

The Herald and News

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Here And There

By BILL JENKINS

Back in Fort Sheridan the commanding officer has put out a call for volunteers. His plea was posted on the bulletin board at the post and read "We are asking that somewhere between starting and quitting time, and without infringing too much on the time usually devoted to lunch period, coffee breaks, rest periods, story telling, ticket selling, vacation planning, cigar smoking, the rehabbing of yesterday's TV programs, and clean up time, that each employe, military and civilian, endeavor to find some time that can be set aside and known as the 'work break'."

I wonder if the appeal did him any good?

Whether you know it or not we are in another of the 500 or so annual "weeks." This one, running from Nov. 18 through the 25th, is National Long Underwear Week.

Whether you sympathize with this particular piece of wearing apparel or not the industry comes stoutly to its defense with the statement that more longies are being made now than ever before.

Where grandpappy used to sew himself in 'em for the winter they are now worn primarily for such vocations as hunting, fishing, watching football games (for those rugged souls who desert the TV set for the real thing), ice fishing, ice skating, skiing and other cold weather occupations.

All we need around here to spark the sales a bit is some cold weather. Seems to me like we don't get winters like we used to any more. The weather ain't as cold, the snow ain't as deep, and by golly it isn't even as white as it used to be.

But, maybe we'll have need for the old long Johns someday.

Over in Roseburg a fellow by the name of C. H. Doty owns a white porcupine. A true albino and thought to be the only one in captivity. Unlike other albinos, Blondie can see and hear. Most of them are born deaf and blind.

Doty is dicker around trying to get his unusual pet on television and is also planning a tour of colleges.

A post card in the mail from William Sullivan of Los Angeles with the suggestion that instead of handing out fines for serious traffic offenses the offender's car be impounded for a short period.

I can't think of anything that would cause a greater wall of misery to go up than this. Unless, of course, it would be taking the television set away from the average viewer.

It would be a courageous judge, indeed, who would dare impose such a sentence.

Punishment

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

How is a juvenile traffic offender punished?

Last week, I discussed the question of whether or not juvenile traffic offenders should come within the jurisdiction of the regular traffic courts.

In the juvenile hearing, held by a Legislative Interim Committee, it was pointed out that many areas of the state, including Clackamas County where Circuit Judge Ralph Holman presides, handles juvenile traffic cases through regular court.

It is only fair since I criticized the handling of juvenile traffic offenders that I clarify what procedure is used in handling these cases.

Juvenile Officer Francis Mathews explained the other day that sentences of license suspension as well as time in the local juvenile home are types of assessments that the juvenile judge can administer.

He also showed me a point system by which the offense of a youngster is evaluated. The point system automatically requires a suspension of driving license for 60 days whenever that youngster is penalized seven points.

The points are assessed in this manner:

Seven points for any one of the following offenses: gross recklessness or negligence, driving under the influence of intoxicants or hit and run driving.

Basic rule violation (speeding), two points plus one point additional for every 10 miles per hour over the limit.

Three points are levied for such violations as failure to stop at sign or light, failure to signal, improper turn, failure to yield right of way, failure to dim lights, and following too closely. Any moving traffic violation other than these will still be fined three points.

All mechanical violations will be assessed two points. These include defective lights, horn, brakes, mufflers and others.

One point penalties are levied for such violations as excessive horn blowing, double parking, failure to display registration or no vehicle license.

Money fines or jail sentences are not levied although in exceptional cases the offender might be confined to the local juvenile home for a period.

In extreme cases where there may have been serious results such as hitting a pedestrian or others, the youth may be sent by the juvenile judge into district

court to be processed like any other adult case.

This is the system that the Juvenile Department utilizes in handling the cases of juveniles involved in traffic offenses.

It would appear that the burden of investigation and recommendation for juvenile traffic offenses lies heavily upon both the juvenile officer and the judge. Lifting traffic offenses from the juvenile officer's realm would leave him much freer to concentrate on the more serious juvenile offenders, and would also serve to lighten the already heavy work load of the circuit judge who is the juvenile judge, too.

It is clear, however, that neither the juvenile officer nor the judge can do other than they are doing now if they are to stay within the confines of the law.

The law appears to be quite specific as regards juveniles, and does not make exception for traffic offenses. Judge Holman freely admitted that the practice in his county of sending juvenile traffic offenders through regular channels is illegal under present law.

However, I for one, feel that the time may now be here when the law in regard to juveniles should be corrected or amended as regards the handling of traffic offenses.

In regard to other juvenile problems, the procedure should remain as it is. This is in the best interests of both the community and the youngster concerned.

Good Humor

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — "Nobody is safe," said Victor Borge. "But there is no life except happiness."

Understanding of life can be achieved only by being happy.

It is a pleasure to meet off-stage this pleasant Dane, who milks money, music and laughter from the piano, because in his home he retains his professional atmosphere of good humor.

