

Safety Training Is Object of Program

Parents of small boys, and some parents of small girls, should be pleased at the activities of a group of Eugene men who are interested in teaching gun safety to children.

Of course there will be objections from parents who say they don't want their children to have anything to do with guns. But if the same parents will remember 20 or 30 years back, they will recognize that no force on earth could have stayed their own natural curiosity about guns when they were 10-year-olds.

The hunter safety program comes well recommended. In the first place it has the blessing of the National Rifle Assn., the "mother church" of all shooting groups.

Courses of the N.R.A. type are now

required of juveniles in New York, California and New Hampshire before the children can get junior hunting licenses.

The New York program has been a huge success. Hunting casualty rates in the junior age group have been cut at least 75 per cent each year since the program was started.

The Lane County organization will start Friday night with an 8 p.m. meeting at the Fairgrounds. The child—boy or girl—should be at least 9 years old and should come with a parent, but without, this time, a gun.

It's a program that could provide a lot of good sport for a lot of young children. It should cut down the irresponsible shooting now going on in residential areas.

(R.B.F.)

Egyptian Job American Style

There's a lot of useless information going around, and it happens that often the most useless information is the most interesting. Take the case of the Great Pyramid of Giza over in Egypt.

The great pyramid, built on a square base, measures 775 feet 9 inches along each side, with the sides differing in size no more than an inch.

Grisly Experiment in Oregon City

Two young men who knew each other around the old journalism shack at the University of Oregon have worked together to carry out a grisly experiment.

Last week, when Portland and other cities suffered a mock "attack" by enemy bombers, the Oregon City paper put out a special "civil defense test edition."

A California Gimmick We Don't Want

We don't know how this fascinating bit of political lore escaped us in our reading of the recent primary election down in California.

The interesting part of the campaign is the device two Tenney henchmen used to try to defeat Mrs. Younger. They

Herodotus who visited Egypt when the pyramid was only 2,500 years old the labors of 100,000 men who worked three months a year for 20 years.

Now, he wonders, how about doing it again? With our modern technology, modern materials and "know-how," how long would it take to put up a similar structure in New York's Central Park?

Today the job would take up to five and a half years, and the cost would be about \$500,000,000. That figure applies if it were built with limestone, and if the limestone could be found within 12 miles of Central Park.

Lost Art

EUGENE (To the Editor)—We had some friends over the other evening and during the talk someone mentioned the singing commercial as being, next to McCarthy, the most repulsive aspect of 20th Century life.

Next to McCarthy the singing commercial is the most repulsive aspect of American life. However, unlike McCarthy, the singing commercial has an ancient and lovely heritage.

More on Tickets

BLACHLY (To the Editor)—I feel as though I should answer Mr. Bates' letter since he mentioned my name six times in his letter.

Safari



In The Editor's Mail Bag

Porter Objects

To the Editor: Your story concerning the Eugene Water & Electric Board meeting Monday night asserts that I have stated "that power could be developed more cheaply at Cougar Dam by the federal government, rather than the EWEB which proposes to help the federal government pay for the dam's construction under a partnership agreement."

That is incorrect. I have never so stated. My objection has been that Bonneville power can be obtained at a lower cost than the EWEB can obtain from generators at Cougar. My plea has been that a hearing be held in Lane County so the EWEB ratepayers can know the facts about the relative costs.

Whether this misrepresentation was the error of your reporter or someone at the board meeting I have no way of knowing. In any event, I do not regard the board meeting as the place for the hearing I urge—and I should be pleased to have an opportunity to express my views in person before the board if the board chooses to discuss them.

The story goes on to say that Byron Taylor and Burk Hayes said that my criticism, as mistakenly represented, was not valid, their reason being that Cougar would be operated as a peaking plant. "Even should Bonneville power remain at present levels," Hayes is reported to have said.

As set forth in your story, the above assertions are unsupported. In my opinion, based on opinions of experts and the EWEB's own record, I say they cannot be supported and that if EWEB incorporates Cougar Dam power into its system the Eugene ratepayer will pay higher rates than if Bonneville power was purchased.

Of course I favor the building of Cougar Dam for its flood control benefits. I do not favor breaking up the integrated Bonneville power system, however, nor do I favor paying a premium price for power when cheaper power is available.

Sincerely yours, CHARLES O. PORTER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Porter undoubtedly knows best the exact manner in which he has phrased his criticism. Eugene Water & Electric Board engineers, however, continue to be firmly of the opinion that Cougar Dam power, produced with EWEB-owned facilities for peak demand periods, will prove less costly than power purchased from Bonneville for the same purpose.

