

'Well, just don't sit there!'



Election of new Pope not simply a conflict of liberals, conservatives

The conclave of the Sacred College of Cardinals to choose a successor to Pope John XXIII begins on Wednesday. Balloting starts on the following day.

It is expected by observers that several ballots will be taken before the signal is given that a new Pope has been chosen.

The cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church ask the guidance of the Holy Spirit in electing a new Pope. It is always to be remembered, however, that the men through whom the Holy Spirit is to act are frail human beings, each with his own understandable preconceptions. Their choice will in large measure determine the direction in which the Church will move in coming years.

Pope John's aggronamento (modernization) was not popular with all cardinals, as the first sessions of the Ecumenical Council last winter made evident. Fourteen traditionalist cardinals on Nov. 4 expressed to Pope John in a letter their "disquietude over false doctrines" being discussed at the Council meetings. Most of the leading cardinals made clear their bent, whether conservative or liberal, in the debates.

The 14 conservatives form a nucleus of about 25 cardinals. These include Archbishop Francis J. Spellman and Archbishop James Francis McIntyre from the United States and Italian cardinals who hold key positions in the Curia, the Vatican's central administration, who make up the traditionalist bloc. Some of them were most distressed by Pope John's moves toward an accommodation with the Communist bloc. Some wanted the militant anticommunism of Pius XII revived. Some had no taste for John's ecumenical aspira-

He never felt smoothness of steelie

Marbles, the dictionary (Webster's Third New International) tells us, is "a children's game that is played with . . . little balls and that consists typically in trying to knock out of a certain area one or more of the balls arranged inside a circle by hitting the balls with another ball usually propelled by the thumb." These little balls are made of "agate, glass, porcelain, baked clay, steel" and range from about 1/4 inch to about 1 inch in diameter.

The lexicographer who wrote these definitions, one feels in his bones, never felt the smoothness of a steelie, or the roughness of a commie, wouldn't know how big a tommie is, let alone a quarter tommie. What do aggies or pureys mean to such a man? If he ever propelled a marble with his thumb, one suspects that he did so in a manner the little boys' term for which cannot be used in a family newspaper.

Actually, marbles is a game of much antiquity, wide distribution, and uncertain origin, once popular with all classes — and not just with children. Tradition, both at Oxford and Cambridge, attests that the game was formerly prohibited

among undergraduates on the steps of the Bodleian or the Senate House, the Encyclopedia Britannica notes. Dickens alludes to the game of "alley tors" in Pickwick Papers, as De-foe had done before him. Marbles used by Egyptian and Roman children before the Christian era are to be seen in the British Museum.

All this is by way of preface to the cheerful news that marbles are and marbles (the game) is on the way back. Marbles are increasingly available in toy shops (perhaps because of the fried marble jewelry craze), and indulgent grandmothers are receiving requests for "Dad's bag of marbles," which certainly must still be up in the attic. Marbles games, impromptu or organized, have returned to school recreation areas and play grounds.

Actually, in a sense the game never has really been away. The National Marbles Tournament, with contestants sponsored by daily newspapers and service clubs, was inaugurated in 1924. This year's champion in the boys' tournament at Wildwood, N.J., will be crowned on June 21.

Knuckle down, and no inchie!

Washington Merry-go-round

Food Congress colorful spectacle in Washington

By Drew Pearson
WASHINGTON—For more than a week, one thousand delegates to the World Food Congress have been meeting in the State Department auditorium without eating together.

This is partly because austerity rather than sumptuous banquets is the theme of the meeting; partly because the delegates, coming from one hundred different countries, have such different religious and racial eating habits that getting a common menu is difficult. Moslems, for instance, cannot eat pork, Hindus cannot eat beef.

But today (June 18) all will sit down at a common luncheon at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Chicken and vegetables have been chosen as a safe diet for all religions. The World Food Congress is an extraordinary demonstration of how people-to-people friendship can operate. Most of the delegates are not here at the expense of their governments. Some countries are too small and their budgets too low. So most of the delegates, some in colorful African robes, some in Arab headdresses, had their expenses paid by trade unions, farm organizations, and private individuals operating through the Freedom from Hunger Foundation. Altogether it raised \$85,000 to pay for delegates' traveling expenses to Washington.

Thus the two Louisiana penny-pinchers, Sen. Allen Ellender and Rep. Otto Passman, who spend the taxpayers' money traveling abroad while worrying about government waste, in this case won't have anything to worry about.

They won't even have to worry about the manner in which individual Americans entertained homes, or how Jane Freeman, beautiful wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, arranged for 600 of the delegates to see the exciting cinerama "How The West Was Won." This, incidentally, brought home to the delegates the fact that the United States did not start off as a rich, skyscraper country, but rather was as backward and deficient 100 years ago as some of the underdeveloped areas are today.