But on the other hand when he barks—with a smile—the girls in his joint in the Plaza Hotel (his wife and his secretary) bounce, too. Pronto—and smiling.

This is the possible dream of every American man—to be the boss, have the girls realize it, and enjoy it. They have to have fun out of it, too.

Borge is an unusual man with great talent. He is a highly conscientious craftsman. His use of piano humor is mannered, adroit, warm, often repetitive, but highly effective.

He is in some ways the most successful humorist alive. One of his basic arts is to resist the impulse to bore an audience. He changes his act little, but he spaces his audience.

It is said that he received \$100,000 for his first television show. It is also said that he will receive \$200,000 or more for a show next Feb. 19 on CBS. It may be that he is worth more.

Borge came to this country as a poor immigrant with three things between him and starvation—his inability to speak English, his ability to disturb a piano, and his sense of humor.

Today he faces the world with the same charming defects, plus a wife and five children. He now runs a 450-acre farm in Connecticut and has become one of the nation's largest distributors of Rock Cornish hens.

This is now a million-dollar-a-year business with him, and the year-end season is presently at its height, but he says:

"I started with the cadillac of the fowl business—and now it is as low as the bicycle."

"I love my farm. But the cost of living is such that you have to make it worthwhile. You cannot just have land. You must do something with the land."

Although the margin of successful operation is notoriously short in the poultry field, Borge, who has earnings from the show world to plow into it, is optimistic that his efforts to popularize the Rock Cornish hen will yield him more than a mound of feathers. This is a plump-breasted bird designed to

sell at 89 to 99 cents a pound.

His attitude toward life is as dry and wry in person as it is on the platform before the piano and the public. The way he talks about it, however, allows the possibility that it is more personal and perhaps less professional. He has the gift of making you feel you are adventuring him.

He says about this world: "It is so small...so big...you cannot live long enough in it to do the things you want to. (He was speaking about invitations to perform in South Africa, Australia.)"

"It's so nice to be independent...to come and go as you please...to an extent that is."

"I don't believe in fatalism. But I do believe in cause and effect. You have the universe of you. But inside you are five million different dynamo rings around, but—"

"A walk across the street can change your life. Every second can change your life."

"But I do believe in goals. I don't believe anything is just blind accident."

"People's lives would be more interesting if they would just realize how they can change from moment to moment."

"There is no such thing as an uninteresting life...unless you get overwhelmed by problems and feel neglected by a higher power."

"There is no such thing as bad weather or a bad thing. What I don't like, my neighbor may."

"There are people I see in the street I make big rings around, but—"

"Happiness comes, as the weather does, in waves not in streams."

"I am a very happy man."

Production Race

By GEORGE J. MARDER

(United Press)

Can Russia equal or out-produce the United States in the near future?

Not in Sputniks alone but in everything that counts in a national economy?

That's a pretty important question. And Communist boss Khrushchev raised it in his red revolution anniversary speech in Moscow.

Khrushchev said the big goal of the Soviet now was to do just that—match and then top United States production.

He boasted that within 15 years, Russia would top the present volume of production in the United States.

Such an accomplishment, while sensational, would be more meaningful for Russians, who have little, than to Americans who could do without a lot they now have.

For it's obvious that in those 15 years, the United States would not be standing still. And at the end of the decade and a half, it still would be ahead. Khrushchev conceded that in his major policy talk.

But how far ahead? That's the more important question. For Khrushchev based Soviet expectations on catching up and passing the United States solely on the premise that Russia is now growing faster than the United States.

And that this greater rate of growth ultimately would build Russia up to American size and then dwarf it.

Is that true? Is Russia growing faster than the United States? Unquestionably, the answer is yes. But there are a number of explanations which can be offered.

One... Russia had more room to grow; only a generation or two ago she practically was a feudal state; the United States also had some sensational spurts which compare favorably with Soviet strides; two... much of Russia's growth was to recoup from war devastation and great leaps in production were to be expected.

There are many other explanations. But the fact does remain that Russia is growing faster than the United States, overall, although the gap between the two nations is still widening.

Those are the conclusions of a study made for Congress by the

Library of Congress... a study of Soviet economic growth and comparing it with the United States.

The study, based on the only reliable figures available to it... and admittedly they were not the best... found that in 1955, Soviet industry produced about one-third of the quantity of goods turned out in the United States.

Both industrial efforts were growing. The Soviet industrial growth in the short-range present was figured at about double the rate in the United States.

The study found no grounds for complacency... either in the level of the industrial output or the rate of growth.

For example, it found that the figure showing Russia's industrial output only one-third of the United States was very misleading if used as a comparison industrial strength.

For a much greater part of American industry was producing goods for consumers... radios, shoes, clothes, furs and washing machines... for you and me.

While Russia was devoting a greater part of her effort to heavy or producer goods industry... those are the big machines which can support a military effort and also which can build new industries which later can turn out consumer goods.

