

The Herald and News

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Recognition

By BILL JENKINS
Christmas shopping season has many problems but none greater than that of recognition.
Now that the yule season is here and we handle our money with snow shovels instead of the usual teaspoon we are constantly confronted with the problem of who that was that went by on the street and said hello.
This has happened to me a dozen times already. Someone a little loaded down with packages and navigating with the aid of a pen-hole between packages will see me and give out with the old cheer. Since the speaker's face is hidden by an armload of gay packages you have to sort of go by ear.
And if I've got anything it's a rotten ear.
This time, if ever, when people should be required to wear a name badge on their hat.

I keep hoping it isn't true but I'm afraid we are in for another go-round on crazy printing.
If it isn't one thing it's another. The latest to come to our notice goes like this:
"Seville der Dago
Tojo Bussis Inaro
Nojo Damin Bussis
Demis troux
Summit coux
Summit Doux"

In case your foreign language training needs a little brushing up I'll interpret. It reads simply like this:
"See, Willie, der dey go
Th'ousand busses in a row.
No, Joe, dem ain't 't' busses,
Dem is trucks.
Some mit cows in,
Some mit ducks."
You take it from there.
Me, I'm heading for the hills where at least the birds and beasts speak a plainer language.

If this is going to start a new fad, or revive an old one, count me out.
Like it says on the card—Stop The World, I Want Off!

Recall Move

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
Can a United States senator, once elected by the people of Oregon, be recalled by those same people?
That question has arisen a few times over the past few years, and each time it does, reference is made to an attorney general ruling, made a number of years ago by I. H. Van Winkle that the U.S. Senate was the sole judge of its members, and the people could not recall either a senator or a U.S. representative.
However, I think this is a good time to challenge that ruling, and appeal that decision to the courts.
It seems absurd to think that the people of Oregon do not possess the right to recall one of their own representatives in Congress if they should desire to do so.
The state constitution says, "Every public officer in Oregon is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the legal voters of the state or the electoral district from which he is elected."
To me, that means every public official elected by the people of Oregon.
Also, I contest the statement that the Senate is the "sole" judge of its members. The U.S. Constitution does not say that. It does say, "Each House shall be the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." It also says, "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."
It does not say they are the "sole" judge of its members. It implies they are one of the judges, but does not rule out the possibility, in my thinking, of a state recalling one of its own representatives.

It is conceivable since a U.S. senator is elected for a six year term that many things could happen in the way of accident or illness to incapacitate him during that six years, and if he were unwilling to resign, there would be nothing the public could do about it. If we accept the current ruling, The Senate is not about to step into the breach unless it is a clear case that is so apparent it cannot be ignored.
The question of recall powers comes to mind because it does appear in recent weeks that one of our senators, Wayne Morse, has found himself not only out of step, but out of sympathy with the people of Oregon.
Certainly, something is seriously wrong with a man of Morse's standing when he will use tactics and language such as, in his recent

abusive series of letters to Senator Richard Neuberger.
He exhibited questionable responsibility also during the recent gubernatorial campaign when he pulled out some old charges and attempted to twist them to make them look detrimental to Mark Hatfield.
Also, he has clearly revealed that in his mind, he is always right. When he was questioned about a similar case in which he himself was involved, his comment was "that was different."
In his recent letter exchange, he came forward and blamed Neuberger's illness as the reason for their disagreement, implying, as usual, that Neuberger was wrong and that that was the reason for it.

This is the same pattern as Morse has adopted ever since 1952. His attacks on President Eisenhower have been vindictive to the point of extremity. In other words, Mr. Morse has been an "anti."
His usefulness to the people of Oregon is certainly open to question. A man cannot forever be against everything. It's all right when you criticize, that should be constructive not destructive, doubly so if you have been empowered with a trust from the people.

There would seem to be two courses of action open to those interested in recall proceedings.
First, a court test of the recall ruling of a former attorney general.
Failing that, a recall petition containing several hundred thousand names should be presented on the floor of the U.S. Senate, exhibiting the wishes of the people of Oregon to the Senate as a whole, and asking that the qualifications of Wayne Morse to serve in the Senate be challenged, and that he be denied a seat or expelled.

