



Wife Chauffeurs Attlee—Britain's Prime Minister Clement Attlee is driven by Mrs. Attlee as they leave Walthamstow, England, town hall, after he filed his nomination papers as labor candidate for West Walthamstow in the coming general election. Attlee verbally spanked Winston Churchill for his suggestion that British motorists be given more gasoline. British motorists are now limited to 90 miles a month of pleasure driving. (AP Wirephoto)

NEW BRITAIN ELECTS

Parliamentary Majority Holds Key to Government

Editor's Note: Here is U. P. Washington Manager Lyle C. Wilson's first dispatch from London—A simple explanation of the differences between a national election in Great Britain and at home. He arrived in England yesterday to cover the British political campaign and elections in terms familiar to American readers. Wilson's by-line is well known as he has covered every national election in the United States since Al Smith ran against Herbert Hoover in 1928. As the British campaign warms up he will accompany leading candidates into the country and describe the political rallies. He will also write the main story on the results of the balloting of Feb. 23.

By LYLE C. WILSON (United Press Staff Correspondent)

London, Feb. 13 (U.P.)—A national election over here seems very like a national election at home until you get close up to it and then the big differences begin to stand out. The chief difference is that we elect a president and a host of senators and congressmen, whereas the British elect only members of the house of commons.

The British voter doesn't cast a ballot for a candidate for prime minister or for any other such executive office as that. He votes only for the candidate for parliament he likes best in his constituency, which corresponds to our congressional district in the United States.

Members of the British upper house of lords are born to it by inheriting a title of nobility or are appointed to it by receiving a title of nobility.

Our election days are fixed by law and the constitution. British elections usually are usually timed by a combination of law, constitutional tradition, and the convenience of the party in power.

The socialists who control the labor government in power here could have called this election much sooner or somewhat later. The law and constitutional tradition require that the party in power shall call a parliamentary election at intervals not greater than five years.

Parliament which finally was adjourned last week had been in office four years, six months and two days. But in times of national crisis, the five-year rule doesn't hold. This month's election will be only the second since 1935.

The conservatives won in 1935 and formed what was called a national government with representatives of some minor supporting parties in minor positions. When Winston Churchill became prime minister in 1940, he formed a coalition which the other two major parties, labor and liberal, joined. It continued, with many changes at the top, to govern Britain throughout the war. Later, a caretaker cabinet served until the July 1945 election.

Churchill's No. 2 man in the coalition was Clement R. Attlee, a socialist, who has been prime minister since the last election. One of those two men almost certainly will be prime minister after this month's election.

Regardless of the outcome, Prime Minister Attlee will go to King George VI in Buckingham Palace, when the results are known, to present his resignation. At that meeting, the King will ask Attlee to form a new government if labor has won another parliamentary majority. If not, the King will merely accept the resignation and call the leader of the winning party, in this case Churchill, to form a

LIFE-AND-DEATH EXPERIMENT

How to Stay Alive in Frozen Arctic North at Sixty Below?

(Editor's Note: The Arctic survival phase of "Operation Sweetbriar"—joint American-Canadian military exercise—is getting an unscheduled life-or-death trial in the frozen wastes of the storied Yukon. In the past two weeks, two separate ground-rescue parties have been sent out to match wits with the elements.)

By ROBERT HERTZLER

Whitehorse, Y. T., Feb. 13 (U.P.)—Somebody said once that it's easier to winterize a machine than a man. In the Yukon where a single gust can chill an unprotected person into a stupor, the word goes double.

Arctic clothing is the lesser part of equipment carried by hand-picked military rescue units. When any Arctic wind is up and tiny snow pellets are whizzing like bullets, a man's best ally is his own mind.

Moisture is the worst enemy. One must be on guard constantly to avoid anything wet. A damp mukluk (Eskimo boot) can cripple a man and bring him down in the snow to die. Over-exertion, or even a mild panic can cause sweat that freezes between the fibers of wool underclothing and slowly chills a man into unconsciousness.

Standard clothing for "operation sweetbriar" combat teams includes a pair of mukluks to protect the feet, a fur and fiber-lined parka, heavy mitts and fur-lined pants. Underneath are one, two or three sets of woolen "longies."

In extreme cold, breathing is done through the four-inch fur of a wolverine or wolf-skin lined-parka. Students at the army's survival school in Nome, Alaska, are told that there are no medical records of anyone dying from having lungs "seared" by extreme cold. However, 60 below zero temperature can cause the sinus and teeth of an unacclimated person to ache severely.

No one must carry too much weight. No one is permitted to run.

A steady, almost unheeded pace that keeps body temperature in balance with protection afforded by clothing is the only way to move cross-country and stay alive.

If there are injured to be carried, they must be bundled into bulky down-tufted sleeping bags and dragged on "ahkios," a Finnish sled, light and strong, which has been adopted by American and Canadian mountain-rescue units.

Next to moisture, wind is the worst enemy. A stand arid demonstration used by the U.S. army at its Arctic indoctrination camps is to clamp a piece of close-woven army twill over an empty tin can, tie the can on a pole and face it into the wind. After a few hours a cupful of almost microscopic snow pellets will be found inside.

To survive, man must know when it's time to get out of the wind. But more important he must know how to get out of the wind. Weather-tight cabins are few and far between in the Yukon, and hastily thrown-up lean-tos of branches offer only a place to freeze to death. Insulation is the secret.

The insulation is snow—snow that can kill—a man just sits on it in the wind, and allows his body to absorb the chill.

Contrary to popular belief, a hut built of snow blocks is not the best way to take advantage of the insulating quality of snow. The igloo is used by the Eskimo, but it would take an untrained man half a day to put one up. Soldiers and airmen are now trained to dig a slit trench in the snow, and then tunnel rooms into the sides.

