

The News-Review

Editorial Page

6 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore. —

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Church-Sponsored Education Possible

History, it is said, has a habit of repeating itself. Is it about to do so again?

In the early days of this Nation's formative period education was provided by religion. Virtually all of our schools—schools of higher education particularly—were sponsored by religious denominations.

Even today we find a great many colleges and universities supported partly or entirely by religious groups. The number of church-supported elementary schools, however, has diminished, while a good many institutions of higher learning have been taken over by the state.

Douglas County, in early days, had its Umpqua Academy, located at Wilbur. This was the largest school of academic rating between Sacramento and Salem. It was organized by the Rev. Wilbur, a Methodist circuit rider, who gave his name to the community in which his school was located.

The Catholic Church supports a large number of parochial schools. Seventh-day Adventists also maintain a church-supported school system. We find a number of independent colleges and universities in Oregon operated outside the state-conducted system.

Will the recent ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court bring about a return to a school system largely supported by churches, replacing Godless schools run by the State?

This possibility is evident in the widespread outcry resulting from the Supreme Court's decision that Bible reading and recitation of the Lord's Prayer in State schools is unconstitutional.

Regardless of the religious issue involved in the decision, it would seem that the court's action is in line with the recent trend toward abolishment of states rights.

Even though one may be willing to accept the court's concept of complete divorce of church and state, there is a grave question in the minds of many whether the Court has any authority to make such a ruling.

The Constitution of the United States forbids Congress to make any laws concerning religion. The very wording of this provision would seem to leave this matter to be determined by the States themselves. History is a further evidence of the original intent.

Many of our States, when our government was formed, had State religions. In fact, formation of our government was about to founder on the rocks of religious prejudice. Each State insisted upon its form of religion as a national religion.

Today we prate about our right to "Freedom of Religion," but the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience was a compromise with the religious intolerance of the times. Permission for each state to decide the issue for itself was the only way we could reach agreement.

For several years after our constitution was adopted, guaranteeing that Congress couldn't interfere, some of our States continued the practice of State religions. Today, however, most of our states have religious freedom clauses written into their constitutions. Yet there remains an interesting legal question whether a State, even today, could not establish a State religion if it so desired.

But the U.S. Supreme Court, through its decisions, has stripped the States of their rights to apportion their legislatures, determine voting requirements, segregate populations, control waters inside State boundaries, regulate their own schools, and perform other operations once held to be the exclusive authority and responsibility of the State.

More and more the U.S. Supreme Court today is declaring the "law of the land."

There seemingly is much violent disagreement with Supreme Court findings by a good many Christian people.

How far will this disagreement go in turning history back more than a century to the time when our churches performed the task of education without State participation?

De Gaulle To Try Neutralizing JFK

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Notes from the foreign news cables:

KENNEDY TRIP:

France's President Charles de Gaulle will seek to pull some of the sting out of President Kennedy's trip to Europe when the general visits Bonn July 4 and 5—after Kennedy leaves. De Gaulle will try to convince the Germans that their real interests lie with Europe rather than with the United States. However, French officials concede that De Gaulle will be talking somewhat in a vacuum since there is no guarantee that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's successors will follow the line laid down by the old man before he is forced into retirement in the fall.

BRITISH OUTLOOK:

The poor Tory electoral outlook has caused dissident Conservatives to rally around embattled Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. But look for Macmillan to step down, probably just before next October's annual Conservative party conference, in order to make way for a new leader to take the party into the general election which must be held before October, 1964. Young, 46-year-old Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald Maudling is now the front runner in this contest. But this edge could turn quickly in favor of Deputy Prime Minister R. A. (Rab) Butler or, more remotely, Lord Halisham, lord president of the council and minister of science. Look for Macmillan to work especially hard on getting a United States-Soviet-British nuclear pact, which would do two things: one, cap his long drive for peace-through-summitry and shine up his tarnished political name, and, two, aid Tory political fortunes.

JAPANESE POLITICS:

Eisaku Sato, brother of former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, has been mentioned for the past year and longer as Japan's next prime minister. Sato's drive for power, which is expected to culminate in the campaign for the Conservative party

presidency a year from now, was accelerated by his recent statement demanding a party conference before next month's annual cabinet reshuffle. He also has demanded clarification of the party's alleged election law violations in the recent Tokyo mayoralty campaign and has criticized Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda's low interest policy. On the one hand, the statement alienated Ikeda and a lot of party regulars. On the other, it kept Sato in the public eye and helped him win some of the younger party men.

BUDDHIST RIOTS:

No final settlement has been reached between South Viet

Nam's Roman Catholic President Ngo Dinh Diem and the Buddhist majority of his countrymen, who object to what they consider restrictive measures against their religious freedom. Observers in Saigon put the chances of another outbreak of ritual suicides or rioting, or both, at better than even.