Denying the people the right to recall a man they have elected to a public office does not seem in sympathy with the intentions of either the makers of the U.S. Constitution or the constitution of the state of Oregon.
Now would be an excellent time to challenge the old ruling.

Wars Aid Wives

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Every now and then an idea developed by the military services turns out to be more useful in peace than in war. The average housewife, for example, doesn't know she owes a debt to Napoleon. But she does. It was Bonaparte's quest for a method of provisioning his troops on the march that spurred the development of canned food.
Another example was the aerosol bomb developed during the World War II. It is now used to spray everything from whitewash to toothpaste.
A still more promising product is a new "fear gas" being developed by the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps. It already is strong enough to cause an alley cat to become terrified at the sight of a mouse.

In time, says Maj. Gen. August Schomburg, it may become refined to a point where, sprayed on a battlefield, it might temporarily paralyze the will of enemy troops to fight.
While this certainly would be a great boon in wartime, can't a gas of this kind find equally important civilian employment?

As it is now, millions of ordinary people are so nervous, upset, and afraid, that they meet every daily emergency by swallowing a couple of tranquilizer pills. The pills don't rid them of their fears. They simply dull the impact of their fears.

How much finer your existence would be if, instead of a bottle of tranquilizer pills, you had a pocketful of small new aerosol bombs

loaded with superstrong fear gas! Instead of having to calm your own fears you could make everybody else afraid of you.

Are you afraid to ask your boss for a raise? Not with your trusty fear gas bomb. You merely walk into old Scrooge's office, spray him in the face—and wait for him to hand over to you the keys to the company.

Are you afraid of your wife when you sneak into the house at 3 a.m. after a losing session at poker? Simply squirt a few whiffs of fear gas at her, and she'll run in panic and lock herself in the bedroom.

Whatever frightened you before—superclerical clothing store salesmen, haughty waiters, threatening landlords, arrogant traffic cops—now quakes before you. The barrage of fear gas you spread around you (don't breathe it yourself!) turns you into a conquering hero.

It is a mighty dream. And it has only one flaw. If everybody brought a supply of these fear gas grenades and started tossing them around, then everybody would be afraid of everybody and everything else.

But what's to lose there? Isn't that about the present situation of the world today anyway?

New Democrats

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—A look at the record indicates Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, leader of the Senate Democrats, won't have such a tough time as might be expected next year in keeping a check-rein on the newly elected Senate Democrats.

There are 15 of them. Not one of them can be called wild-eyed. Almost all are moderate in their views. A majority of them—eight of the 15—were members of the House this year or in the recent past.

In the House they worked pretty quietly under the leadership of Speaker Sam Rayburn, boss of the House Democrats. Rayburn, like Johnson, is a Texan. Both men are moderates, are close friends, work closely together.

So, for a majority of the 15 new Senate Democrats, moving from the House is like exchanging Rayburn for Johnson.

The three Republicans who won Senate seats this year for the first time were all members of the House this year. They are Kenneth Keating, New York; Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania; and Winston L. Prouty, Vermont.

Johnson, who recently outlined a 12-point program for the Senate in 1959, omitted any mention of action on civil rights. On this point he may have trouble with some of the new men.

They may gang up with the present band of liberals in the Senate—like Democrats Paul Douglas (Ill.) and Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), and Republicans Jacob Javits (N.Y.) and Clifford Case (N.J.)—to smash the present Senate rule on filibusters.

Under the present rule Southern Democrats can pretty well block legislation on civil rights, if they want to, with unlimited debate. Changing the rule to make it easier to cut off filibusters would also make it easier to get civil rights bills through.

Four of the new Democratic Senators were members of the House this year. They are: Clair Engle of California; Eugene McCarthy, Minnesota; Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia; and E. L. Bartlett, who had for years been Alaska's delegate to the House, without a vote.

These four were House members in past years: Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut; Harrison A. Williams, New Jersey; Stephen M. Young, Ohio;

and Jennings Randolph, West Virginia. The three new Republican Senators—Keating, Scott and Prouty—were House members this year.