Lost Art

EUGENE (To the Editor)—We had some friends over the other evening and during the talk someone mentioned the singing commercial as being, next to McCarthy, the most repulsive aspect of 20th Century life.

ticular little song or air. Some of them are very lovely. William Byrd, one of the greatest of the Elizabethans, has left us a very interesting little keyboard set of variations, entitled the Carman's Whistle, on a theme current among drovers and carters of the 16th Century.

Street hawkers and vendors had their special little tunes. The night watchman developed a fine body of music, highly stylized, to relieve the monotony of their rounds. Selling and singing went together. If anyone has heard the great English lutenist composer's work, John Dowland, he will perhaps recall the charming little song, "Fine Knacks for Ladies," which goes as follows: (First verse)

Fine knacks for ladies, cheap, choice, brave and new! Good pennyworths,—but money cannot move. I keep a fair but for the Fair to view,—

A beggar may be liberal of love. Though all my wares be trash, the heart is true, The heart is true.

There is nothing inherently false in the idea of the singing commercial. We owe some of our finest music to the vendors and hawkers of the 16th Century.

Sincerely, ROBERT PRESCOTT JR. 151 River Ave.

More on Tickets

BLACHLY (To the Editor)—I feel as though I should answer Mr. Bates' letter since he mentioned my name six times in his letter.

Side Glances



some infringement of the law. At once they become belligerent and start giving the officer lip. "What am I being stopped for?" where it would be so much nicer if they would wipe that frown off their face, put a smile on and greet the officer by saying, "Hi, officer!" Then step from the car and be cooperative. That would come under self-education.

Since retiring, I have been a salesman, and I have found when I am right and in good humor, the customer is always right, and it pays big dividends. You might try that idea next time you are stopped by a police officer.

You speak of the officer testing your brakes. If you were asked by the officer to step out of your car, so that he might test your brakes, you would be most annoyed, and it is not necessarily the officer's business to do that.

If one of our Eugene officers were to write a half dozen tickets during their tour of duty of eight hours, there would be many times that number of warnings, and it is too bad you are not one of the fortunate ones to get a warning.

The Eugene police department is very efficient for a small city. It is not possible for them to have a million dollar training center as does the city of Los Angeles.

I have been asked when a police officer, if I was influenced upon stopping a car for a violation, where the fenders of the car were all banged up showing that the party had had several small accidents. My answer was, definitely, yes. It could be possible that the little citation some one receives might be the prevention of a bad traffic disaster some time.

Yours very truly, S. G. STAAEL Triangle Lake

Marquis Childs

Committee Head Ousters Have Senate Precedents

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Republican Sen. Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont raised a fine point in urging that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy be stripped of his committee chairmanship if he does not clear himself of charges involving his personal finances.



Childs

The Senate has removed committee chairmen at least five times in its history. So there are precedents for this action.

In 1837, following the election of Andrew Jackson as President, the Senate itself voted to remove Henry Clay as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Daniel Webster as chairman of the Finance Committee.

Both these men had opposed Jackson and his policies. President Jackson was, of course, the originator of the political spoils system, mistrusting entrenched power and believing in rotation in office.

Clay and Webster were replaced by two of his own followers in a purely political move.

In the second instance, the Democratic majority caucus of the Senate took the action. This was in 1859, when Stephen A. Douglas was removed as chairman of the Committee on Territories. The reason was that Douglas opposed the policy of President James Buchanan, though both were members of the Democratic Party.

In Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's second administration, the Republican caucus this time took similar action by removing Charles Sumner as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The reason given was that Sumner did not speak to or meet socially with the President and his Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish. This made it impossible for him to carry on his duties.

Getting down to more modern times, in 1924 the progressive Republicans were able to block the appointment of Sen. Albert B. Cummins of Iowa to the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee. He was an "old guard" Republican.

Though his appointment had been decided on by the regular Republican caucus in the Senate, the insurgents refused to ratify on the Senate floor.

They were able to force a floor vote for three candidates. In the election, Sen. E. D. "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina won,

though he was a member of minority Democratic Party. By still another procedure, Senate Military Affairs Committee in 1941 forced its chairman, Sen. Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, to stand aside and allow his duties to be performed by the ranking Democratic member, Sen. Elbert D. Thomas of Utah.