Some of the most fascinating

females ever to gather in Washington are attending the World Food Congress. Most statuesque is Madame Adolfo Lopez Mateos, wife of the President of Mexico. One American lady reporter gave her the top compliment one female can give to another: "She has the most beautiful legs in the conference." Sitting on a terrace overlooking the rich green Potomac countryside, Mme. Lopez Mateos compared it with Mexico — rich and green in the south, but arid, mountainous, and hard to cultivate in the north. Mexico's population has doubled in the last ten years; its food production, though increasing, has had a hard time keeping pace.

Mme. Adoula, wife of the troubled President of the Congo, is serene, poised, untroubled. Her round young face is framed by a silk handkerchief turban imprinted with bright red butterflies. Her feet, below flowing African robes, are stuffed into matching red pumps with long pointed toes. Her jewelry is gold, with several rings crammed on her fingers.

"We must not only find food because of angry men," says Mme. Adoula in perfect French, "but we must train our people to say and work in the Congo."

Most magnificent jewelry is worn by Mme. Kamsiah Ibrahim, wife of a Malay Mohammedan doctor who is head of the Women's Institute, which in the Malays works with rural women. Looking at the variety of food in the State Department cafeteria, she recalled that the United States had been untouched by war. . . Princess Souvanna Phouma, wife of the Laotian ruler, did not worry about bringing native dress. She bought her pale lemon-colored linen suit in Paris. . . Lady Rama Rau, sari-clad, caste-marked aristocrat from Kashmir, is president of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. She applauded the "courage" of Arnold Toynbee in speaking out for birth control. . . Most of the women are young, most of them mothers. These are the delegates who have come to Washington from all over the world to debate the problem of feeding the other half of the world.

Ending of bracero program seen boost to farm wages

By Robert Strand
UPI Staff Writer

SALINAS, Calif. (UPI)—The ending of the bracero program is expected to boost farm wages sharply and to increase the price of fruits and vegetables.

And it may set off a chain reaction of far-reaching consequences which could seriously disrupt numerous communities.

A bracero is a Mexican who comes to the U.S. for a few limited months to help harvest crops. Last year 195,000 roamed as far east as Indiana.

They are nothing like the stereotype idea of Jose dozing under a sombrero. "They kill themselves" working, a Sacramento, Calif., worker once complained at a government hearing.

Here in Salinas, Clancy Wilson, a field supervisor, explains that a bracero is eager because "he comes to us hungry."

One of his workers, Luis Torres, 35, said that in his own Zacatecas village he earns only 10 pesos (83 cents) a day. He hopes to take home enough money to buy a cow for his family of six.

In this country braceros are paid prevailing wage rates. Most braceros work in the southwest where earnings vary between 50 cents an hour in parts of Arkansas, New Mexico and Texas and \$1.33 in California.

Generally, braceros do the "stoop labor," bending to pluck vegetables under the hot sun 10 to 12 hours a day, seven days a week. They live in long, narrow dormitories, isolated from town, while their families remain in Mexico.

The bracero program began during the Korean War under an agreement with the Mexican government. Mexico benefited because returning braceros were a major source of dollars and contributed new ideas to their villages.

Last month the U.S. House of Representatives, at the urging of labor and church groups, refused to extend the program beyond Dec. 31.

Its opponents said the braceros kept U.S. wage rates down. Now that 5.9 per cent of the nation's workers are unemployed, they said Mexican help is no longer needed.

According to former Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, a Re-

publican, its presence forces Americans to work under conditions which are "an affront to the conscience of the American people."

But the House action was largely unexpected. Farmers, who had wanted a gradual phase-out, are demanding, where can they get substitutes? California, which uses braceros all year long, alone has 72,000 at peak periods.

Farmers say they cannot obtain enough domestic field labor because the work is too hard. Also, many workers now must leave their families at home while traveling to distant harvests.

The American agricultural worker is lucky if he works nine months a year. Since his earnings include no fringe benefits such as unemployment and medical insurance, he goes on relief when out of work.

Local volunteers no longer turn out in large numbers to help during critical times. Farmers say teen-agers nowadays don't want much to help and aren't much good when they do.

Wage Hike Proposals
The answer, the AFL-CIO says, is to drastically increase wages.

For example, some California labor leaders believe that a 50 per cent wage increase next year would produce plenty of workers.

This argument is supported by the world's largest lettuce grower, Bud Antle, a maverick in his industry. Next year will be a headache, he says, but higher wages will attract enough workers and they may be able to form permanent local work forces.

That would pose some giant problems for numerous communities.

