

EDITORIAL PAGE

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DIFFERING OPINIONS

By Charles V. Stanton

Widespread argument has resulted from the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court forbidding a formalized prayer in schools in the state of New York. Some people contend the court's decision is correct. Others believe the court is "off base."

I am one of the latter. In that regard I find it interesting to observe that, for once, Frank Jenkins and I disagree. Frank also writes a daily editorial for this paper. Most of the time we find ourselves in complete accord. Thus it is refreshing to disagree with him for a change.

Frank contends that religion belongs in the home, should be taught by the parents, has no business in the schools and, a state prayer violates the principal of freedom of religion.

That's an opinion given widespread approval by many observers. The President expressed much the same idea. Let prayers be said in the home, he observed.

Then other critics hold that those who disagree with the court are permitting emotions to influence their thinking. Perhaps that is correct. I admit to being emotional on the subject. At the same time, however, I believe the court's decision is a violation of states' rights, is contrary to the intent of the framers of the Constitution, is in conflict with an expressed national belief.

Belief Assumed

That a child be given moral and spiritual education in the home is highly desirable. But modern homes where spiritual training is given are all too few.

Such home training once was a part of our national life. The boy was taught to use tools, do chores around the home, respect property rights, assume duties as head of household at the proper time. Girls were taught to sew, cook, keep house, tend children, observe social rules.

The schools took over that form of instruction when electric lights and automobiles brought an end to the American home, as such. But they didn't adopt the job of moral, spiritual and ethical training. Perhaps that's part of the reason for mounting juvenile delinquency and loss of respect for property rights.

Aside from that, however, it is my opinion the Founding Fathers took it for granted that worship would be a part of our daily lives, publicly and privately. That's why, I believe, they specified that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The intent of that clause, I believe, is to protect and preserve the right of worship, not to forbid it, as some apparently hold is the case.

Let's look at history! When our colonies were formed we had any number of religions represented. Some of our colonies, in fact, were formed by people who fled to this country to establish their individual forms of worship. They came to the New World with all its hardships to get away from the state religion. We had Pilgrims, Puritans, Catholics, Baptists, Dunkers, Separationists, Huguenots, Lutherans, Mennonites, Shakers, Jews, and others.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire had the Congregational Church as a state religion. The Church of England and Dutch Reformed Churches prevailed in New York. The Quakers and Presbyterians competed in Pennsylvania. Catholics were entrenched in Maryland. Most of our Southern states had the Church of England as a state religion.

After the Revolutionary War came the job of writing a constitution for a new nation. But the original draft immediately ran into trouble.

Argument over the matter of a state religion was bitter. It seemed for a time that no new nation could be created. It was feared that each of the states would remain sovereign, as was the case before the war.

Then someone came up with the idea of religious freedom. It was agreed religious freedom should be guaranteed by the federal Constitution. Congress was specifically barred by the first amendment from establishing a state religion. But you will note that this amendment applied directly to Congress. There is nothing in the Constitution to stop individual states, if they so desire, from decreeing state religions, in my opinion. Nor is there anything that would prevent a state, as was the case in New York, from writing a prayer suitable for general use.

Recent decisions by our Supreme Court have invaded the rights of states, I believe. States were ordered by the Constitution to organize and conduct public schools. But the Supreme Court has exercised direction over those schools. It has invaded the rights of states to control water within their own boundaries, as is the case in Oregon. They have usurped the rights of states to determine eligibility of voters or to apportion their own legislatures.

It is my opinion that this latest decision is another invasion of states' rights; that it is in direct opposition to the intent of the framers of the Constitution; that it violates the declared trust of this people in Almighty God.

Nation Threatened

There are times when it seems fair to ask: "Will work become obsolete?"

On the one hand we watch, with mingled apprehension and pleasure, the steady advance of both the doing and the thinking machines.

On the other, we see a union demanding a 25-hour work week, and whole clusters of union officials discussing a 35-hour week. Here and there, three-day and even four-day weekends are mentioned.

Admittedly this all has the ring of fantasy today. But some of the most sober analyses in the economic sphere suggest that reality is moving in the direction of these fantasies. Only 12 million Americans are today directly engaged in producing goods. The rest of us have to make our living shuffling these goods about, or "dealing with people" in various business and professional relationships.

A social psychologist, Donald Michael, suggests that perhaps only those in these latter fields will be safe from the machine's encroachments. Yet who is to say that even such persons are not expendable?

A machine is being tested which, if successful, might replace researchers who now spend laborious hours hunting legal precedents. A computer now in the experimental phase may help young people choose mates by matching up their compatible characteristics.

Suppose that much of the fantasy does turn real, and assume that somehow we all get paid amply for doing a minimum amount of work. What would we do with the time on our hands?

Some observers obviously would say we have already answered that question—that we would, as they say we do now, compensate by making leisure as intensive a pursuit as work itself.