Once inside, a man can't just roll up in a ball and fall asleep. Every few hours it is necessary to scrape off the layer of ice on the ceiling which forms from his own breath. If the ice is allowed to accumulate, the snow no longer holds out the cold and turns the shelter into a death trap.

Samdahl Entering Home—Silverton—Ole Samdahl, 88, entered the Lutheran Sunset home at Eugene during the week. Mrs. Samdahl recently died following a fall at the family home on Broadway street, when she sustained a fractured hip.

Why Be Curious? Just Order More! Quincy, Ill., Feb. 13 (U.P.)—When Mrs. R. H. Niggemeyer opened a can of sauerkraut for supper, she found some cabbage of an unexpected variety.

She found a tight green roll inside of the can. It turned out to be four \$1 bills. Mrs. Niggemeyer has written to the canning company about it. She isn't mad. Just curious.

Youngsters like chopped salted peanuts added to raisin-oatmeal cookies.

There are lots of "splinter parties" here. On the Feb. 23 ballot, there will be as many as 30 parties with candidates in one or more constituencies. Most of them are obscure and insignificant. But the British have an election system which gives all of them a fair chance.

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Marathon Revival Meeting—Standing room is all that remains in Pierce Memorial chapel during a 39-hour marathon revival meeting at Wheaton college in Wheaton, Ill. Some 1500 students and faculty members prayed and made public confessions during the meeting. The spontaneous demonstration of faith in God began during a regular weekly meeting and was called to an end by college president V. Raymond Edman to avoid "notoriety." (Acme Telephoto)

Astronomer Answers Questions About Stars

By J. HUGH PRUETT, Astronomer, Extension Division, Oregon Higher Education System

A few recently-received questions are answered here. 1. "Do the planets at times actually stand still on their orbits?" The correspondent had read somewhere that on February 12 Mars would be stationary, and on February 19 Venus would suffer the same fate.

In matters astronomical we have to distinguish between seeming and actual occurrences. According to all the known laws of mechanics if a planet should sometime tire of its ceaseless encirclement of Old Sol, there would be no outward centrifugal force to balance the gravitational force inward, and it would fall into the blazing inferno of the sun. But there would have to be some mighty force in the first place to stop the planet in its revolution, for motion—like rest—requires an outside force to change it.

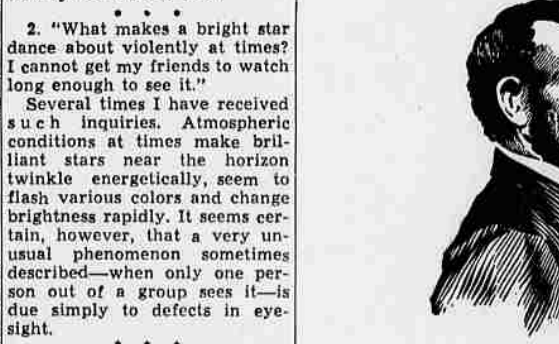
The "standing still" refers simply to a planet's seeming movement among the fixed stars. Its continuous actual eastward motion around the sun and the relative positions assumed by earth, planet and sun, causes the planet to seem to us to be changing its position among the distant stars. For a few months it may seem to be getting farther eastward. Later, it appears to go westward. And at the time of change it is apparently stationary for a short time.

2. "What makes a bright star dance about violently at times? I cannot get my friends to watch long enough to see it." Several times I have received such inquiries. Atmospheric conditions at times make brilliant stars near the horizon twinkle energetically, seem to flash various colors and change brightness rapidly. It seems certain, however, that a very unusual phenomenon sometimes described—when only one person out of a group sees it—is due simply to defects in eyesight.

3. "Are there actually stars that are double; two stars relatively close together that revolve around each other?" Thousands of them. A small astronomical telescope will reveal multitudes of such stars, huge suns at enormous distances from us. One of the finest is Mizar, the middle star in the handle of the familiar Big Dipper. Through a telescope, the tiny star which is seen (without optical aid) very close to Mizar is widely separated from it, and the bright star which seems to be one is broken into two bright stars quite close together.

4. "At the arctic circle in northern Alaska, what are the phenomena of the midnight sun?"

Few people realize that in 1850 Lincoln was offered the governorship of the vast Oregon Territory. . . . President Taylor replaced him (Joseph Lane) as Governor, in 1850, after offering the office to Abraham Lincoln who declined."—Fuller, Geo. W., A History of the Pacific Northwest.



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LEGAL HOLIDAY . . . . MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Region 7 Will Hear Sammons

E. C. Sammons, president of the U. S. National Bank, will speak on "The Welfare State" at a meeting of Region 7 of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation, February 18, in Oregon City.

Regional Director Glen Ritchie of Forest Grove said that the region includes Washington, Multnomah and Clackamas county farm bureaus.

County Agent J. J. Inskip will open the program which will include reports from the various Farm Bureau commodity departments.

Department chairmen are: John Gale of Canby, dairy; Ed Carothers of Hillsboro, fruit and vegetable; Walter Hardy of Molalla, livestock; Fred Cockell of Milwaukie, poultry; Wesley Batchelder of Hillsboro, field crops.

A forum on reapportionment of the Oregon legislature will feature speakers representing the Newberger plan and the "balanced representation" plan.

The regional meeting is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. at the parish hall of the St. Paul Episcopal church in Oregon City. Ritchie invited all interested

June 22 and the noon sun Dec. 22?"

Around the time of the longest days, the sun for a few days never sets, but skims eastward along the northern sky line and at midnight is on the north point of the horizon. About December, the sun almost fails to rise at the arctic circle, but simply peers above the south part of the horizon for a short time at noon.

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