, who wanted a tougher law by which the government could stop a railroad strike by injunction.

Oregon's bristle-browed Senator Wayne Morse promptly objected.

"This would substitute the power of injunction in place of reason and collective bargaining," he protested.

Most of the leaders behind closed White House doors nodded their agreement.

Thumbing Ride with JFK

Suzanne Woods, an enterprising secretary on the staff of Sen. Dan Inouye, the Hawaiian Democrat, was out in California last month while President Kennedy was also on the West Coast, and managed to thumb her way back on a presidential plane. However, it cost her her job.

What happened was that Miss Woods found herself without funds, and it being a long way back to Washington, she telephoned Larry O'Brien, assistant to President Kennedy, explained that she was on the staff of Democratic Senator Inouye and asked for a ride home on the President's plane.

The obliging Mr. O'Brien obliged, gave Miss Woods a ride to Washington on the President's back-up plane.

Later the White House called Sen. Inouye's office, said that they had been delighted to be of help to the senator's secretary.

At this point, Sen. Inouye fired Miss Woods. He explained that he did not want his staff throwing their weight around, also objected to the general principle of free rides on government planes. Inouye has been careful not to take these rides himself, even though as a badly wounded, one-armed veteran of World War II he is entitled to them.

Miss Woods, a lady of twenty, with plenty of initiative, has now got a job in New York with the International Students and is quite happy.

THE BULLETIN

Friday, July 26, 1963
An Independent Newspaper
Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager — Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor — Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup't. — William A. Yates, Managing Ed.
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.

Patent office strives to keep abreast of work

By Jesse Bogue
UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI) —One of the busiest offices in the nation's capital, summer heat or winter chill, is the U. S. Patent Office, today striving to keep abreast of at least 100 times the volume of work it handled a century ago.

Where ever industry functions, particularly in the fast-moving and highly competitive electronic and chemical fields, someone in a research and development job attempts to keep an eye on patents affecting his particular area.

Ordinarily, he will use the Official Gazette, a weekly publication of the patent office and one for which there is a regular charge. In its bulky 500 pages a week there are abstracts of the 1,000 or so patents which may be issued in the average week.

Or, a company may put in a regular order for any patents issued in a particular class. When it comes to digging back, it may employ a third form of discovery, in a patent search.

The American Management Association, in its Management Review magazine published earlier this year, devoted an article to the value of the patent office to management, and noted that many companies do not know how to use its facilities to their best advantage.

It quoted a communications company executive as suggesting that open minded executives make a personal tour of the patent office to get a first hand look at the resources available there—a store of more than 3 billion patents, divided into 300 main classes and 62,000 sub classes.

President misses Johnson, Rep. Rayburn in Congress

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

It is President Kennedy's bad luck that Sam Rayburn died and that it was deemed necessary to put Lyndon B. Johnson on the 1960 Democratic presidential ticket to hold the Deep South.

"Mr. Sam" and Johnson were congressional leaders who knew how to lead. That cannot be said of the leadership of the 88th Congress. The Democratic Party enjoys majorities in the House and Senate. Democrats chair the committees, occupy the seats of power. The President in the White House is a Democrat.

With all of that going for the New Frontier, the Kennedy administration is unable to move its legislative program. The U.S. Congress does not function much beyond the routine of convene-recess - convene - recess again, more a vegetable than a living organism of government.

Leadership Complicated

The President has complicated more than simplified the leadership problems of his legislative agents. For example: There are at this moment before Congress three major Kennedy proposals, each with an A-1 priority. They are: tax reduction and reform, civil rights and railroad strike legislation.

This is the seventh month of the 88th Congress. All but two of the routine appropriation bills await action. Fewer than half a dozen major bills of any kind have been enacted in this first seven months. The President recently reported himself content that he had got the country to moving again. If so, it is time he turned his attention to the Democratic 88th Congress.

No economy nor system of government nor political administration can long endure an absolute stagnation of public business. If Republicans would knock off fighting among themselves long enough to consider the stagnation now prevailing, they might discover the delights of lining up together to fight the Democrats.

Republicans should be the last to forget that a lost and hopeless cause produced a political miracle in 1948 when Harry S. Truman directed his presidential campaign exclusively against the Republican 80th Congress. HST called the 80th the worst. On its record so far, HST might want to revise his estimate in favor of the 88th Congress.

Session Drags On

This session probably will continue through Thanksgiving to Christmas. President Kennedy made an effective 1960 campaign complaint that President Eisenhower had failed to provide the nation with leadership. That invites attention now to the situation in Congress where the Democratic leadership does not lead and the Democratic majorities reject the leadership of President Kennedy.

This situation, of course, will change considerably in the final weeks of this session. Then there will be a hurricane of legislative activity. Congress will be on a day-and-evening schedule to enact vital legislation. This will be accomplished by short cuts, half-baked debate and consideration. Emerging is likely to be a great deal of ill-considered legislation.