American farm laborers have wives and children in this country. But areas now using braceros, have no houses and no schools for such families and no eagerness to see their relief rolls soar.

Salinas, population 50,000 illustrates the magnitude of the problem. It is the heart of a valley producing half the nation's lettuce and artichokes and at peak periods it now uses 13,500 braceros.

In addition, city manager Tom Dunn fears that American agricultural workers will include large numbers of alcoholic bums, flooding jail facilities. Other Salinas citizens say they are frankly afraid minority groups would come to live full-time.

High court goes out of way to encourage objective study of religion in schools

(EDITOR'S NOTE — What is the significance of the Supreme Court's decision that religious exercises in public schools are unconstitutional? Here is an analysis by the UPI religion editor.)

By Louis Cassels
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—In banning devotional exercises in public schools, the Supreme Court went out of its way to encourage objective study of religion as a regular part of the school curriculum.

Diesel engine makers see growing market

By Jesse Bogue
UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI)—Among the many persons finding comfort in the continuing high rate of automobile production in the world today is the diesel engine manufacturer—and he knows he has a long way to go.

Diesel truck production in the United States last year hit a record high — but it was only a fraction of total truck production and engine makers keep talking about the potential market in the world in 1962 were gasoline-powered; but out of 1,200,000 produced in the United States, 43,800 only were diesel-equipped.

In the United States, that comes down to about one in 28. But in Japan, a late-comer to the truck manufacturing field — its truck production has grown to an annual rate of around 800,000, compared to 100,000 ten years ago — about one truck in every nine is a diesel.

There are higher proportions in other auto producing nations whose statistics are known. Of 224,000 made in West Germany last year, 90,000 were diesel equipped; in Italy, seven of 10 were diesel-driven; in Britain, about one in two.

France, on the other hand, had only about one in five of the 180,000 trucks built in 1962 equipped with diesels.

But the development in recent years of compact, highspeed diesels has led the manufacturers of these engines to look toward the delivery truck, the lighter models, as a market with big potential.

Britain's F. Perkins Limited supplies compact diesels of this type for several big U.S. truck builders; in May, it reported shipments to customers in this country were 50 per cent greater than a year ago, and said it had a heavy backlog of orders. The company last year accounted for more than six per cent of the diesels installed in trucks built in the United States; its current output is larger than the combined production of all U.S. diesel producers.

However, the U.S. purchases of these British-made products are relatively small share of the total British export market of diesels. Commonwealth nations take more than 35 per cent of the diesel export, and Europe about 20 per cent. Eight of 10 diesels produced in Britain last year were shipped abroad.

Eshkol named by Mapai party

JERUSALEM, Israel (UPI)—The majority Mapai party agreed today to nominate Finance Minister Levi Eshkol to replace David Ben-Gurion as premier of Israel.

Ben-Gurion, known as his country's George Washington, quit as premier, minister of defense and member of the Knesset (parliament) last Sunday.

The Mapai was expected to move quickly to recommend Eshkol, 68, as his replacement to President Shimon Shazar. Eshkol, who calls himself a disciple of Ben-Gurion, is considered a moderate.

SHIPS COLLIDE

YOKOHAMA, Japan (UPI)—The 38-ton Japanese coastal vessel Koho Maru 18 sank early today following a collision with the American freighter Evergreen State.

The American freighter apparently sustained no serious damage.

Barbs

A bus always goes much slower when you're waiting for it than when you're on it.

When a girl puts makeup on too heavy it's hard to tell who's behind it besides the manufacturer.



Fish are fond of music, says a professor. Maybe we should teach worms to sing.

A book lists famous trials of the past fifty years, but doesn't mention any youngsters.

making general board, meeting in New York on June 7, adopted a pronouncement opposing "devo-use of the Bible" in public schools, but asserting that "the full treatment of some regular school subjects requires the use of the Bible as a source book."

The council statement said that "no person is truly educated who is not aware of the vital part played by religion in the shaping of our history and culture, and of its contemporary expressions." It suggested that information about religion be taught in schools as an essential part in courses in social studies, literature and the arts.

Expresses View
The Rt. Rev. William F. Creighton, Episcopal bishop of Washington, said the court decision "clearly opens the door for an increased emphasis upon our religious heritage as a regular part of the public school curriculum."

One of the great concerns of religious leaders has been that banning prayer and Bible reading might lead to a total silence on the part of the public schools about God. The objective teaching about religion, which was endorsed by the Supreme Court majority, could resolve that problem.

The court majority went to great pains to knock down the belief—which has been advanced by a number of religious leaders and some historians and constitutional lawyers — that the First Amendment merely forbids the government to show preference to one religion over another. They have argued that this was all the founding fathers had in mind.