A newsmen whose job is covering the House—he's been doing it for years—puts this tag on the views of the eight former Democratic members of the House and the two Republicans who were House members:

Engle—moderate to liberal; McCarthy—moderate to liberal; Byrd—liberal; Bartlett—moderate; Dodd—moderate to liberal; Williams—liberal; Young—moderate; Randolph—moderate.

This same newsmen, after watching the performance of the House members day after day from away back in the 1940s, describes both Keating and Scott as moderate to liberal. Prouty is from the very conservative Vermont.

No one around here is running for a bomb shelter, either, at the thought of what may happen when these other new Democratic Senators—none of whom served in the House—come here to take their seats in January.

Mayor Vance Hartke of Evansville, Ind., who calls himself a middle-of-the-road Democrat; Edmund S. Muskie, twice Democratic governor of highly conservative Maine; or—

Michigan's Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart; Howard Cannon, city attorney of Las Vegas, Nev.; Frank Moss, county attorney of Utah's Salt Lake County; Gale McGee, history professor of Wyoming; and Ernest Gruening, former Alaska governor who wants to avoid being labeled either a liberal or conservative.

Vets' Mail Bag

A greater percentage of Korean veterans is expected to purchase homes through VA—guaranteed mortgages than did veterans of World War II, VA indicated today.
With more than six years remaining in which to apply for home loans before their deadline of February 1, 1956, VA says 10.8 per cent of the eligible Korean veterans have already availed themselves of their loan guaranty privileges.

This figure was reached in spite of the fact that the average Korean veteran came out of the service younger than his counterpart of World War II; in most cases was single or, at least, had not started a family, and in general was less disposed to take on serious financial responsibility.

So far, after 13 years of opportunity for VA-guaranteed home loans, about 31.9 per cent of the eligible World War II veterans have availed themselves of their loan guaranty privileges.

VA statisticians forecast, in the approximate year-and-a-half remaining before July 25, 1960, in which World War II veterans can make loan guaranty applications, as many as 400,000 may actually take advantage of the privilege if past performance is any indication. This figure could add a little less than three per cent to the World War II picture.

On the other hand, VA says that out of the home loans guaranteed currently each month 57 per cent are being made to Korean veterans and 43 per cent to World War II veterans. And Korean veterans have approximately four-and-a-half years to apply after the World War II deadline is reached.

Actual cumulative figures to September 30, 1958, show that 570,000 out of 5,353,000 eligible Korean veterans have made home loans compared to 4,582,000 out of 14,366,000 eligible World War II veterans.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK:

Q—I'm going to have to fill out a VA income questionnaire soon. Are state veterans' bonuses considered income for VA pension purposes?

A—No. Under the law, bonuses or similar cash gratuities paid by states for service in the Armed Forces are not considered as income in determining eligibility for VA pension.

Quotes

United Press International
HAVANA—Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), who thinks rebel leader Fidel Castro is a "bandit," on why the United States should ship arms to the Cuban government:
"If our allies are doing it, why shouldn't we? We are all in the same boat."

TORONTO—Norman Burgess, 36, on his marriage today to a widow who has eight children:
"It means nine people to love me when I come home at night."

They'll Do It Every Time

DAY IN, DAY OUT—THE BOYS, LUDLOW AND LINSEED, NEVER MAKE THEIR BEDS—ASK MOM—SHE KNOWS—



By Jimmy Hatlo

WELL—TODAY THEY REMEMBERED TO DO AS THEY WERE TOLD—AND WITH THE FOLLOWING RESULTS—



British Mail Goes Automatically -

SOUTHAMPTON, England (NEA)—Having fathered the post office in 1637 and given the world its first gummed postage stamp in 1840, Britain now leads the world in postal automation, with the robot postman just around the corner.
Actually, the machine has yet to be invented that can walk up a garden path to deliver a letter, but General Post Office engineers are working on the problem.
At Dollis Hill outside London, where the post office has its experimental laboratories, the talk is all of helicopters, rockets and guided missiles to carry Her Majesty's mail.

