

Shortening of work week has been relentless and inevitable

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The average working man today enjoys 22 years more leisure than his grandfather did. He has a longer life span, a shorter work week and more vacation time. Automation offers him even more leisure because the shortening of the work week has been relentless and inevitable. In 1800 the work week was 84 hours, in 1909 it was 52 hours and today it is slightly under 40 hours. Labor unions are pressing now for a 35-hour week. Joseph Prendergast of the National Recreation Association has predicted that within a century the work week will consist of seven hours. On the surface it would appear we are on the march toward an industrial utopia. But many psychiatrists are coming around to the opinion we are headed for disaster unless Americans can be shaken out

of their mental and emotional patterns. "This civilization is not going to depend on what we do while we work but on what we do in our time off," Herbert Hoover said many years ago. Subsequent events give him top grade for prophecy. **Bored With Leisure** The fact seems to be that millions of Americans do not want more leisure time and are bored when it is forced upon them. The files of psychiatrists are crammed with thousands of cases of executives compelled to retire at 65. In about six months it dawns on these men that fishing and golf are not so attractive as they looked from the office window. The results are mental disturbances and deterioration in health sometimes to the point of death. A more dramatic example is available on the streets of all large cities. In the age group

between 14 and 24 there is a hard core of youths who are unemployed with no hope of finding a job. The National Urban League says 10 per cent of the white boys and 17½ per cent of Negro boys seeking work are in that category. Here you have enforced leisure 24 hours a day, 52 weeks a year. You also have an available pool of manpower from which juvenile delinquent gangs can recruit members. In fact, many government economists view this as the most serious aspect of automation—the boys who drop out of school. They are unemployable because they lack educational skills, they have nothing to do but roam the streets and too many of them become adept in the manipulation of switch-blade knives. **Many Are Contented** Before leaving the impression that mental hospitals are crammed with persons who can-

not endure leisure, let us hurry to say that millions of Americans are idle and contented. Travel inside the United States has boomed in recent years and here the defenders of automation are able to score a telling point: Sure, there are more retired workers riding the highways and the result has been a mushroom growth of motels. In other words, when more people are not working, the economy automatically adjusts itself by creating new businesses and industries. How do Americans kill time when not working? In the inactive field (reading, listening or watching somebody else do something) the rating is in this order: watching television, listening to radio, reading newspapers, reading magazines, watching motion pictures. In the field of hobbies: Collecting things (stamps, coins, books, etc.), traveling, card playing, gardening, fishing,

bowling, sewing, hunting, swimming. Photography, boating, handicrafts, outdoor cooking, golf, tennis and painting. Spectator sports doubtless would be listed except for the fact that so much of it is classified under television watching and radio listening. Such things as do-it-yourself carpentry are listed under handicrafts. Most psychiatrists put much hope for the future in self education. They want people to buy phonograph records and acquire a taste for good music. They want them to read history and biography or even study foreign languages at home. But the prospects for self education are dim in this country. A recent poll showed that only 17 per cent of Americans were currently reading a book. For Great Britain the figure was 55 per cent.

Next: Automation and the future.



It's the same in line of succession, it all depends on whose ox is gored

By far the largest majority of Americans, at the time of the recent assassination of President Kennedy, were in the dark as to who succeeded to the Presidency if something were to happen to President Johnson. Those readers of The Bulletin who called in for an answer to the question need not think they were alone in wondering who followed the Vice President in the event it became necessary. But by now, almost everyone is aware the next in line is House Speaker John McCormack, 72. After him comes Senate President Carl Hayden, 87. No one occupies the office of Vice President. It remains vacant until a new man is elected, and until a new term commences.

It was not always thus. For many years early in the history of this country there was no provision for succession after the Vice President. Then a statute was adopted which provided the officers of the President's cabinet would succeed, in order of the creation of their departments in the executive branch. The question still was largely moot. No one has succeeded the Vice President in the office of the President, although such a possibility came close during the term of Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln. The House impeached Johnson, but the Senate refused to convict him.