But work which is long and arduous and challenging contains elements of conflict and struggle which the "make-work" of the leisure time activist can seldom if ever match.

The big, truly unanswered question: Does man need that conflict and struggle?

This is not a way of suggesting that he can't be happy unless he is slaving. The point is whether he can be at his best without at least an occasional emotional spur of the stiff challenge.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

A Word To The Wise!

DEAR ABBY: Please print this because I know that other mothers are having the same problem. As two- and three-year-olds watch TV commercials, they see children their own ages writing on walls and spilling ink all over only to be hugged by their mother because she knows how to clean it up in two seconds! Abby, children imitate what they see. One little boy was shown in his ring-bearer's suit making mud pies and his mother just smiled and went into a commercial about a detergent. What can we do about this menace?

NO MIRACLE WORKER
DEAR WORKER: The companies which advertise these products are interested in consumer reaction. Write them that if they continue to portray such bad examples for your children, you are going to watch television less and enjoy it more.

DEAR ABBY: I was raised in a family where the father did all the punishing. My mother never laid a hand on us, but we sure got it from our father when she reported that we had it coming. Now that I'm a mother, I follow the same method, but my husband says I am wrong. He says if a child needs punishment, I should do it on the spot and not wait for him to do it when he comes home. Do you think a mother should have this unpleasant duty added to her busy day?

OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER

DEAR ABBY: I must beg to disagree with your advice to "get rid of Bertha"—the affectionate, devoted mule that slobbers all over the mule, you say, brings in \$635 a year. What does the wife bring in? If they must get rid of Bertha, ship her to me. I'll pay the freight as we have no mules in this town. Only mulish women.

HARRY

CONFIDENTIAL TO "FASHIONABLE": No matter how "fashionable" a hair-do is, if it isn't flattering to YOU, it's a hair-don't!

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send \$6c to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Peter Edson

Reds Enjoy Freedoms They Seek To Destroy

WASHINGTON—(NEA) — Communist functionaries in the United States operate as openly as though their organization was an American political opposition, thumbing its nose at government.

In spite of all the laws passed by Congress, Supreme Court decisions, enforcement actions by the attorney general and the Subversive Activities Control Board, the Communies are free to come and go as they please, meet where they please, say and do what they please.

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist party of the United States, boasted the other day that he had talked to 50,000 American college students in the last six months. Subject of his talk has been repeal of the McCarran Act, officially titled the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

This is not to be confused with the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. The Communies are against that too, because it provides for exclusion and deportation of all Communist aliens. But the more immediate target of the Reds in this country is the McCarran Act of 1950, which is supposed to require the Communist party and its members to register.

Hall's pitch to curious college student political clubs is to liken Communists to Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, champions of civil liberties. Then he makes his attack on the McCarran Act and circulates petitions for its repeal because, he alleges, it suppresses civil liberties.

Department of Justice and private patriotic organizations try to schedule speakers to every campus after Communist speakers do, but don't get all.

The Supreme Court in June 1961 handed down its decision upholding constitutionality of the McCarran Act and ordered the party to register as a Communist action group. But Gus Hall now declares open

ly that the Supreme Court decided only one little detail and that it is nothing for the party to worry about. "The tide has turned," he proclaims.

These Hall statements were made at a New York rally attended by 2,500 in Manhattan Center on June 7. The meeting got practically no American press coverage. But "National Guardian," which claims to be "The Progressive Newsweek," carries a full report in its June 18 issue.

The rally was held to protest Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy's petition asking the Subversive Activities Control Board to require 10 members of the Communist party's national committee to register.

A collection was taken for their defense fund. Amount collected was not disclosed. Chairman of the proceedings was Miriam Friedlander, one of the 10 and secretary of the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, rally sponsor.

Also on the platform was Ben Davis, Communist party national secretary who, with Gus Hall, is under indictment for failure to register.

Both are now subject to \$11,000 fines and 11 years imprisonment for failure to register, if convicted.

SENTENCED TO PRISON
AUSTIN, Tex. (UPI)—Don Elwood Leasure of Grand Ledge, Mich., was sentenced to one year imprisonment in U.S. District Court Thursday for illegally carrying a pistol on a Texas to Mexico airline flight.

Leasure, who listed a temporary Dallas, Tex., address possibly faces a count of threatening an airline stewardess. The charge was dismissed temporarily, pending determination of whether the alleged threat occurred while the plane was flying over Texas.

The Cartoonist Says:
Looks Like a Long, Cold Summer



Reclamation Farming Is Major Cog In Oregon's Agriculture Economy

Since passage of the Reclamation Act of 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, has been an important cog in the economy of Oregon.

The Klamath project in southern Oregon and the Umatilla project in the eastern part of the state were among the first federal reclamation projects undertaken in the Pacific Northwest.

June 17 marked the 60th anniversary of one of the most significant milestones in the history of water development—the signing of the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902. The following is a brief summary of activities of the Bureau of Reclamation in the State of Oregon in the past 60 years.