But the majority opinion asserted sharply that "such contentions in the light of the consistent interpretation in cases of this court seem entirely untenable and of value only as academic exercises."

The court said the "command of the First Amendment" actually is that "the government maintain strict neutrality, neither aiding nor opposing religion."

Departed From Issue
But the majority opinion, written by Justice Tom C. Clark, went on to speak of the "exalted" place which religion occupies in American society. And it departed from the specific legal issues before it and offered schools and students these words of advice:

"It might well be said that one's education is not complete without a study of comparative religion or the history of religion and its relationship to the advancement of civilization.

"It certainly may be said that the Bible is worthy of study for its literary and historic qualities.

"Nothing we have said here indicates that such study of the Bible or of religion, when presented objectively as part of a secular program of education, may not be effected consistently with the First Amendment."

The court's strong plug for objective teaching about religion was warmly welcomed by a number of religious leaders.

J. Irwin Miller, president of the National Council of Churches, noted that the council's policy-

making general board, meeting in New York on June 7, adopted a pronouncement opposing "devo-use of the Bible" in public schools, but asserting that "the full treatment of some regular school subjects requires the use of the Bible as a source book."

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Sagebrushings

New clothes big problem; many "looks" are offered

By Ila S. Grant
Bulletin Staff Writer

Summer's here! I told yesterday I took up the heels on my new wardrobe for the season. Two sleeveless silk dresses with fullish skirts, that got that way by virtue of unpressed pleats. These are what you call convertible dresses. They can go square dancing, over a stiff petticoat.

I lived over two-score years, before I discovered stiff petticoats. I always avoided them like touring relatives, until I found the kind that are tight at the top and full at the bottom. Now they tell me they're all that way. Also, I thought they would be hotter than a suit of armor, with all those layers of ruffles. Actually, they work sort of like insulation. Cool.

The square dance club we belong to chose its official outfit. Gray and charcoal striped gambler's pants for the men, with white western dress shirts. Charcoal and white striped dresses for the gals. They are supposed to make the dresses, and whip up ties for the men out of the scraps.

The stripes in the dresses go up and down, except for the bottom tiers of the skirts. There, the stripes go 'round and 'round. This is what you call diplomacy. The up-and-down stripes will make the plump gals look slim. The round-and-round ruffles will make the thin gals look plump. That way, everybody's happy.

The color was a compromise, too. The committee offered three choices, throwing in the charcoal because it is neutral. That way,

the color won't flatter ANYBODY. That's what you call politics.

I like the material so much that I'm going to buy an extra bolt and slip-cover everything in the house. This will make the place a nice neutral setting for diplomatic politicians.

How About the A-Fram?

Just as I get going on my summer clothes, I read in the tabloids about the new "looks" for fall. Lengths remain the same, I understand, which means that half my wardrobe is still too long, the other half too short.

There are the layered look, the jumper look, the sweated look and the skiwear look.

The layered look is what I have already. It comes from too much chocolate cake put together with whipped cream. You can also achieve this look with such gimmicks as T-shirts with turducken collars, and sleeveless shifts worn over blouses, and long shirts worn over short pants.

The jumper look comes from falling out of an airplane and for getting your parachute.

The sweated look is popular in Bend most of the year. It's for people who are cold.

The skiwear look is a status symbol. Even if you never get closer to a ski slope than the corner pub, you should look the part. It goes well with hot but-tered rum.

I understand the pants look will be given additional impetus by the wide use of stretch fabrics. I think there's a pun here but I won't pursue it.

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| Hodgepodge | | | | | | | | | | Answer to Previous Puzzle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACROSS | | | | | 9 Chevalier's friends | | | | | 41 Drift | | | | | 46 Arabian gulf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Male | 2 Flower | 3 Storm | 4 Fruit drink | 5 Asseverate | 6 God of love | 7 Small horse | 8 Feeling | 9 Expungers | 10 Pauses | 11 Pitch | 12 Shade trees | 13 Trot or canter | 14 Notion | 15 Mineral spring | 16 On a ship or train | 17 Redactor | 18 Burrow | 19 Curio discovery | 20 Suffices | 21 Pronoun | 22 Altitudes (ab.) | 23 Lateral part | 24 Definite article | 25 Fall flower | 26 Strange | 27 Throughout a state | 28 Marble | 29 Gambling game | 30 Prayer ending | 31 Native metal | 32 Aquatic bird | 33 Cleave | 34 Distress signal | 35 Limbs | 36 Engage anew | 37 State | 38 System of rule | 39 Surgical thread | 40 | 42 Requisite | 43 Meat dish | 44 Sumatran squirrel shrew | 45 Rootstock | 47 Edible | 48 Female sheep | 49 | 50 Armed conflict | |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |

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