The line of succession was changed early in the period after Harry S. Truman was elevated into office by the sudden death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Truman was not fond, to put it mildly, of Edward R. Stettinius, the last Secretary of State appointed by Mr. Roosevelt. With Mr. Truman's blessing, Congress passed a law providing for the Speaker-President of the Senate line-up. In the very unlikely event both of these were taken out of the picture, the line reverted to the Cabinet.

Problem

Oregon's Open Range Law has been the source of considerable trouble to a number of motorists in recent years. The problem seems to have increased in recent months.

Under the terms of the statute, a motorist driving in a declared open range area is at the mercy of cows, or horses. If the automobile hits a cow, the driver is liable not only for damage to the car, but to

Mr. Truman had even less cause to be happy a few months later. The Republicans won the following Congressional elections in such numbers as to make Joe Martin Speaker. Mr. Truman, one could probably wager with some success, would have preferred even Mr. Stettinius as a successor.

Possible changes in the line of succession were mentioned following a couple of illnesses on the part of Dwight D. Eisenhower. But, at that time, Democrats controlled the Congress. Most persons would not have been too happy with either Sam Rayburn or Lyndon Johnson, and no Democrat would vote to remove them from the batting order. So the line remained the same — Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, etc.

Now we have a 55-year-old President who himself has had a major heart attack. Second in line is a 72-year-old Speaker of the House. Third is a Senate member who is 87. Most Americans shudder at the thought either would become President. But neither man is willing to give up his possible place in the sun. It is heady business indeed, being one heartbeat away from the Presidency of this country.

Republicans were happy with the lineup when their men were in charge. Democrats liked it when they were in the saddle. Most often the succession rule is a moot question. But now it has become very real.

Congress has done little enough in the past year. It will recess in a few days, so members can go home for Christmas. It will take up again right after the New Year. Its first order of business, presuming Mr. McCormack and Senator Hayden do not want to give up their jobs, is to re-instate the old rule which was abandoned in Mr. Truman's term.

the cow as well.

Under such circumstances, some livestock operators feel perfectly safe in paying little attention to fences — where they exist at all — and gates.

This might be a subject for examination by the 1965 legislature. There's no reason for all the burden to be placed upon the owner of the car, and his insurance company.

Another excellent appointment

Perhaps Mark O. Hatfield's biggest strength as Governor of Oregon has been his ability to pick good men for state jobs, and to persuade them to accept the jobs. With a couple of exceptions, there has been little quarrel with any of Hatfield's appointees. Many of them have been outstanding.

In the latter class is the recent naming of Hillman Lueddemann of Portland to head the new State Department of Commerce. Lueddemann has an eminently successful record as the manager of a major Oregon industry. He coupled that

record with a fine list of public service, made over a period of years.

Lueddemann has a chance, in his new job, to demonstrate to Oregon the values of administrative consolidation, values which have been preached by Hatfield and others over a period of years. He made it clear at the start that he is not out to build up a new bureaucracy, to impose over the top of the old.

Those who know Lueddemann will bet that he can accomplish the task which has been set for him.

Washington Merry-go-round

Senators debate call girls; Bobby Baker cause of it all

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — For almost two days last week the Senate Rules Committee hassled behind closed doors with the controversial problem of sex.

Republican senators, particularly Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Cal Curtis of Nebraska, wanted to bring in call girls as witnesses. They discussed problems of assignment and whether telephone calls placed over Senate telephone lines, leading to assignment, were proper. Sen. Howard Cannon, Democrat from the unsophisticated city of Las Vegas, Nev., even wanted to know what an assignment was.

The debate was inspired by the Bobby Baker investigation and the claim by Sen. John Williams, R-Del., that girls were used to pull wires and influence people in getting business contracts. At the end of this closed-door debate, the Senate Rules Committee apparently had come to no conclusive position on the question of sex.

The only definite conclusion, unexpressed but nevertheless firm, was that the Republican members were anxious to prolong the Bobby Baker probe as long as possible in order to break into headlines nearer elections.

It all began when Sen. Williams, GOP sleuth from the duchy of the Du Ponts, reported that certain ladies of the evening had spoken to him about their relations with other senators and some of them would be willing to testify. As far as could be determined from the closed door testimony, ten Democratic senators and administrative assistants, plus five Republicans were involved.