Owyhee Dam, on Owyhee River in eastern Oregon, constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation from 1928-35, is one of the major storage facilities in the Pacific Northwest. Its reservoir has a capacity of 1,120,000 acre-feet, and serves over 85,000 acres of fine agricultural lands. In addition, Owyhee reservoir is receiving more and more recognition as offering some of the finest recreational and fishing opportunities in the region.

In the central area of the state, the Bureau of Reclamation has constructed or rehabilitated storage facilities serving nearly 120,000 acres on the Deschutes, Arnold, Crescent Lake, and Ochoco projects. Among such storage facilities are Crane Prairie, Wickiup, Hay-

ect, there are 13 other irrigation projects, embracing more than 325,000 acres of irrigable lands, receiving water through or from facilities constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation in Oregon.

During crop year 1960, the latest year of record, crops produced on these lands during that season had an estimated gross value of about \$40,500,000. Some 296,994 acres were actually irrigated, thus, the estimated gross per acre value of the crops raised was slightly more than \$136.

Through June 30, 1961, the federal government, through the Bureau of Reclamation, had invested more than \$75 million in reclamation projects in Oregon, exclusive of the Klamath project.

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Reader Opinions

Court Ruling Doesn't Impair Free Religion

To The Editor:

The News-Review has chided and lectured we voters for years for letting our emotions rather than sober thinking dictate our actions at the polls. And very well and good, I say, too.

Now I wonder if your editorial on the Supreme Court decision regarding state composed prayers in class rooms, and your personal feeling of prayer are not strictly 97% per cent emotions speaking. A man's personal feeling about prayer and religion, of course, are just that—personal. One might differ, argue, question for evermore, but that's not the issue here. The issue concerns the legality of a body of government composing a religious theme for the purpose of expression to all people.

Carefully laying aside the precept of compulsion, it cannot wholly be voluntary. If the state is strictly neutral in affairs of its people's religious belief, which is an indisputable fact of our Constitution, and quarrelled with by no appreciable minority, then there naturally follows that such a state would have no ambition, desire or intent to formulate strictly a religious tenet, with the suggestion (probably a big one) that it be read daily to the hordes of small, immature minds temporarily in its captivity.

It is carefully labeled voluntary (our constitutional right, you see), but the pressure to conform and recite this state recommended prayer daily would be terrific. Thus, the state has begun its own religious belief on a young, impressionable mind.

And this is simply and only what the Supreme Court has said. There is no stoppage of religious belief, no curtailment, no hindrance.

In this country, if you want to pray, you can do it all day—all night, too, if you wish. And you can kneel; facing Mecca, three times a day, or worship a cow, or make daily devotions to a prayer wheel. That is religious freedom, and you still have it. When the state pressures me or my kids to do it, it is not then religious freedom.

Melvin Boyce
N. Myrtle R., Box 113
Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Riddle Minister, Family Vacation

By ERMA BEST

The Rev. Maurice Y. Miller of the Riddle First Baptist church and his family are spending a two-week vacation in Oakland with his father, H. Y. Miller. The Rev. Mr. Rich of Port Orford is supplying the pulpit for the vacationing pastor.

Teacher Visits
Mrs. Helen Arbogast of Neola, W. Va., was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fogus. The two families were neighbors before the Fogus family moved west. Mrs. Arbogast has been a teacher in the Neola schools for the past 20 years.

Mrs. Charles Herzog of Portland visited for several days recently at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Aspey.

High school student Bob White, has gone to Seattle where he is employed for the summer in a service station. He is staying with a cousin, Mrs. Waidley Fossett.

Dr. and Mrs. Loyd Gallagher and six children of Tillamook were guests for several days the past week at the home of Dr. Gallagher's mother, Mrs. H. W. Hiles.

Mr. and Mrs. William Macdonald vacationed recently at Depoe Bay and Tillamook on the coast then went into Portland before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hennessy and children are visiting in Riddle with Mrs. Hennessy's mother, Mrs. Esther Shobert, while Hennessy is on vacation from his position with the Southern Pacific Railroad in Oakridge.

Construction Under Way

Construction has recently been started on two new Oregon reclamation projects.

The \$55-million Tillamook project will provide irrigation water under sprinkler pressure to 5,429 acres lying near the city of Tillamook. The water will be pumped from the Columbia river below The Dalles dam.

The second project, Bully Creek dam will be a rolled earthfill structure 104 feet high and about 3,100 feet long. Bully Creek reservoir will have a storage capacity of 32,000 acre-feet which will provide needed supplemental irrigation water to the 35,000-acre Vale project.

Legislation is now pending before the Congress to authorize construction of the Lower Division of the Baker project in eastern Oregon. This project, to serve full or supplemental irrigation water supplies to about 18,000 acres near Baker, Oregon, calls for construction of Mason dam on Powder river. Mason dam would be a multiple purpose structure providing flood control, recreation and fish and wildlife benefits in addition to irrigation.

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