HASSAN VISIT:

This week's state visit to Paris by King Hassan II of Morocco will mark a further strengthening of French influence in North Africa. Hassan, who is due in the French capital Wednesday, is likely to leave with promises of additional French economic and technical aid.

— In The Day's News —

By FRANK JENKINS

Down in Phoenix recently, the governors of our 11 western states, assembled for a good-of-the-order session, were warned that unless they act soon to "straighten out a crazy quilt of traffic laws" they will face federal incursions into that field.

The warning came from Robert Montgomery of Washington (D.C.) who is executive director of the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances. He told his hearers:

"Governors, individually and collectively, must assert more affirmative leadership in traffic safety efforts, particularly in the field of uniform traffic laws. Otherwise, federal incursions into this area, which historically and traditionally is under the jurisdiction of the states, may be expected."

He added: "The governors are trustees of the traffic laws. But, by permitting continuance of antiquated, NON-UNIFORM motor vehicle laws, the states are stacking the deck in favor of the federal government."

Hmmmmmm.
Is he right?
Or is he wrong?

One can't help wondering. Trafficwise, at least, this is no longer a government of 50 states. We travel far and wide in our cars. Out here on the Pacific Coast, we need nothing of taking off for New York, or Washington, or Florida—and our Eastern cousins take off just as casually for the Pacific Coast.

And—
One of the everlasting NUISANCES of such a trip is having to get accustomed to a new set of traffic laws and regulations, and a new set of traffic signs, every time one crosses a state line.

It's hard to escape the conclusion that if the federal government wants to expand its authority—thus, incidentally, providing more federal jobs with which to reward the politically faithful—it could find no more logical field for it than establishment of UNIFORM traffic rules and regulations.

That we would all welcome.

In Western Europe, where nations are no larger, on the average, than our states, they are far ahead of us—especially in the way of uniform road signs. Perhaps they have been compelled to be by the fact that every time one crosses an international boundary one is apt to encounter a new language.

At any rate, Western Europe's road signs are uniform. They use a picture language. Information signs are rectangular. Warning signs are triangular. Regulatory signs giving specific instructions are circular. For example: A circular sign with a figure in the center means that the figure is the speed limit. When the figure has a bar across it, it means the end of the speed limit and the beginning of another one, which is announced by the new figure.

A triangle with a picture of a cow means that a domestic animal crossing is ahead. A triangular with a leaping deer inside means look out for deer. And so on. The signs are UNIFORM. It is an international system.

When someone warns that unless we get more uniformity in our STATE traffic rules and regulations, including road signs, the federal government will step in and take over, let's not get hot under the collar.

If the federal rules and regulations are UNIFORM, they'll be better than what we have.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Sellers Of Brick Like Euphemism

By DICK WEST
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Among the numerous commercial organizations that have headquarters in the nation's capital is the National Association of Distributors and Dealers of Structural Clay Products.

Loosely translated, this means that they sell bricks. Like other organizations, great or small, private or governmental, the National Association of Distributors and Dealers of Structural Clay Products likes to be known by its initials, in this case "NADD."

From time to time, the association will spread culture and enlightenment among the nation's brick sellers by sending them a publication called "NADD Magazine."

Also Publish "Clayboy" — At other times, it will undertake to enrich their lives by sending them a publication called "Clayboy."

A friend recently sent me some copies of these publications with a suggestion that they might add to my own store of knowledge about brick selling.

I appreciated the gesture because, to be frank about it, I have neglected to keep current in this subject. Sometimes I'll let a whole week slip by without giving it a thought.

"NADD Magazine" contains a nice editorial balance of business articles (how to win a fight with the boss and still keep eating) and philosophic reflections (the most important leg of any three-legged stool is the one that's missing).

Gives Health Hints

It also passes along timely health hints, such as these rules for avoiding summer colds:

—Don't fall asleep in the yard with the gate open.

—Don't drink from moist glasses.

Brick sellers, however, do not live by mortar alone. Every person needs a bit of spice and levity, which is supplied in abundance by "Clayboy."

One of the features of "Clayboy" is a roundup of the jokes told at the last sales meeting.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

10 YEARS AGO

June 25, 1953

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay made some marketing changes today to speed up salvage of millions of dollars worth of timber in Western Oregon O&C lands. The changes include allowing the Bureau of Land Management to sell up to 500,000 board feet of timber without advertising. Edward Woolley, BLM administrator, said the steps were needed because more than three billion board feet of timber on O&C lands had been killed by fire, topped by wind or damaged by beetles. He said it could be salvaged readily and estimated it could be sold for about \$20 million.