Not only was Russia doing without consumer goods to build up heavy industry, but she was doing without many of the industrial services built into our economy.

The study found that the Soviet higher rate of growth ultimately could begin to close the gap between the two countries but that this was hardly to be expected "in the near future" unless the American economy suffered either "stagnation or collapse."

Credit Plan

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Changing home budget habits are pushing charge account and installment buying into old strongholds of cash and carry.

Early next year J. C. Penney will test credit sales in a few of its 1,700 stores which have been strictly cash and carry since its founding in 1902.

W. T. Grant is putting an installment credit plan into 86 new stores this year, bringing its entire chain of 699 into the plan. It tested the idea on a pilot basis in Atlanta, Ga., in 1946, and gradually extended it to other stores and regions.

Versions of installment paying for merchandise also have been spreading among many department stores.

Credit buying has increased everywhere since the war. Young persons in particular budget their income to fit installment payments. Rising prices and merchandise upgrading have put many purchases out of the reach of the old cash and carry customer.

The trend to larger families also spurs use of credit for mass outfitting and for buying big ticket items.

So the cash and carry chains appealing to lower budget groups have found the department store charge account systems an increasing competition.

Officials of Grant's say their credit plan has been used by more than a million customers. Last year 33½ million dollars worth of merchandise, or 8.8 per cent of total sales, were charged.

Penney's hasn't decided yet which type of credit plan to use or where the tests will be made.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

PLAINFIELD, Wis. — Adeline Watkins, on her 20-year romance with horror murderer Ed Gein, confessed "butcher" of two women.

"I guess we discussed every murder we had ever heard about. Eddie told me about how the murderer did wrong, what mistakes he had made. I thought it was interesting."

WASHINGTON—AFL-CIO President George Meany, in calling upon the administration to act now to prevent "widespread trouble for the American economy:

"We can't wait for an economic bust. The basic unresolved question of matching America's consuming ability with her productive ability must be met."

LOS ANGELES—Attorney A. L. Wirin, who was issued a passport by the State Department to enter Red China and North Korea to interview witnesses in the Powell sedition case:

"As far as I know I'm the first living American to be granted a passport to Red China."

WOODBURY, Ky.—Mrs. Frank Neighbors, resident of this southwestern Kentucky town cut off by floodwaters:

"Luckily this is the first day of the hunting season, and as long as the rabbits hold out we'll be in fine shape."

CHICAGO — Secretary of State Dulles, on the possibility of an attack on NATO forces in Europe:

"Of course certain kinds of attack call for counter-attack. If American troops were in the area the field commander would respond immediately."

Students Hold Demonstration Against Campus Dancing Ban

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (AP)—Students at Wake Forest College jitterbugged on the campus plaza and burned in effigy the retiring president of the Baptist State Convention after the convention ruled out campus dancing.

About 500 or 600 students, mostly male, participated in the demonstration last night at the Baptist-supported school.

Hi-fi record players blasted at full volume as the laughing and cheering crowd of students danced and shouted such slogans as "Down with the Baptists."

Student leaders said about 25 per cent of the student body joined in the protest against the Baptist State Convention action in Raleigh. The convention overwhelmingly vetoed campus dancing and apparently ended a lengthy controversy on the topic. School trustees previously had voted to allow dancing.

The students, most of whom wore dark glasses or obscured their faces with handkerchiefs, climaxed the hour long demonstration by burning an effigy labeled "Dr. J. C. Canipe."

Canipe retired as president of the Baptist State Convention after speaking against lifting the ban imposed by the convention in 1937.

College policemen took two students, unidentified, in custody for lighting firecrackers.

The convention's action affected seven Baptist colleges in the state. The vote followed a request by trustees of Wake Forest College and Meredith College (for women) at Raleigh that they allowed to regulate all forms of recreation on their campuses.

Dr. Canipe told the convention yesterday: "We must decide who has the authority to decide major policies in our Baptist life, our institutions or our convention."

He also said: "Shall the children rule the parents, the parents the trustees, the trustees the administration, or shall the administration the convention? Or shall the convention be the final authority in all matters as most Baptists believe it is?"

AD FOR SPUTNIK

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UP)—Someone here apparently expects the Soviet earth satellite to land in his back yard. The following notice, complete with a box number, appeared in the classified section of the Memphis Commercial Appeal:

"Available soon. One slightly used Sputnik. Fully equipped with radio, temperature control and all extras. Weighs only 184 pounds. Bright aluminum finish. Live a little. Be the first in your neighborhood to launch one of these handy little prestige builders."

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comes," he said. This means that "in a majority of instances" the girls are attending dances in hotels "without guidance or supervision," he added.

Five ministers argued against dancing, saying a moral issue was involved.

The convention then reaffirmed action taken in 1937 which condemned dancing as demoralizing and tending toward immorality.

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