NOT FIRED Senator Reynolds was accused of having had close relations with Nazi Germany. This was an era of preparations for World War II. Senator Reynolds was not in sympathy with the moves. He was not fired. Senate Committee just took job away from him, leaving his title.

These precedents indicate there is a wide variety of methods by which a Senate committee chairman may be removed or stripped of his powers. There is no law or Senate rule governing the selection of committee chairmen.

But there are longstanding customs and traditions, which have almost the force of Senate rules, and which would be difficult to upset.

These practices are based on the seniority system. Once an senator is appointed to a committee he can remain as long as he is in Congress, unless he seeks reappointment to another committee and if his seniority entitles him to bump a junior member, members of committees are ranked according to their years of service. The senior member automatically is designated for chairmanship unless he is chairman of another standing committee.

Ever since 1846, it has been Senate practice to make committee appointments by two Congresses on Committees—one each party—made up of leaders. These submit their recommendations to the Senate for approval.

In only one instance—the case of Senator Cummins, cited above—have the lists been questioned or overruled. But the power of the Senate to remove a chairman or change a membership is believed to be inherent.

Prior to 1846 the Senate elected all committees and committee chairmen by ballot. The members got their rank by the number of votes they received. Practice led to abuses in politicking for the choicer assignments.

All congressional reformers have sought to do away with the seniority system and choose committee chairmen on a merit basis.

Hal Boyle

Germany's Dynamic Spirit Impresses Yank Tourists

PARIS — What is the difference between France and Western Germany now?

Nine years after the end of the last war the average American soldier abroad prefers to be stationed in Germany, the old enemy, rather than in France, the old ally.

This preference annoys some Frenchmen, affords the Germans a hearty Teutonic chuckle.

The average American tourist, like the U. S. soldier, also quite often is more impressed by Western Germany than any other country in Europe.

Both soldier and tourist, if pressed for a one-sentence answer, probably would reply—"It's more like home."

JUST LIKE HOME The phrase "more like home" covers more than the superiority of German over French plumbing.

Some Frenchmen feel Americans would prefer Hades over Heaven if the Devil would just put in more bathrooms. But the impression Western Germany makes on a U. S. visitor can't be dismissed or explained merely as a psychopathic admiration of better plumbing.

There is a great difference in spirit between the two lands. The visiting Americans today find few scars of war left on the face of France, but detects many scars in the Frenchman's heart.

The war scars still stand on every hand in Germany — although rebuilding is going on everywhere — but the German keeps whatever post-war bitterness he has pretty much to himself.

The French give an impression of being tired and resentful and envious, like an old beauty who can't quite forgive time for taking away the empire of her charms. The Germans are like a club fighter who, knocked kicking, gets up off the floor and asks, "Where do we go from here?" They want to hit the comeback trail as a people.

Year for Glory

The visitor gets a feeling the Germans know where they are going, and that the French wistfully and fearfully are trying to hold on to something they are losing.

The most striking difference between Germany and France is the difference between this at-

mosphere of self-confidence and this miasma of self-doubt. The French yearn for glory, and demand on the basis of past performance, and the Germans are on their feet reaching for progress.

In a recent talk to a group of former war correspondents, Ludwig Erhard, German economics minister, spoke of his hope for a unified Europe that would submerge old rivalries.

Dynamic Spirit

"It has often been said Germany is the most American country in Europe. There is something in that and, if it is, it lies in a mutual dynamic spirit that can lead to better times."

That, I suppose, sums up the real reason visiting Americans feel more at home in Germany. They feel the pulsing growth about them; in France they sense an uneasy static condition of the mind and heart.

Americans still like to lead, they hate standing still. Germany they hear the sound of busy hammers, in France are too often only aware of anvil chough of complaint.

Nine years after the war is the difference an American visitor feels between Germany and France. Undoubtedly, it is a difference does not make him feel too about the future of political world divided.

So They Say

How can those masses of who stand today outside the ever been won to Christ if they have the scandalous conduct before them of men who profess to be Christians and yet live out any visible reaction to Christian concerns and responsibilities? — Francis Cardinal Spellman.

We (Americans) fear the individual freedom to express and search for truth on the part of the individual is a victim of some kind of propaganda and a concept shined brass for gold. — Reuben Gustavson, presidential sources for the Future.

I got the impression she getting an affection for me (dancing instructor) put arms around me three or four times after the other pupils and gave me a hug and a squeeze. — Brendan Green, of land, tells why he quit dancing.