That is the environment, for example, in which the Senate probably will be compelled to consider the test ban treaty now in the works in Moscow. The session-end legislative traffic jam will not permit time for intelligent consideration of a test ban treaty although the fate of the human race may be written between the lines of that document. Too bad Lyndon and Mr. Sam can't take over again.

Barbs

One of the surest stamps of disapproval is when Mom puts her foot down.

When you pay as you go there's not much left when you come back.

Goodby June — the month of "Brother, can you spare a diamond?"

An eastern man tried to commit suicide because he gambled away a fortune and didn't have left any more than the rest of us.

It's another world

Teen dances, early marriages on agenda

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

About two weeks ago, a group of senior high teens got together with Vince Genna and organized a dance committee which will be putting on dances on Tuesday nights from 7:30 until 10:30 at the multi-purpose recreation area in Juniper Park. These dances will continue as long as everyone has fun and there is no trouble.

Following the high school's example, a group of junior high students got together and are planning a dance that will take place on Wednesday, July 31, from 7:30 to 10:30. All of last year's junior high students are invited to come. The dance will take place at the multi-purpose recreation area in Juniper Park. Admission will be 20c a person. Tickets may be bought downtown, in front of the municipal pool, and at the dance. Students are invited to bring hot dogs and marshmallows to roast by the fire. As added fun, a door prize will be given.

I have stressed the need for more recreation for teens here in Bend. Well, now it is up to us teens to show that we are capable of organizing, taking care of, and having fun at these dances!

The Recreation Department is willing to help us teens all the way as long as we work together and make these dances successful. I hope that everyone will come and show the people of Bend we can.

We teenagers are going to have a blast!

One of the big problems of our time is early marriage. It seems that many people get out of high school and get married without another thought. This causes a shortage of jobs because so many people are looking for jobs that involve manual labor. Another problem which is brought on by early marriage is divorce. Being too young to accept the many responsibilities of marriage, the young couples break up.

One of the causes of early marriage is that children grow up too fast. Nowadays girls start liking boys and vice-versa in the sixth grade. When the kids get into the seventh and eighth grades, they are dating. By the time the teen gets to be a junior or senior in high school, he is getting serious because he has already had his fill of dating.

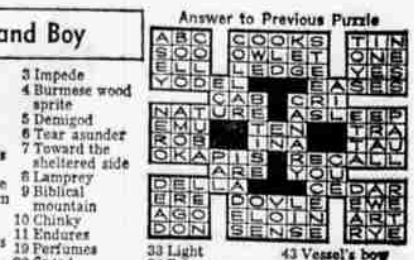
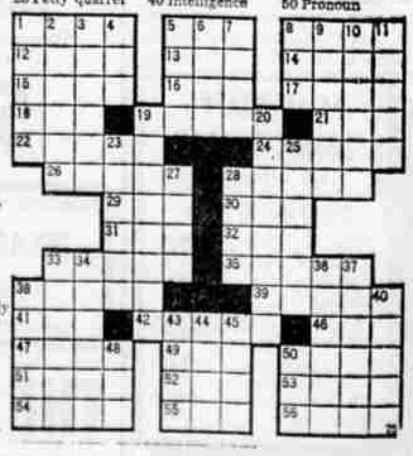
If teens wouldn't grow up so fast they would have more to look forward to.

I'm not saying that all teens grow up too fast because many of them don't. These are the teens that have fun in high school but wait until they have mastered a career before they start to think about marriage.

Remember, you are only young once, so why not enjoy it while you can?

Man and Boy

ACROSS
1 —— Little
5 Mr. Gershwin
8 Masculine appellation
12 Charles Lamb's pseudonym
13 Boy's nickname
14 Assam silkworm
15 Dispatched
16 Huck Finn is —— of Twain's characters
17 Whacks (slang)
18 Son of Lincoln
19 Church dignitary
21 Decay
22 Paces
24 Gather
26 Expunge
28 Rancor
29 Number
30 Bowling term
31 Suffix
32 American humorist
33 British coins
35 Weary
36 Sticky substance
39 Ivan and Peter
41 Hops' kiln
42 Vaporized jet
46 Observe
47 Willow genus
49 —— Roy
50 Mr. Musial
51 Percolate slowly
52 Unclose (poet.)
53 Dress edges
54 Boy's name
55 Marry
56 Gaelic

DOWN
1 Jokes
2 Oleic acid ester
3 Impede
4 Burmese wood sprite
5 Demigod
6 Tear asunder
7 Toward the sheltered side
8 Lamprey
9 Biblical mountain
10 Chinky
11 Endures
19 Perfumes
20 Speed
23 Obvious
25 Diggers
27 Grafted (her.)
28 Petty quarrel
33 Light
34 Prize
36 Church festival
37 Sleeping visions
38 Ballast
40 Intelligence
43 Vessel's bow
44 Lariat, for instance
45 Sleeping
48 GI's address
50 Pronoun

Answer to Previous Puzzle