The Drain Black Sox took a commanding lead in the Southwest Oregon League last night by topping Coos Bay-North Bend, 8-4. Roy Helsler, who pitched the win, also slammed a two-run homer.

25 YEARS AGO

June 25, 1928

The seventh annual Douglas County Fair Lamb and Wool Show was held today and surpassed previous shows both in entries and in interest, says County Agent J. Roland Parker. The show was held on Washington Street between Main and Kane. It brought exhibits from 44 growers.

More than 90 baseball-minded lads of various ages have turned out at Finlay Field for the Legion Junior baseball teams. Manager Robert Kidder said prospects for a strong team are exceedingly bright, except that he needs a couple of "smoke ball" pitchers.

40 YEARS AGO

June 25, 1923

Traffic over the Pacific Highway can hardly be realized unless one takes the time to stop and count the cars which go whizzing by. Yesterday W. S. Jack of Silverton, Ore., was camped at the tourist grounds, and having a few minutes to spare, stood on the Deer Creek bridge and watched the cars going by there. During 20 minutes a total of 170 automobiles passed over the bridge. Of this number 29 were driven by tourists. There were 12 motorcycles and bicycles and only three teams.

Any show that expects to have a long run has to have a lot of good legs on it.

Opinions From Readers

Negotiations Needed Now To Save Downed Timber

To The Editor:

I am writing this for the purpose of alerting the citizens of the state of Oregon, the labor unions and their leaders, management and their spokesmen, to one of the crucial aspects of the current lumber strike.

First of all, I would not presume to suggest a solution to the strike as a whole. This must be arrived at by means of the tried and proved system of collective bargaining and the ultimate solution will doubtless come about by means of a series of compromises on the part of both labor and management.

What I am concerned with now is the tragic, never to be recovered loss of the blow-down timber from last winter's storms and the ever-present fire hazards which this fallen timber presents now and on into the future. Experts tell us that everything that can be salvaged must be salvaged within approximately one year from the time of its falling, otherwise the damage from wood beetles and prolonged contact with the damp earth makes it impractical for economic utilization. In Douglas County alone, which is the most heavily timbered county in the United States, there is an estimated one billion board feet of merchantable timber on the ground. Neither Douglas County nor any other county in the state of Oregon can afford the luxury of sitting idly by while this resource rots on the ground.

I feel, therefore, that the urgency of the situation demands that negotiations begin at once between labor and the Big 6 on this specific matter; for in the solution of this one aspect of the total lumber problem, both labor and management could win a resounding victory in the court of public opinion and all the people of the United States would be benefited by the preservation, conservation and utilization of our forest resources.

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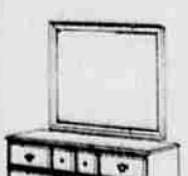
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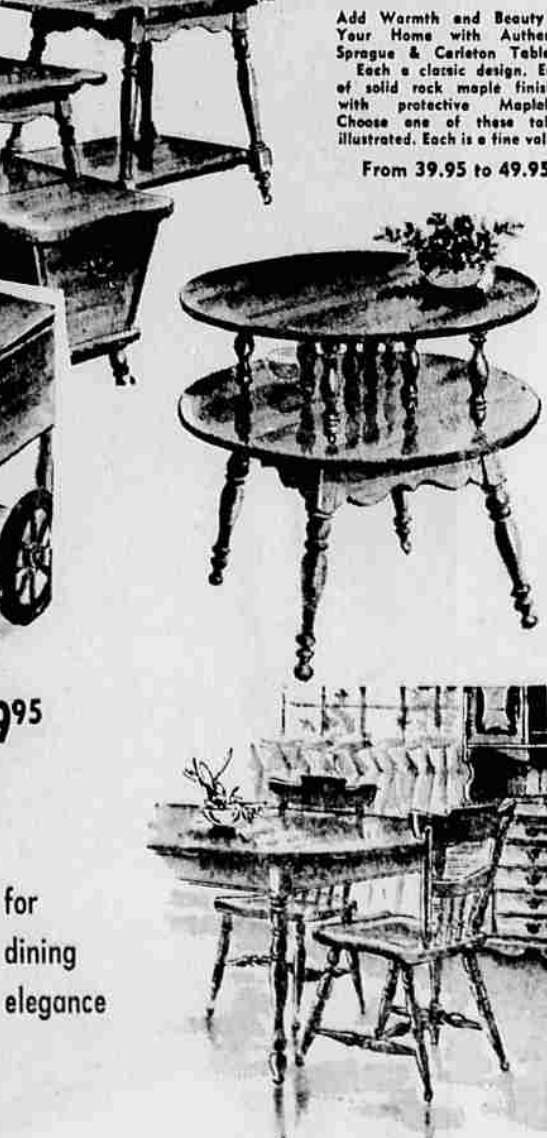
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