Ominous Pink Cloud This information has been hanging like a pink cloud with lace frills over the Senate, and the Senate Rules Committee finally decided to dispel it. The committee was not successful. The pink cloud remains undispeled.

While examining Edward M. Bostick, President of the Melpar Company which Bobby Baker represented, Sen. Scott asked the witness whether two girls, and he named them, were on the Melpar payroll.

Bostick replied in the negative.

"Do you know Miss S—?" Scott asked.

"This question is not germane," replied Bostick.

Scott argues that it was germane, but the chief counsel of the committee, P. L. McLendon, argued that it was not. There is no information in the files uncovered by our investigators which would show this question to be germane, he said.

"If there's nothing in the files," ruled chairman B. Everett Jordan, D-N.C., "I'll have to rule against the senator from Pennsylvania."

Scott was not easily discouraged. He argued that the question was germane.

Finally Sen. Claiborne Pell proposed, "Why not excuse the

witness for 30 seconds while we find out whether the question is germane?"

"It would take a lot longer than 30 seconds to ascertain this," shot back the Philadelphia lawyer. He agreed, however, to an adjournment.

Observing the Rules

Next day the Rules Committee started hassling behind closed doors again. In the course of the argument, Sen. Scott asked Sen. Cannon whether he saw anything improper about a Senate employee's making a telephone call to secure a date which would then result in an assignment.

"What do you mean by assignment?" asked the senator from Las Vegas.

The senator from Philadelphia gave a blunt and frank definition.

"No, I don't see how that would violate any rule of the Senate," replied Cannon.

Sen. Pell agreed. Finally Cannon reversed the question and asked Scott: "If an employee of the Senate made a date with a girl on the telephone and this resulted in an immoral act, would this in your opinion be a violation of Senate rules?"

"Yes," replied Scott.

The wrangle continued for about three hours. Finally Chief Counsel McLendon ruled that if either telephone calls or call girls involved any of the financial dealings of Bobby Baker, then questions regarding them were germane. But he added that the germaneness must be demonstrated clearly, and to back this up he cited past rulings of the Supreme Court.

Senator Scott did not like this at all.

"I am not going to be bound by any rule of court as long as I am in the Senate," he expostulated. This is not a court of law, Scott said, and vowed to conduct himself by the rules of the Senate. Anytime anyone tries to impose court rules on these proceedings, he said he would go out and call a press conference and inform the public.

Conscientious Kentuckian

Though these two Republicans were emphatic in their determination to bring sex into the hearings, their colleague from Kentucky, John Sherman Cooper, was not. He disagreed with Curtis of Nebraska, who argued that any question about a lady acquaintance could be asked of any witness before the committee; that he could be questioned about any act, moral or immoral.

Cooper of Kentucky argued that each senator should deal with the problem after consulting with his own conscience. If he has information that indicated lady friends are a part of the business and financial transaction, Cooper argued that of course he has a right to ask the question.

"But," said Sen. Cooper, "the senator must realize that he is dealing with the character and reputation of the witness. A senator could ask a question which could injure that individual, hurt his family, or damage his company. Therefore each question should be weighed very carefully."

With these tenuous and uncertain conclusions, the closed door hearings ended.

Rocky-Barry fight forecast

PORTLAND (UPI) — Former State Republican Chairman Robert A. Elliott said Wednesday he believed the fight for the Republican presidential nomination would wind up in a contest between Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York and Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater.

Elliott told an East Side Commercial Club meeting that he believed the prospect of President Johnson being the Democratic nominee increased Rockefeller's chances.

Capital Report

Education construction bill signed; LBJ praises Wayne Morse, Mrs. Green

By Yvonne Franklin

UPI Staff Writer

President Lyndon Johnson used 60 old fashioned dip pens this week when he signed into law what he called the "Morse-Green Bill" — the \$1.2 billion Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

He singled out Sen. Wayne Morse and Rep. Edith Green for praise for their part in "working so hard for the passage of this legislation." The Oregonians stood smiling, directly in back of the President, as other members of Congress and government officials crowded about during the signing.

Johnson called the legislation "the most significant education bill passed by the Congress in the history of the Republic."

He called the measure "a dramatic and concrete evidence of the national commitment to education as the key to the nation's social, economic and technological progress."