As far back as 1934 a German enthusiast experimented here with mail-carrying rockets, and Ernest Marples, the present Postmaster General, claims that the idea cannot be dismissed lightly. Marples goes on to predict that the day is not far distant when a letter postmarked in London at 8 a.m. will be delivered by rocket in Aberdeen, Scotland, at 11 a.m.

Meanwhile in Southampton, the port of call of the big trans-Atlantic liners, the latest in automated postal equipment is on view for the world to goggle at.
In the past year postal representatives of 28 countries have worn a path to the door of the Southampton post office, where the

machinery is being tested, in order to view the latest engineering marvels.

Showpiece at Southampton is Alf (short for automatic letter facer) a three-ton giant, six feet tall and 20 feet long. Alf stacks letters, scans them front and back for stamps, faces them, counts them, then cancels their stamps. He does everything but steam open their envelopes and read them.

But if Britain is counting on Alf to spare the postman his fallen arches, I would say that the postman, flat feet and all, will be with us for many years to come. For Alf is high-strung and temperamental.
"Alfie hates squares," the Southampton foreman confided to me, in explaining the machine's operation. I turned, half expecting to find the 20-foot leviathan twitching to the rhythms of rock 'n' roll.

But no—the "squares" that Alfie hates are square envelopes. These flummox the monster which is trained to grope for the long edge of letters in order to face them with the stamps in the same corner. The post office now has a plan to standardize envelopes (there are 67 different sizes in current use).

And not only squares, but Alfie hates color postcards. Inasmuch as Alfie's photo-electric eyes are highly sensitive to color, using this means to identify stamps, he goes quietly mad when a color postcard is placed in his hopper.

To test machines like Alfie, "New mail is lively, while the dummy mail is dead," the foreman explained. "When you compress the air out of letters they become lifeless, and the machines don't get the proper feel of them."

When Alfie was first unveiled, he was unable to distinguish between the two-penny stamp on newspapers and other printed matter and the three-penny stamp of ordinary mail, but this difficulty has been overcome.

Post office engineers experimented for nearly two years before they hit upon a method of giving the two-penny stamp a special distinguishing characteristic. The solution finally arrived at was to print on the back of the two-penny stamp a graphed line, which is easily detected by a high voltage scanner.

Refrigeration Seminar Held

A day-long seminar on refrigeration problems was recently conducted at Oregon Technical Institute by Arthur K. Johnston, factory representative in Portland for Bendix-Westinghouse and the McIntire Company, both manufacturers of refrigerating elements.

Over 40 persons, including refrigeration service engineers from the Klamath Basin, members of the Orectech faculty and students in refrigeration and appliance technology and mechanical technology attended the seminar. Audio-visual aids were used to advantage in explaining some of the causes of refrigeration troubles that the service engineer encounters in the field.

Among the models presented were an operational sealed refrigeration unit housed in plastic, a completely glass-enclosed refrigeration system showing many operating characteristics, and a jewel case of "micro-finished" sealed unit parts, showing a degree of accuracy to 10 millionths of an inch.

This complete presentation is housed in a special "Thunderbus" designed by Johnston, which is fitted with wall-to-wall carpets and with interior fixtures in soft, pleasing colors.

Ray Smith of B&W Supply Company, Springfield, a refrigeration parts wholesaler, was with Johnston and helped in the presentation.

SMOKING SMOKER
CHICAGO (UPI)—Never underestimate a computer's ingenuity on these cold, wintry mornings.
A conductor on the 6:48 a.m. suburban train from Elmhurst Friday found a group of commuters huddled around a pile of blazing newspapers in the aisle of the rear smoker.

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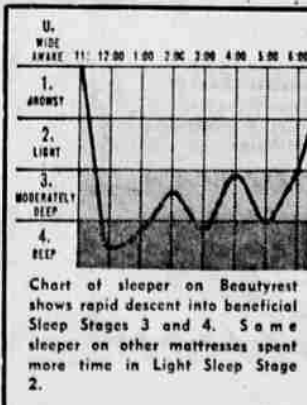


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