He said the legislation showed "the nation's determination to give all youth an education, and as long as we have a government, that government is going to take a stand to battle the ancient enemies of mankind — illiteracy, poverty and disease."

"And in that battle, each of you soldiers wear the badge of honor," he said, in praise of the sponsors of the legislation.

But Johnson urged Congress to return to work and pass legislation giving federal aid to elementary and secondary schools, and bills to expand the adult education program to combat adult illiteracy.

He called the college aid bill a "monument" to President John Kennedy "who fought hard for this legislation — no topic was closer to his heart."

President Johnson used the dip pens so that he could hand them out as souvenirs to members of Congress and other officials who witnessed the ceremony. He gave the first two pens to Sen. Morse and Mrs. Green. He dipped the pen points into an ink stand, using several pens for each letter, and pains-

takingly signed his name. Many were singled out for the Johnson double handshake, and a word of commendation.

Johnson went out of his way to show gratitude to Republicans who played a significant role in the bill's successful passage. He singled out young Rep. Al Quie of Minnesota who had played a key role in obtaining Republican support. Johnson also had a word of thanks and a pen for ranking Education Committee Republican Rep. Peter Freylinghuysen of New Jersey, and he autographed a sheaf of special issue stamps for him.

Johnson stopped Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.), Negro chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee as he was leaving, grabbed his hand and thanked him for his "hard work."

"Adam, I'm proud of you," he said, "you people did a lot in the last few days."

He referred to the dramatic compromise over education bills which was worked out last week between the two Houses and saved the college aid bill from extinction.

The Morse - Green bill authorizes \$1.2 billion in loans and grants for distribution among the public and private colleges, universities and graduate schools, community colleges and technical institutes for construction purposes. No divinity schools are eligible nor buildings in which sectarian subjects are taught. The undergraduate facilities are limited to science and engineering, mathematics, modern languages, laboratories and libraries.

President Johnson said "this session will go down in history" and listed 13 points on education bills that have passed that made this an historic Congress:

1. Helped provide college classrooms for several hundred thousand more students who are doubling college enrollments.
2. Helped build 25 to 30 public community colleges every year.
3. Helped construct technical institutes.
4. Helped build graduate school facilities in at least 10 to 20 major academic centers.
5. Helped improve the quality of library facilities.
6. Increased the number of medical school graduates (medical school construction bill passed last summer).

ical school construction bill passed last summer).

7. Enabled 70 to 90,000 educational students to attend college each year under an expanded loan program (National Defense Education Act extension).

8. Modernized and expanded federal programs for vocational education... to help 8 out of 10 who will never obtain college education — (\$1.5 billion Vocational Education Bill).

9. Reduced shortage of personnel trained to teach mentally retarded and handicapped — (Mental Health Bill signed by President Kennedy).

10. Extended manpower retraining bill.

11. Extended other valuable provisions of NDEA.

12. Continued programs to federal impacted areas.

13. We will, under legislation to be passed shortly, have public libraries for residents of cities and counties who have no libraries at all. Sen. Morse lingered after the television lights were turned off and the other congressmen and dignitaries and reporters had drifted away. He paused in the Cabinet Room, where the ceremony had taken place, and stood looking out over the Rose Garden that President Kennedy had loved so well, until he was called into the adjoining office of President Lyndon Johnson for a private talk.

Barbs

Women divide men's sorrows, double their joys and triple their expenses.

An Eastern woman, seeking a divorce, said she had worked constantly for five years while her husband loafed. He lived by the sweat of his frau.



If the turkeys knew what we know about the near future they wouldn't be strutting around so proudly.

If you could cut in on teen-age conversation on the phone you'd have an evening's entertainment.

Senate gives up on Knowles dam

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate Wednesday threw in the towel in a red hot controversy with the House over authorization of the Knowles Dam Project in western Montana.

The action came when the Senate adopted a conference report on a bill authorizing continued development in the nation's major river basins.

The bill has been a major stumbling block between the two houses in the adjournment drive.

The legislation was stalled by Senate insistence on adding several projects, including the Montana project, to the authorization bill. The House finally agreed to accept all but the \$247 million Knowles Dam.

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